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Business Directory.

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F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Town ship of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,
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Richard J. Bates,
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Thomas Wills,
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Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand or sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
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M. D. Ward,
SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

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Drs. Willson & Hamilton.
OFFICES—Roslin and Lonsdale. Office in Lonsdale attended by C. S. HAMILTON, M. D., C.M., Graduate of McGill College, Montreal. June 11th, 1868. 17 3m

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m. January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession there. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts,
BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.
Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.
Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 18w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late C. L. HERCHMER, Esq., are requested to make payment to A. THOMSON, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank, Belleville. B. SEYMOUR, Administrator.
February 7, 1868. 52

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LEGAL.

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 30

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

MacLellans & Fraleck,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN. BALDWIN FRALECK, B. A.

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c. OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT. *Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.*
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

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Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

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Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
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Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

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ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

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ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40v1

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Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

J. C. VAPOR,
No. 95!
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
MADOC, ONTARIO.
P. HUFFMAN, PROPRIETOR,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)
Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new 145-tf

Ames, Millard & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
15 ST. PETER STREET,
And head of Evans Court, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
May 6, 1868. d&w1y

For the Intelligencer.

Stilling the Tempest.

BY EDWARD MACREADY.

Deep bursts of thunder shook the earth,
Forked lightning glared across the sky,
The wind howled widely in its mirth—
And piled the waters mountain high;
Dark frowns of deadly portence threw,
Their shadows o'er the dome of blue.

Tossed widely by the foaming sea,
With timbers groaning neath the blast,
A bark sped forth on Gallilee;
While every moment seemed her last;
One moment hidden in the cave,
The next borne lightly on the wave.

Her crew was gathered on the deck—
All pale with dread and fear,
We're lost they cried, no arm can check,
The tempest raging here;
No ship can live in such a storm,
We'll never see another morn.

At every surge the vessel gave,
At every creak and groan—
Still louder echoed o'er the wave,
The sailor's bitter moan;
But one among the storm tossed crowd,
Was calm, t'was Christ, the son of God.

He sweetly slept while thunders rolled,
Along the darkened sky;
While bawls of lightning swiftly bowled,
Flamed through the gloom on high;
While winds from sun scorched regions hurled,
Piled seas in heaps and shook the world.

Oh, Master rise, the sailors cried,
Why art thou sleeping here—
Great howling billows o'er us ride,
And all are crushed with fear;
Our masts are bending neath the gale,
Our timbers cannot long avail.

Oh, ye of little faith he said—
Why are your cheeks so pale,
Know ye not well that he who made,
Can still the shrieking gale;
Then leaning o'er the vessel's side,
He spake unto the wind and tide.

Be still ye raging winds be still,
And you ye waters sleep;
The winds obeyed their Sovereign's will,
The waters ceased to leap;
The frowning clouds flew from the air,
And left but star-strewn landscapes there.

They saw the deed and wondered then—
And to each other cried,
What rank bears he mid other men,
That sways the wind and tide?
'Twas He who sowed with mighty hand,
Wide space with world's and holds command.

'Twas He who from the depths of love,
Descended from on high;
Left angels, Heaven, God above,
For sin cursed men to die.
'Twas he who bled on calvary's tree,
And died redeeming you and me.

All Majesty and might are thine,
Ah, power unseen, unknown,
Great giver of the truth Divine—
This world is all thy own;
And thou that stilled the ocean's roll,
Can surely save the storm tossed soul.

Roslin, 13th September.

Moral Effects of Boots.

A writer in *Cassel's Magazine* gossips thus about "Bad Boots":

The influence of boots upon the mind is very different from that of any other garment. A man may have a shocking bad hat, but he forgets it; his coat may be threadbare, but his mind is not directed toward it; but we defy a man to stand upright in a pair of bluchers with worn-down heels, and we believe that it is just as difficult to feel morally upright in them. A sense of meanness possesses him; he feels that everybody is noticing him. He cannot look people straight in the face and feel upon the same square with them. He feels the weakness of his foundation, and he mistrusts the character of the superstructure that they support, however imposing in other respects. A man shabby in the boots sometimes flatters himself that he carries off attention from them by the use of a splendid neck tie; but this is a delusion and a snare. The boots are the key of the position, and we feel sure that no man ought to undertake any serious matter unless he stands up in a good sound pair of boots.

A celebrated physiologist has said that if human actions could be searched into, it would be found that the destinies of one man often influence the destines of another. Doubtless this is a profound remark, but it applies to upper and nether soles as well as to digestion. By way of argument, imagine the final charge of the Guards at Waterloo made in bad boots. It would have been all very well for the great Duke to have said, "Up Guards, and at 'em;" but could they have got at them? But, badinage apart, no one will feel inclined, we suppose, to deny the influence of the mind upon the body, and *vice versa*. When boots are hoplessly gone, shame seems to have departed also. What terribly bad boots we see crossing-sweepers following their profession in. But these are put on sometimes to excite pity. We feel this, and the effect is lost upon us. But is there a more piteous sight than a poor beggar with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other? A man brought to this state must be demoralized beyond the hope of recovery. With woman the moral influence of bad boots is not so great as with men, for the reason that they contrive not to show them; but the physical influence is far more serious. The writer, speaking from a long experience in the practice of a dispensary, where the poor mainly apply, can safely say that not a tithe of this class possess sound boots. Hidden under the petticoats, they are allowed to wear sometimes until the feet are just upon the ground, and the wearer's stockings are from morning to night, in wet weather, in a state of sop.

This may seem a minor evil, but it is just the one that causes half the disease among poor women, whose constitutions render them far less able to bear exposure of this kind than the other sex. There are clubs and benefit societies of all kinds, but we cannot fancy an institution that would do more immediate and lasting good than a "Good Boots Club" for the benefit of women. We may ascend higher in the social scale, and find the same evil prevailing.—Many poor governesses and servants are shockingly shod. It is just the weak point in their dress which they can hide, and they invariably do it, whereas it lies at the foundation of their health and that of their children, and it should claim their first attention. We laugh at the clattering wooden sabots of the French and German working classes, but in comparison with the flimsy, ill made foot coverings our own poor indulge in, they are more healthy and lasting; but fashion, even with the very poor, is far more powerful, we fear, than considerations of health or service.

We have said enough to show that "bad boots" may be considered one of these social evils of the day worthy of recognition. It was the wish of one of the best French Kings that every poor man should have a fowl in his pot. If wishes had the power of fulfilling themselves, it would be a good wish that every poor woman had a sound pair of boots to her feet. If that were the case, there would be far less disease, and half the dispensary doors in the town would be closed.

—In 1727 there was quite a shake in this country, and a New England paper of the time announced that "a considerable town in this Province have been so awakened by the awful providence in the earthquake, that the women have generally laid aside their hooped-petticoats.

Real Story of the Colleen Bawn.

A promontory between the Glin and Mount Trenchard was the scene of the murder of Eily O'Connor now celebrated as the "Colleen Bawn" or "Fair Girl" Lord Monteagle tells the real story, which novelists and dramatists have misrepresented:

'She lived in the county of Limerick, to the east of Foynes, with her uncle, an old man, possessed of some property. In the same district lived the family of Scanlan, connected with the best blood in the county. Mrs. Scanlan was a De Lacy. Her husband was connected with the Masseys and Fitzgibbons, both noble families. Young Scanlan, the heir of the Scanlans (who had himself been an officer in the army,) persuaded Eily to rob her uncle of a considerable sum, and elope with him to Glin.—Here they lived together for some time until the money was spent and he was tired of his mistress. He had in his employ a man named, I believe, Sullivan, connected with him by what is a strong tie—that of foster brotherhood.

"One of the last times," said Lord Monteagle, "that she was seen alive was near the promontory; from whence she and Sullivan got into a small boat on the Shannon, while Scanlan sat on a rock playing on the flute. The boat and Sullivan returned during the night, and he reported that they had boarded a vessel on the Shannon, bound for America, and Eily O'Connor had taken a passage in it. About three weeks after a female body was washed ashore at Kilrush. It had no clothes and the features of the face were obliterated. The skull had been extensively fractured. A suspicion arose that this might be the body of Eily O'Connor, but there did not appear to remain any means of identifying it. A Glin man, accidentally present; said that if it were the body of Eily O'Connor, it would be recognized as having a double eye tooth. On examination it was found that the tooth had dropped out, but the sockets of double eye-teeth were visible in the upper jaw. It was plain that the embarkation for America was false. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of murder against Sullivan and Scanlan, and warrants for their apprehension were issued. But no one seemed, for a time disposed to arrest a man so well born and so highly connected as Scanlan. He not only walked about at liberty, but even appeared in shooting parties unmolested.

I wrote to the Castle, urging that they should take measures to put a stop to such a scandal to this impunity to crime. I was answered that the scandal was not more theirs than mine, as I being a magistrate, ought to enforce my own warrant.

I felt the truth of this, and acted upon it. I knew that if my intention to do so was suspected Scanlan would receive notice and escape. I went after sunset to the officer commanding the military force of the district and made a requisition for a body of the 18th Hussars, to be furnished that very night, to be employed on a service which I could not communicate even to him. After some hesitation he placed them under my command. Without telling them whither we were going, led them by ways to Scanlan's house. In this I was assisted by Mr. Lynne, a county Magistrate, who accompanied me.

I posted sentinels all round it, and then, accompanied by a party of the 18th Hussars, knocked at the door and asked for Mr. Scanlan, the father. A minute or two passed, during which time there seemed to be some disturbance within; and I was ushered into a room into which some of the family were seated by the fire.

I said that I was come on a painful duty—to execute a warrant against their son.

"You" screamed the mother, "You, a Rice come to arrest a Scanlan! There is equally pure blood in our veins. Your father, and your grandfather, and great-grandfather, hunted and shot, and lived with his father, and grandfather and great-grandfather, and you say that you are now here to arrest him! but you are too late, sir. My son left home yesterday on business; for he has nothing to fear from the law. If he could have guessed that you were coming on such an errand he would have stayed to meet you."

I answered that we must search the house.

"Search it," she said, "and welcome. You are insulting us to no purpose."

We examined the dwelling house, but found nothing. Then we went to the out-houses. There was a granary, the floor covered with hay. My men poked about with their sabres. Suddenly there was a loud scream heard, and Scanlan was pulled out from under the hay, wounded by a sabre. His mother saw us pass through the hall with him, and dropped fainting to the ground as if she had been shot

Scanlan was tried at the next assizes, and convicted. Immense interest was made to prevent his execution. He sent to beg me to visit him in his cell. When I entered he said:—"I sent for you, in the first place, to tell you that I bear you no ill, you did only your duty. And, secondly, I want to assure you that I die innocent; I did not kill Eily O'Connor. How was it possible that, loving her as I had done, I could have harmed her? Sullivan, instead of putting her, as he had agreed, on board an American vessel, stunned her with the butt end of his musket, and then threw her into the Shannon. As a proof of the truth of my story, you will find the musket hid under the promontory from whence the boat started."

The Executive Government was firm, and no pardon or commutation was granted. The horses which were drawing him to the place of execution, some way out of Limerick, stood fast on the bridge and he was forced to be taken from the carriage and made to walk to the gibbet."

"What became" I asked, of Sullivan?"

"About a year after." said Lord Monteagle, "thinking that the matter had blown over, or that he should not be detected, he returned to the country. He was recognized, tried and convicted, and then confessed that the murder was committed by himself though planned and directed by Scanlan."

"Go on, Sir, Go on!"

Arago, in his Autobiography, tells that his "master in mathematics" was a word or two of advice which he found in the binding of one of his text-books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the pursuit. Some words which he found on the waste-leaf, used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text book, caught his eye, and interested him.

"Impelled," he says, by an indefinite curiosity, I dampened the cover of the book, and carefully unrolled the leaf, to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened, like myself, by the difficulties of mathematical study, and who had written to himself, for counsel 'Go on, sir, go on!' was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him; 'the difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increased clearness on your path.'" "That maxim," continues Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics."

Following out these simple words—"Go on, sir, go on!"—made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age. What Christians it would make of us! What heroes of faith, what sages in holy wisdom, should we become, just by acting out that maxim, "Go on, sir, go on!"

A Rival of Niagara.

THE SHOSHONE FALLS OF IDAHO.

From the Oregon Statesman.

Snake River is the south fork of the Columbia, having the alternate name of Lewis River, named after Lewis, one of the early pioneers who came west by way of the Rocky Mountains, following the course of the river to the point at which it empties into the Columbia. Snake River rises in the Rocky Mountains, near Fremont's peak, on the Dakota line, flowing 800 miles through Southern Idaho, in a general westerly course. Thence northward 150 miles forming the boundary line between Idaho and Oregon, receiving as tributaries the Boise, Owyhee, Salmon and Clearwater Rivers, besides numerous smaller streams, and finally uniting with the north fork of Clark's River to form the great Columbia.

The valley of the Snake lies along an almost direct line from the South Pass to the Rocky Mountains, and in the early days it furnished the most practicable route overland to the Pacific. In its descent over the elevated plains of Idaho, about 400 miles from whence it takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, Snake River forms that great Shoshone Falls. The river here runs through a narrow rocky gorge, which widens and terminates abruptly in precipitous cliffs, the summit of which is about 100 feet above the level of the rapids, and so steep that the traveller can descend at only one point of an old Indian trail—its numerous windings making it about a mile in length. Following this trail slowly and carefully, the tourist will in due time find himself standing upon the banks of the river on a level with the rapids and overlooking the falls. The width of the river at this point has been variously estimated—we thought it at least 200 yards.

The rapids here are a series of cascades, ranging from 30 to 60 feet each in height, and just below them the river, in one unbroken mass, leaps 210 feet into the bottomless pit below. The course of the river at this point is almost due east and west; the contour of the falls is that of an irregular horseshoe, and their width, following the course of the water, is at least 400 yards. Although the river is not quite so wide at this point as the Niagara River, the falls are higher and quite as beautiful. The most complete view of the falls including the river above and below the rapids, cliffs and surrounding scenery, is obtained from Lookout Point. Lookout Point is a narrow cape of rocks projecting from the main bluff about 300 yards lower down the river than the falls, so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. Care and caution should be exercised in going to the extremity of this point—the very timid and over bold should never attempt it—a slip of the foot would in a moment precipitate one 300 feet into the raging torrent below.

Standing upon this point, we will endeavor to name the prominent places of interest. The first object that attracts our attention is Eagle Rock, a perpendicular pillar of rock about 100 feet in height, rising from the midst of the rapids 50 yards from the south bank of the river, and almost overhanging the main cataract. Upon the topmost peak of this rock an American eagle has built her eyry, a fiting home for our noble national bird—long may he live to occupy his unique and romantic abode! Just above, and about the centre of the cataract, is Ballard Island, a small rocky island, covered with cedar and juniper trees. Several smaller islands, to the right and left of the large one or Ballard Island, add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene.

The Two Sentinels—two huge pillars—are one on the north, and the other on the south side, overlooking the falls, and reminding one of grim sentinels guarding their post. Lower down the river, and from a higher standpoint, one can obtain a fine panoramic view of the whole—the falls, the foaming rapids, eagle rock, the two sentinels, the huge pillars of perpetual spray, rising from the bottom and near the centre of the cataract, but extending as it rise to either side, and made beautiful by the many colored rainbows which shed a halo of glory upon the whole scene. Still lower down the river, is Prospect Gulch. Several gentlemen of the party, actuated by the spirit of adventure, determined to attempt through the gulch to reach the river below the falls. They lowered themselves 50 feet on a rope down the perpendicular sides of a rocky cliff. Reaching firm ground, they managed with but little difficulty to scramble down about 500 feet to the banks of the river. Arriving there they found that their troubles had just begun; they were 600 yards from the falls, to reach which their path lay around and sometimes over huge boulders of slippery rocks, winding along the foot of the steep banks and then through the foaming and boiling waters, the heavy swells of which reminding them *strikingly* of the breakers on the sea shore. Finally they reached a point about 30 feet from the falls. Their journey here came to an abrupt termination by the shelving of the rocks into deep water. The wind struck this point with such violence that they feared to trust themselves in an erect posture. On their knees, they held with their hands to the overhanging brush to prevent being blown into the river.

We think that one cannot fully comprehend the immensity of the sheet of water and the sublimity of the scene, until he can gaze upward as we did. This point is the Cave of the Winds. Shoshone Falls, as a whole, will compare favorably with Niagara. Those of our party who have seen both places pronounce the former superior in many respects. In beauty and wildness of scenery, the Shoshone cannot be surpassed. Niagara excels in magnitude only.

Harvest Reports.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have just issued a report of the state of the crops throughout the country, extending from Riviere du Loup to Sarnia. These reports were obtained from the various station agents along the line, in accordance with instructions from the head office, and their descriptions and estimates may generally be relied upon. With few exceptions the reports speak of the potato and root crops as much below an average, and in some places a failure. The late rains, however, have made great change in these crops, and the favourable weather induces us to hope they will turn out much better than anticipated. Taking the reports as a whole, it is gratifying to observe that the crop will be above the average throughout the whole country, which gives us the assurance of good times and general prosperity.

—A young woman named Mary Allford was found dead on a vacant lot in Toronto on the 23rd, with a pocket handkerchief bearing the name of a soldier of the 29th, which was tied tightly around the neck. The soldier is under arrest. The case is being investigated.

An Extraordinary Story.

An Italian Dancing Master of 19 Marries a Grandmother and runs off with her Money, and her Grand-daughter!—They spend their Money in Italy and finally establish themselves in Montreal.

Social life in Washington in the time of President Jackson was on Thursday suddenly revived in the memory of many persons whose lives date back to that period of social and political tempests. The energy with which the resolute President carried everything before him, met its most stubborn resistance in the sphere of social life. He might conquer an armed enemy in the field, he might break down the opposition of political enemies, but not all his sagacity, not all his personal determination, could force upon "society" a person, for what reason we shall not say, obnoxious to it.

As in political life, one of his formidable opponents was the Hon. John C. Calhoun, so also in social life he met in him the most formidable barrier to his plan. No influence that could be brought to bear on Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun and the circle of their intimate acquaintance could gain from them social recognition for the lady in whom the President took such a singular interest. It is difficult to say how much the political animosities that characterized the relations of these two women were embittered by the social ostracism with which Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the then Secretary of War, and the object of all this Presidential solicitude, was treated by the Calhoun family and their social adherents. As to the cause of the indisposition to recognize this lady socially there are many conjectures; but when the extreme sensitiveness of Mrs. Calhoun and those of her social circle is taken into consideration, it may have been nothing more than a mere suspicion, for it is well known that those who were not above suspicion, like Cæsar's wife, could not hope for social recognition there.

The curious episodes in the history of that period have been received as suddenly and unexpectedly as though the grave had given up the dead men and women who had taken part in them, and that, too, by the principal actress in the social drama herself. The marriage of Mrs. Eaton, in her old age, with an Italian dancing-master "only nineteen years old," some years ago caused a lively sensation in fashionable life, and gave occasion for much of such writing in the newspapers of the day as the incident we are about to relate evoked. His elopement with her grand daughter, and with his wife's entire fortune, was another event in the history of their relations which gave fresh cause for reviewing the life of this once beautiful and fashionable woman. After this he and she seem to have disappeared from public view, and no more was heard of their movements, until his appearance a day or two ago gave rise to a criminal process for abandonment and alimony, instituted by the aged lady.

It appears that after he fled with the grand daughter and the money, they lived in Italy as long as the money lasted, and not long ago he returned to this continent and established a business of some kind in the nature of a restaurant. On Tuesday his wife heard of his presence here, and that soon he was to receive a large sum of money, made a complaint against him before Judge Ledwith for abandonment, and a demand for alimony. Buchignani, the Italian husband, was arrested, and yesterday brought before the court, and the amount of alimony fixed at eight dollars a week. This Buchignani refused to pay, alleging that he was too poor to do so. The Judge concluded to hand him over to the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, and last night he gave bonds for the payment of the amount demanded, and was discharged.

Shipping of the Dominion.

An official return has just been published, showing the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada on 1st July, 1867; with a statement showing whether they are steamers or sailing vessels; whether they are sea-going, or river or lake vessels; whether they are trading or fishing vessels; and also indicating their tonnage, their value, and the Port and the Province they belong to, and the number of their crew.

According to these returns the number of steamers owned and registered in the Province of Ontario are 73, of which 41 are paddle and 32 screw. There are 17 barques; 14 brigantines; 252 schooners; 22 sloops; 10 barges; 32 scows; 61 not rigged, making a total of 1,481. These represent a tonnage of 66,959 tons. One is a sea-going vessel, the remainder river or lake. The value is estimated at $2,787,000; number of men employed 3,192. Belleville is represented by one paddle steamer and 8 schooners; valued at $51,000, having a tonnage of 1,171 tons and employing 52 men.

In the Province of Quebec, there are 1,428 vessels, having a tonnage of 155,690 valued at $4,633,945, and employing 8,548 men; 304 are sea-going, and 1,124 river or lake. They are divided up as follows; 221 steamers, of which 147 are paddle, and 74 screw; 25 ships; 22 barques; 3 brigs; 32 brigantines; 575 schooners; 34 sloops; 338 barges; 33 scows; 129 batteaux; 16 not rigged.

The Province of New Brunswick has 826 vessels, having a tonnage of 200,777 tons, valued at $5,904,505, and employing 6,207 men. Of these 588 are sea-going and 238 river or lake; 22 are paddle steamers; 6 screw steamers; 90 ships; 97 barques; 17 brigs; 101 brigantines; 369 schooners; 3 sloops; 121 woodboats.

In Nova Scotia the returns show a total of 3,087 vessels, valued at $10,256,812, having a tonnage of 352,917 tons, and giving employment to 19,288 men. Of these 3,081 are sea going, and 6 river or lake; 11 are paddle steamers; 2 screw steamers; 49 ships; 261 barques; 97 brigs; 390 brigantines; 2,275 schooners; 2 sloops.

The total number of vessels of all classes in the four Provinces is 5822, of which 3974 are sea going and 1848 for lake and river navigation. 2136 are only five years of age and under; 1144 are from 5 to 10 years old; 720 from 20 to 30 years old; 304 over 30 years of age. This craft is valued at $23,583,062, and represents a measurement of 776,343 tons. 221 are paddle steamers; 114 screw steamers; 104 ships; 397 barques; 117 brigs; 537 brigantines; 3471 schooners; 61 sloops; 348 barges; 65 scows; 129 batteaux; 121 woodboats; 77 not rigged.

The report says the values represent but a mere approximation; that the age of a vessel was probably in most cases the basis upon which the value was deduced, but this was often a fallacious criterion. Some of the returns differed widely from others in their estimate of values. In some the values were omitted altogether, and the omissions were supplied by the best data at hand. The shipping owned and registered at the ports of Amherst, in the Province of Quebec, and Guysborough and Pugnash, in the Province of Nova Scotia, are not included in this report, no returns having been received.

Provincial Exhibition.

In the Agricultural Implement Department, which is said to be very largely represented, the only exhibitor we observe from this section of country, is Mr. Geo. Carr, of Sidney, who exhibits a Harrow. In the description of articles on exhibition we notice the following:

John Lazier, Belleville, exhibits a "domestic spinner," which spins at the rate of forty knots from rolls, and 90 from roving, per hour. The machine is very simple in construction, and may be worked quite easily by a child 12 years of age.

Wm. Woods, of Belleville, shows four shearling rams, and one ram lamb, Leicester.

In the Photographic department we observe that Forrest & Lozo, of Belleville and Toronto, carried off a number of prizes. They have the first prize for best collection of Ambrotypes; first prize for best collection of photograph portraits; first prize for Photographic portrait finished in oil; and second prize for Photograph portrait finished in water colors.

The following additional prizes were obtained by parties from this section of country:

Best Boar one year and over, (Yorkshire)—Jas. Brodie; 2d do. Jas. Brodie, Thurlow.

Best Boar under one year—3rd prize, Jas. Brodie.

Best Sow under one year—James Brodie, 2d prize, Jas Brodie.

Best 3 Factory cheese not less than 50lbs. each, with statement of number of cows, and management of Factory 2nd prize, H. Ostrom, Huntingdon Factory.

Best cheese dairy, not less than 30lbs., 3rd prize, T. D. Farley, Sidney.

The weather was fine yesterday and the Exhibition grounds were visited by a very large concourse of people, upwards of twenty thousand being present. More than nineteen thousand tickets were sold at the gates, and in addition to these a large number of persons were admitted on members' tickets.

The Lieut. Governor arrived at Hamilton by special train from Toronto, about ten o'clock, and was received at the Station by several leading gentlemen, and an escort of 70 men and the band of the 13th Battalion. They received the Governor with presented arms, and afterwards escorted him to the Crystal Palace, where addresses were presented to him by the Exhibition Committee and by the Mayor and Corporation of the City, to which suitable responses were made. After this ceremony had been gone through with, the Lieut.-Governor proceeded to declare the Exhibition formally opened.

The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, being the growth of the year 1868, was awarded to John Hamilton, of Strabane, $100; 2d do. by the Association, Thomas J. Turnbull, South Dumfries, $40; 3d do, by the Association, T. McEvers, Hamilton Tp., $20.

The following account of a meeting of the Board of Agriculture on the Exhibition grounds yesterday, we take from the *Globe*. The Hon. David Christie, President, was in the chair. The Hon. Lewis Allan, a commissioner from the state of New York to report as to the restrictions imposed in Canada to prevent the spread of the cattle disease, was present.

The question of the cattle disease was then taken up, and it was ultimately resolved that the Hon. David Christie should go at once to Toledo to examine the state of affairs there and in New York State generally; he is empowered to report on the restrictions under which the trade is placed there, and the necessity for either extending or contracting the embargo on cattle passing through Canada.

Mr. Christie leaves by midnight train for Toledo, and will attend the Ohio State Fair while away. Hon. Mr. Allen, editor of the American Herd Book, Mr. Hall of Chicago, and other American gentlemen met the members of the Board at an informal meeting to-night, when the cattle disease was discussed. No action, whatever, will be taken in the way of withdrawing the restriction till Mr. Christie advises. Mr. Allan says this is the best show of cattle he has ever seen, and other strangers say the same.

On Thursday the attendance at the exhibition was larger than on Wednesday, fully 20,000 people being on the ground. The total number of tickets sold during the day reached a little over 15,000. The Judges completed their labors yesterday except in one class—viz., Cattle Food and Manures, and with that exception the remainder of the Prize List appears in the Toronto papers of to-day.

We observe the following additional prizes obtained by parties in this section of country.

Best two year old Roadster, or Carriage Stallion—1st prize, Dennis Hurley Tyendinaga, $14.

Best pair Wood Harrows—2nd prize, Geo. Carr, Sidney.

Best Family Sewing Machine—2nd prize, C. Irwin & Co. Belleville.

Best Spinning Machine—1st prize, John Lazier, Belleville.

In the afternoon yesterday, the President of the Association delivered the Annual Address, from the grand stand in the exhibition grounds.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association was held in the Court House, the President, Mr. J. Stock, in the chair. The President explained that under the new law the society could do no more than appoint auditors and choose the next place of meeting. Col. Johnston, London, and T. D. Harris, Toronto, were appointed auditors. On Motion of Mr. Ashford, seconded by Hon. Mr. Skead, it was resolved that the next exhibition be held at London. The Mayor of London and Ald. Partridge and Durand offered the usual guarantees of accommodation for the exhibition. Hon. Mr. Skead notified delegates that the city of Ottawa would move to have the exhibition held there the year after next. The old by laws were re enacted and a committee appointed to revise them. Thanks were passed to the city of Hamilton for its accommodation for exhibition purposes. It was resolved that the Board of Agriculture be requested to appoint delegates to attend the Convention to be held in the States respecting the cattle disease and its remedy. Thanks were also passed to the judges, railways and steamboats.

At the general meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held on the 26th, at Hamilton, the following resolution was passed: "That the Board having ascertained that the cattle disease has almost if not entirely abated in the Western States, and as no danger need be apprehended from the transportation of American cattle through Canada, would recommend that the Government do remove the prohibitory order on and after the 1st of October, and would as a matter of precaution suggest that competent persons be appointed at Detroit and Port Huron for 30 days, to inspect all cattle before being shipped through Canada, and to see that the railway companies use proper disinfectants, and that the Secretary do forthwith send a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Customs."

The Canadian Wimbledon.

Notwithstanding the rain the provincial match was fired for and won by the Quebec team; prize $800. The highest individual prize of $50 was won by Major McAdam, New Brunswick; second of $30, won by Sergeant Campbell, Nova Scotia; third prize of $20, won by Corporal Raith, Quebec. The following is the total score of the squads in the provincial match:—Quebec, 361; Nova Scotia, 355; Ontario, 355; New Brunswick, 342. The tournament will close to-morrow. Dr. Bunting, of New Brunswick, won the Esculapian cup.

All the matches were concluded yesterday, and the Laprarie camp is deserted.—The International All comers match was finished yesterday: Captain Piers, of Halifax, won the first prize of $300. The following are the eleven highest scores—Capt. Piers, 38; Captain McLean, Brockville, 37; Lieut. Russell, Toronto, 36; Lieut. McNab, Ottawa, 36; Sergeant Bryce, London, 36; T. Freeberne, 36; Sergeant Clarke, Toronto, 35; Lieutenant Gibson, garrison battery, 34; Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, Brockville, 34; C. Giles, Toronto, 34; G. Murison, Hamilton, 34.

The military district prizes of $400 was won by Lieut Col. Atcherly's district, scores: Lieut. Col. Atcherly, 3, district 299; Lieut. Col. Durie 3, district 297; New Brunswick 292; Nova Scotia 286; Lieut. Col. Smith 279; Lieut. Col. Taylor's 267; G. T. R. Brigade 257, Lieut. Col. Cassult 236; Lieut. Col. Jarvis 87; Ensign Wilmot, of New Brunswick, made the highest individual score and won $50.

The following are the highest scores of the military prizes:—Private Pierce, 100th regiment, $40. 26; Corporal Hansel, do $30. 24; Private Bellnap, $20. 23; Serjt. J. Gordan, 28th regiment, $15. 29.

The Superior Trip.

The gentlemen who were entertained to a free trip to the Lake Superior region, on board the steamer "Chicora," previous to leaving had a meeting, and adopted a number of resolutions, tendering thanks to the Government, to the Railways, to the proprietors of the steamer, to the Captain, &c. In addition the two following resolutions were adopted:

7. Moved by Mr. T. GRAHAM, M. P. P., seconded by Mr. W. T. HAYS, M. P. P.:

"That we respectfully urge on the Ontario government, as one of the results of that which we have seen, the improvement of the navigation of the Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay, the throwing open of the land on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the exercise of a liberal and generous policy in the mineral districts, in which case we look forward with the utmost confidence to the rapid settlement and development of the extensive and important region we have visited."

8. Moved by the Hon. JOHN MCMURRICH, M. P. P., seconded by Captain THOMAS DICK:

"That from the representations of Capt. McLean and other mariners, it is a matter of urgent necessity that lighthouses should be constructed at the following points, to ensure the safety and despatch of the steamers and sailing vessels navigating the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, viz., on Lonely and Sulphen islands, Georgian Bay; on Point Porphyry and Michipocoten island, Lake Superior."

At the same meeting, the following address was got up and signed by all the members of the Ontario Legislature present:

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Province of Ontario:

SIR.—The undersigned, members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, availing themselves of their meeting on board of the steamer *Chicora*, beg respectfully to represent to you, and through you to the Government of the Province, that, according to reports received from the Red River Settlement, great destitution prevails there in consequence of the destruction of the crops by locusts and the failure of the buffalo hunt.

They therefore, recommend strongly that the Government shall grant in aid of the destitute settlers in that district, the sum of five thousand dollars, or such further sum as its judgment may seem requisite in the premises.

They would further represent that in order that the aid granted may be of practical value to the sufferers, it should be granted at once, and they have therefore taken this mode of making their wishes known to the administration, feeling assured that the opinion of the Legislature and the country will fully sustain the Government in making the proposed grant.

Australian Dominion.

It is said that the Australian Colonies are to be united under a form of government very similar to that of the Dominion.

The island of Australia alone is about the size of B. N. America, and the income of the group of colonies, formed of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, is about $30,000,000, while the public debt is not much more. The colonies are, therefore, in a very sound state. The population is less than 2,000,000. The chief province is New South Wales, of which Sir John Young is Governor, who, report says, is to succeed Lord Monck in the administration of this Dominion.—Victoria is the next in importance, though not in size—Queenstown, South Australia, and New Zealand being larger.

The chief cities are Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide,—the first two having a population of over 100,000 souls, and being the centres of capital and trade.

The time has come for a confederation of these fine Colonies; and they will make a strong, compact and wealthy Dominion.—They are geographically better situated for union than our provinces,—New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia being in a block, and the other two provinces being adjacent islands, while British Columbia and the North-West Territory are separated from us by distance. Again, the Australian Colonies are all settled by an English speaking people, who have the same laws. No Republic lies alongside of those Colonies to influence the people toward democracy; and they, therefore, preserve English views of government, and English usages, free from the attrition which we have here.

The new Confederation will, we presume, be designated the Dominion of Australia; and there will be a fair race in progress between the two Dominions in the Eastern and Western Hemisphere.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LADIES' TALK.—They have a readiness of resource which enables them to say the very thing that is most right, at the very moment it is most wanted, to rectify the blunders of other people—of their stupid male relatives notably; to anticipate and prevent some threatening *contretemps*, or to counteract its effect a moment after its occurence. It enables them to set the talk going at critical moments, and to keep it alive with bright answers and lively repartee always. It gives them the power of keeping people in good humour, or of restoring their equanimity when it is gone. This abundance of ideas and quickness of fancy with which women are for the most part so well endowed, leads them, in certain cases to all sorts of good and wholesome results.

News from Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Madrid is quiet. Estranda has been made Minister of Marine. News from the Provinces contradictory. The Queen attempted to return to the capital, but finding the roads in possession of the enemy, was obliged to return to San Sebastian, where she still remains. The rebels everywhere are proclaiming Espartrao, President.

Ex-Prime Minister Bravos and his colleagues have arrived in France.

LONDON, Sept. 23d.—The *Times* Paris letter says:—General Prim has started from Paris. He met the recently exiled Generals at Cadiz. Captain Malcampo, of the Spanish iron-clad *Saragossa*, who has declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks at Cadiz, and compelled the royal troops garrisoning the city, to surrender the city. Having pronounced for revolution, each general sailed to pre-arranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection, and set the movement on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

LONDON, Sept. 23rd, 9 p. m.—The following news from Madrid is official. Gen. Novaliskez of the royal army is at the head of a large force, and has gone to Andulasia. Troops have also been sent to Santander.

The following additional news has been received from Spain:—The fortified town of Santona, in the Province of Santander, has pronounced for the revolutionists. The railroads and telegraph lines in the south-eastern part of Spain have been cut, and rapid communication is destroyed, and the excitement at Madrid is increasing.

The revolutionary General Senard was marching with a large force on Cardoar, to give battle to the Royal troops.

Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, and it was believed the success of the revolutionists was certain.

Queen Isabella signified her willingness to abdicate, if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturias as King, she to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however, refused any compromise, and demand expulsion of Bourbons and establishment of the Constitutional Assembly, and Provisional Government.

DUBLIN, September 23.—A party of about sixty persons, all armed and many of them mounted, made an attack upon the house of a Mr. Justice, near Cork, last night, and stripped it of arms, which they carried off. The movement was directed by an American. There was no opposition offered. No arrests were made.

Pat Doran and Daniel Moriarty, who were convicted of complicity in Fenian outrages in Australia some time ago, have been pardoned on condition that they do not go to Ireland.—Michael Hanley of this city, a convicted Fenian has been pardoned.

Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, in reply to an address presented by the town council of Leeds yesterday, said that there were but few differences between England and the United States, and these were unimportant, because they could be amicably adjusted without tarnishing the honour of either country. He hoped for a speedy settlement of the differences, and should devote all his energies to that end. He would regret that either, in coming to an agreement, should suffer in its own opinion or in that of the world. The United States would certainly do nothing to detract from its own reputation, and he knew that Great Britain would not tarnish her honour.

LONDON, September 23, evening—Despatches received here this evening state that the insurgents have issued a proclamation, which says that when they are victorious, their future course relative to the government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage. The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid which is defended by barricades, but no particulars have been received. The city of Saragossa is actively preparing defences against an anticipated attack by the rebels.

DUBLIN, September 23—The aldermen and councillors of this city have passed a resolution setting forth that, as all danger from Fenian movement has passed away, the time has now come for the release of the imprisoned Fenians.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Moniteur* announces officially that the Government concession lately granted in favor of Eslanger and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America under certain reserved conditions, has become definite and complete. Capital to the amount of twenty seven-millions five hundred thousand francs. The main condition having been subscribed for the undertaking.

The Government at Madrid has declared all Spain in a state of seige. Gen. Isander, who was sent out with a detachment of Royal troops against the Province of Santander, has joined the insurgents. A desperate skirmish took place in Santander between the opposing parties in which several persons were injured. The reports that General Prim is marching directly on Madrid is reiterated. He is accompanied by Gen. Serrano, the Duke De La Torre, and it is estimated that the force under his command is now 20,000 strong. The Duke De La Torre is said to be acting as Provisional President and civil head of the revolution. He has refused offers of compromise made by General Lancia from Madrid. The Spanish ships of war in the port of San Sebastian have declared against the Queen, and joined the rebel fleet. The revolutionary leaders have issued a decree declaring that any officer who orders an attack on the people or patriot soldiers, shall be abjudged a traitor to his country.

It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Manuel Gasset, Captain General of Valencia, was seized by the mob and killed, and his body dragged through the streets of the city.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The 'Times' said the 'Telegraph' have articles this morning on the speeches of Reverdy Johnson, delivered at Leeds the day before yesterday. The writers exult in the good sense and pacific tones of Mr. Johnson's utterances, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differences pending between Great Britain and the United States, the public may be sure of it.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The 'Moniteur' publishes the following news from Spain:—Gen Paria, commanding the Royal troops, is massing his forces to attack Seville. The men are in good spirits. Castelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and Xassive, Minister of the Public Works.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The American Minister visited the Leeds Exhibition yesterday. In reply to an address of the Exhibition Company, he reiterated his previous assurances of the maintenance of good-will between England and America. He also paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the British army and navy, and highly eulogised Lord Napier of Magdala, whose name he said was a house-hold word in America for his courage and humanity in the Abyssinian war.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The "Times" this morning has another article on the subject of the design of the United States on Mexico. The "Times" would approve of the absorbtion of that country in the American Union, if it could be assured of two things, namely, the future peace of Mexico and the payment of her debts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26, noon.—Despatches have just been received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the Grand Duke Alexis. The crew of the wrecked frigate will also be saved in all probability.

PARIS, September 26.—The Moniteur has the following news from Spain:—Catalonia is quiet. News of a battle between the Royal army, under Parua, and the insurgents, under Serrano, is momentarily expected, as, at last accounts, the hostile forces were nearing each other. Jose Salamanca was sent to Queen Isabella by General Conona, praying that the young Prince Asturias might go to the capital, and assume the government of the nation. The Queen refused and returned the reply that the Prince should not rule the people of robbers and assassins.

BERNE, Sept. 26th.—A request to send representatives to the Peace Congress soon to assemble here will be forwarded to the United States Government as well as to the different European nations.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Madrid is quiet, but only waits the signal for rebellion. The Queen has abdicated in favour of her son Prince Asturias. General Parana is master of Cadiz.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26.—No official dispatches from Madrid since Friday. The following comes from other sources: The revolution in Spain is the result of a union of constitutional and liberal parties. In an effort to overthrow the reigning Dynasty the fleet has joined the movement because the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army has revolted because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite Generals. The Church which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists and holds the masses in check.

As far as can be ascertained from various reports received, the insurrection extends throughout the Provinces of Cadiz, Sevelle, Cordova, Huelra, Granada, Valencia, Alicante, Algerno, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Corunna, Lagrano, Almeria and Oviedo, and many armed bands have appeared in the Provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, Jerrel and Navrre. General Paira has arrived in the vicinity of Cordora, but his troops were deserting in large numbers, and he was obliged to stop his march and wait for reinforcements from Badgadoz and Cindad Real, which at last accounts had not yet reached him.

The Province of Biscay has sent troops to San Sebastian for the protection of the Queen.

In Andalusia the telegraph wires have been cut and railroads torn up.

The Official journals of Paris reflecting on the feeling of the Emperor Napoleon, are apprehensive of the effect of a great revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement, but it is generally believed here (London) that the revolution will be successful, and will result in the the expulsion of Burbons from Spain, and probably in accession of the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne.

PARIS, Sept. 27th.—Gen. Prim with a fleet of iron clads is expected at Barcelona port.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27th.—The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as, in Tralee, John Francis Maguire, in Cork and other strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the late Fenian agitation, have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

LONDON, Sept. 26, evening.—Official despatches from Madrid to-night, contains the following: The rebel forces under Gen. Searano, and the Royal army under the Marquis of Peralliches, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements. Gen Prim is not well received by other rebel Generals, and is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation.

The Spanish Government has received a report that the rebels have been driven from Alcoy in the Province of Aliant. Madrid remains quiet, no revolutionary demonstrations have been made in the North Eastern Provinces.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The insurgents have torn up a railway in the Surerra Merens. Count Girgenti with his troops, is compelled to remain in the mountain defiles. Gen. Prim is expected at Barcelona to day, where people are only waiting for his arrival to rise.

Madrid and Saragossa are also ripe for revolt.

The van-guard of an army under Noralichez, numbering 3,000 men, joined the insurgents; Noralichez in consequence is obliged to wait for reinforcements.

The French squadron have arrived at Barcelona.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A battle is hourly expected between Neralichez and Senand near Cordova.

The royalists lost over six hundred men in the fight at Santander, but succeeded in regaining possession of the city.

Gen. Colonge marches to-morrow on San Lona, and has resolved to burn the place if it makes any resistance.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Count Walewski died yesterday, aged 59 years.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The 'Moniteur' has the following news from Spain:—Alcoy, a city of about 30,000 people, in the Province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships appeared of Carthagena. It is supposed they form part of Gen. Prim's fleet. Marshall Palra of the royal army is still recruiting. It is said that the town of Leon has pronounced for the revolutionists, also Saragossa; and that Gen. Jean Pezuella, Count of Cheste, was killed.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Spain to-day confirm all the previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capitol of the nation. The Royal troops who were sent against Santander, and since the capture of that city have been engaged in pursuing the rebels in that quarter, have received orders to return to Madrid for the purpose of protecting the capital. The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valiaedo has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the provinces into which Old and New Castile are divided.

LONDON, Sept. 28, midnight.—The following very latest from Spain. The city of Carthagenia has been bombarded by the rebel fleet. Gen. Prim has gone to Valincia, Marquis of Noralichez, commander of the Royal troops in the field, is retreating before the advance of Marshal Serreano.

PARIS, Sept. 28, evening.—The *La Patrie* says the situation in Spain is grave. The rebels are gaining strength every day, while the efforts of the Government to withstand the torrent are evidently becoming weaker. The last ship of the Spanish navy has now joined the rebels, and all reports indicate that public opinion throughout the kingdom favors the revolution. The portion of army which still remains faithful to the Queen is disorganized, and little dependence can be placed upon it.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, evening.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia, visited the King of Prussia yesterday, at Potsdam, to-day he departed for Warsaw. The King of Prussia, to-day left for Bader.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, has forbidden the passage of Spaniards through France, on their way to Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain:—The city of Carhtageua joins the revolt. Marshall Palna, of the Royal army, at last accounts, was completely surrounded by the insurgent troop and is probably captured by this time. The insurrection is general throughout Spain. It is thought that Coucha himself will soon join the insurgent Gen. Serrano. The rebels have retaken Santander. Cadez has been declared a free port by the revolutionists.

The Paris journals despair of the Queen's cause.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Queen of Spain still remains at San Sebastian. She is attended by Carlos Merfori, of the members of the last Cabinet. The *Moniteur* says that Jose De La Concha at the head of the government in Madrid, and Manuel De La Concha, in command of an army in the field, both have sent their resignations to the Queen. In the communication they inform her Majesty that her refusal to return to Madrid unless accompanied by her minister Merfori destroys all hope of checking the insurrection. The Queen has accepted the resignations of the Conchas and has sent for the Count of Chester to form a new ministry. The Queen has also summoned a Council of State to meet at San Sebastian.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—Mr. Henry M. Watts has had an audience with the Emperor of Austria, at which he presented his credentials, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Vienna.

LONDON, Sept. 29, (10 p. m.)—The following items were received from Spain to-night. Espartero is sick and unable to take active part in political affairs. Gen. Prim is hourly expected to arrive off Barcelona. It is believed that the city will declare against the Queen as soon as the fleet appears. The rumoured insurrection has at last broken out in Madrid, and the Queen left San Sebastian and crossed the French frontier."

LONDON, Sept'br 30, 1:20 p. m.—Consols 94⅝ for money, and 94⅝ for account; American Securities steady; Bonds 73⅛; Erie 31¼; I C 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30th, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton buoyant; sugar quiet and steady; flour 27s. 6d.; Corn 35s. 9d.; Provisions quiet; Tallow 47s.

American Despatches.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Sept. 23.—Colonel Forsyth's camp 90 miles north of here, was attacked by Indians on the 17th. Lieut. Bercher is dead, Dr. Monroe mortally wounded and is dying, and Col. Forsyth is nearly as bad, all are lying there with the Indians all around them, eating their horseflesh and waiting for relief.—They will be reinforced to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Little Rock Ark., says Capt. Mason was assassinated on the 19th, by the Ku-Klux-Klan, one negro in Lewisburg, and three in Columbia County have been killed recently, and several Churches burned by the Klan.

The *Tribune's* Atlanta, Ga., special says that an official investigation of the Camilla massacres, shows that it was even more bloody and atrocious than first reported. Captain Pierce and Mr. Murphy saved their lives by making masonic signals. The negroes were hunted with dogs, and when caught they were butchered in cold blood.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 26.—The exciting canvass for Mayor between the friends of Alden, the present radical Mayor, and Thornbury, a moderate republican, culminated last night in a riot. Four persons were wounded, but none were killed. The crowd were finally dispersed by United States troops.

CHICAGO Sept. 26.—An affray occurred between two men named Kelly and Keen last Sunday, in Desmonies, Iowa, which resulted in the death of the latter. The murderer escaped, but was subsequently arrested and bound over for trial. On Tuesday he was taken from the officers of the law by a number of men in disguise, and hung outside the city limits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A suit has been instituted in the United States District Court by the Messrs. Cushing, of Newburryport, Mass., against Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, England, for loss sustained by them by the buring of their ship *Sonora*, in the Straits of Malacca, in December, 1863, by the *Alabama*, which the libellants say was built and fitted out in direct violation of the laws of Great Britain, by Mr. Laird. An attachment has been issued against some funds owned by Mr. Laird, and supposed to be deposited in the United States sub-Treasury in this city.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the trial of Jeff. Davis will surely take place at the next term of the United States Court in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Welie discharged Surratt under the Statute of Limitation, the indictment not having been found two years after the offence was alleged to have been committed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26th.—District Attorney Carrington appeals from Judge Wylie's decision discharging Surratt, because the statute of limitation was not before the Court in the pleadings, and because the prosecution of the offence was not barred by that statute, and that the statute does not extend to persons fleeing from Justice. Also that the United States should have had an opportunity of proving that the accused was excepted from the operation of that statute. The District Attorney will submit the new indictment to the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26th.—An Englishman, formerly a member of the Queen's body-guard, was probably murdered. His body was found, with the neck broken, at Hudson city, this morning.

CHESTER, PA., Sept. 26.—The bark *Sunnyside*, from Philadelphia to Bremen, with coal oil, was struck with lightning last evening. An explosion took place on board, which shook houses in the city. The bark took fire and burned to the water's edge. The pilot, Kelly, is missing, and is supposed to have been blown overboard. The captain and crew are badly scalded. They were brought ashore in a tug boat for medical aid.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The international cricket match between the All England Eleven and United States 22, commenced here to-day. When time was called, the England Eleven had made 80 runs and had five wickets down.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Vitcher tunnel on the Marcetta and Cincinnati railroad, which caught fire some days ago, caved in yesterday and buried two men alive. While the construction engine was backing up to the scene of disaster it ran over two hand cars containing 18 men, instantly killing five of them and seriously injuring the others; two of whom are not expected to recover.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—A fire last evening destroyed the printing and press room of the Commercial *Advertiser* office, together with fyles of the paper and many valuable lithographs and stereotyple plates which cannot be replaced for less than $125,000, insured for $60,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer *Helvetia* from Europe has arrived. The officers and men of the United States steamer "Wateree," and two gunners of the "Fredonia," the vessels wrecked by the earthquake in South America, reached this city yesterday. Additional details of the terrible scene during the late earthquake are received. In Equador alone it is now stated that the list of killed amount to 40.000. In Peru the dead are yet hidden under the ruins of the houses. In many instances a stench infest the air which it is thought will produce a pestilence. A band of robbers are roaming through the ruins robbing every one who has anything left.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—President Juarez writes to the Consul in this city, under date September 1st, stating that a scandalous revolution had broken out in Sierra Puebla, which terminated in the surrender of Juan Francisco Lucas, the leader. Perfect peace now reigns throughout the country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Advices from Paragway, state that a mine had exploded at Hamaita, almost annihilating the allied troops, who had just taken possession.

A truce between the contending parties had been partially arranged by the Chilian and Bolivian Ministers. It was probable that the Argentine Republic would agree to the terms proposed, but Brazil flushed with her late victories, would probably refuse any conditional peace.

Additional intelligence from the scene of the late earthquake is received.

In Quito the stench arising from the unburied bodies is horrible. Pillaging was going on in Arica, Peru.

The Tilling Battalion at Arica were at enmity with the people who accuse them of the robbery.

The stores of the "Waterel" were being distributed to the needy.

In Arica shocks were felt as late as August 29th.

Some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive, one poor fellow among them, having been entombed for 6 days, alongside his wife's corpse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—On Friday night the McLellan Legion will serenade the General, they will be dressed in uniform, and will bear torches; the procession it is expected will number forty thousand.

The Board of Aldermen, of this city, effected an organization to-day, after disputing four months. The Democrats gave way under a compromise, and the Republicans became united, and elected one of their number President of the Board. This action places the whole city government in the hands of the Republicans.

A large and magnificent meteor, was seen in the north eastern part of the heavens last night, when about half way upon its course part of it exploded, the remainder continuing on its course, and finally also exploded.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Grinnell's railway station, says Col. Forsyth and all the wounded arrived at Fort Wallace and are doing well. Six hundred Indians crossed the railroad yesterday near Mounner, and it is believed they are preparing for an attack on all the stations, driving the buffaloes before them. Immense numbers of the latter are along the line of railway. All citizens on the route are under arms. Ammunition is being issued to the troops, and inspections are being made.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

Morning Express going West,	6.10 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.00 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.20 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.05 A. M.

Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

Notice—L. B. Stinson.
Notice—A. Glass.
Auditor and Accountant—R. Newbery.
A Card—Dr. Higgenbotham.
New Goods—W. Meredith, &c.
Stray Colt—John Wilson.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1868.

Fairs to be Held.

NORTH HASTINGS FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.—To be held at P. Luke's, on Tuesday, October 6th.

EAST HASTINGS FAIR.—To be held in Roslin, on Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

TYENDINAGA FAIR.—To be held in Shannonville, on Saturday, Oct. 10th.

RAWDON FAIR.—To be held in Stirling, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th.

MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS.—It is rumored that all the Volunteer corps in Montreal will be disbanded by the Commanding officers on the day the Militia Act comes into force.

CUSTOMS.—The customs receipts at the Port of Belleville for the quarter ending this day, are 50 per cent in advance of the corresponding quarter last year.

THE DEPUTATION.—The Ottawa *Times* says, the probability is, the Hon. Alex. Campbell, will not be able to accompany the deputation to England, to negotiate with the Imperial authorities, upon the acquisition of the North-west Territory.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.—The campaign in this County for a seat in the Ontario Assembly, has fairly opened. The candidates are Mr. Calvin and Mr. Britton. The latter is following the former, and attending his meetings, where the usual interesting discussions take place.

THE DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.—Sir George E. Cartier, and the Hon. Mr. McDougall, were to leave Ottawa on the 30th September, as a delegation to England on the North West transfer, sailing from Quebec on the steamer on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Campbell could not leave, owing to illness in his family.

ON HIS "HONOR."—O'Farrell has written a letter to the papers, and says, if the attempt to destroy O'Reilly's life can be traced to any of his countrymen, he will retire from the defence of Whelan, and from all Irish affairs forever.—Should he do so, who will pay $5 to a witness, in future, "*to tell the truth?*"

PERSONAL.—The Toronto *Leader* says; "It is stated that the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, have secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of the cathedral here, as curate in the room of the Rev. Mr. Fox, who has removed to New Jersey. A most cordial reception is predicted to this talented young Divine.

COAL.—Mr. Michael McGrath exhibited here some fragments of coal which he said were found by him on lots 12 and 13, of his free grants, in the Township of Wollaston. The specimens exhibited looked like some of the harder kinds of bituminous or semi-anthracitic sorts, but were true coal and not the bituminous shales often mistaken for such.

WORTH A TRIAL.—A farmer in Megantic, Quebec, informs the *Witness* that he sowed wheat on the 11th May, and, when it was about ten inches high, sprinkled wood-ashes over it, which had such an effect on its growth that he was enabled to harvest it in three months. He believes that if ashes were generally applied to wheat, and perhaps other grain, it would be beneficial to their healthy growth, and cause them to ripen earlier than usual.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—The *Leader's* Montreal telegram says: "Lieutenant Colonel W. Osborne Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Casault, and Mr. Harwood, M. P., for Vaudreuil, have been appointed Deputy Adjutant Generals for this province under the New Militia Act." The *Globe's* Ottawa telegram also says that "it is expected that all the Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals will be re-appointed." This is what we expected. What will the Minister of Militia do with the Brigade Majors. Surely he will not keep both the Deputies and Majors upon the staff.

"TAKEN BACK."—The *Sarnia Canadian*, after copying our remarks in reply to the scurrility of the Sarnia *Observer*, says:—"We protest against the imputation upon Brick. The cutting sarcasms of the Lacrosse Editor, for point and edge, are far removed from the above stale platitudes. The distance between refined sarcasm and blunt abuse is too great to be measured, and so is the style of Brick Pomroy, too far in advance of Alex. MacKenzie to be mentioned in the same article. The INTELLIGENCER must take back the soft impeachment, or Brick will have him up for slander." We readily comply with the request of the *Canadian*, and as readily acknowledge that we did Pomroy an injustice, in classing him with the *polite scribbler* of the *Observer*.

The Adjutant General at the Laprairie Camp.

Another opportunity presented itself lately, at a luncheon at the Laprairie camp, to the Adjutant General of Militia, Col. McDougall, to vent his "pique" upon those members of the House of Commons, who dared to doubt the necessity for so large a number of gentlemen on his staff for the proper and efficient working of the Volunteer and Militia force, and to question the propriety of pentioning these superfluous staff officers upon the resources of the country.

While at the camp the Minister of Militia "Sir George E. Cartier, with a brilliant assemblage of officers," were entertained at lunch. After which Sir George, who according to an Ottawa paper, has become enamored of the Colonel and his management of Militia affairs, proposed "a toast —that of the Adjutant General, Colonel McDougall, and his staff." This might have been expected from the Minister, if for nothing more than a compliment. But the Adjutant General could not let the opportunity slip, to denounce those who refused to obey his behests in public as well as in military matters; therefore he delivered himself as follows:—

"He was not prepared for the complaint which had been paid him on the present occasion, and therefore he would be very brief, confining himself to expressing *his* satisfaction with *his* staff. This feeling he was glad to see endorsed by the Minister of Militia; the more particularly so, in view of the late uncalled for attack made in the Houses of Parliament of the Dominion. (Cheers.)"

That the closing remarks should have been received with "cheers," is not surprising, when it is considered by whom the Col. was surrounded. It is not at all improbable that many of those pecuniarily effected by the action of members "in the Houses of Parliament of the Dominion," were near him, and would cheer lustily at any attack upon those who desire to rid the force of the superfluous branches which stick to the tree like so many leeches, sucking the life's blood out of it. It must also be borne in mind that this model Adjutant General exacts from his officers, the most slavish obedience, not only in all military affairs, but in their public capacity also; hence we may expect very few to show sufficient independence to do anything else than cheer his utterances, particularly when he condescendingly "confines himself to expressing *his* satisfaction with *his* staff." The country should now rest in peace, and no more dare to question either the efficiency of, or necessity for the whole of the staff. Col. McDougall expresses "*his* satisfaction" with it, and that should be sufficient; particularly when that satisfaction is endorsed by the Minister of Militia; though "for some reason" says the Ottawa *Times*, "*not altogether groundless*, we believe—a notion "became prevalent among military "men, that the relations between "the Minister of Militia and the "Adjutant-General were not altogether "cordial, regarding military matters." Now that the *entente cordiale* has been resumed between the Minister and man, upon the management of the Militia of Canada, we may expect an exhibition of still further arrogant assumption of power on the part of the Adjt. General, than heretofore. But we mistake the people of this country very much, if they consent to an utter useless expenditure of the public moneys to keep up a retinue to follow any man.

The *Times* also congratulates "the country upon the fact that so soldierly a gentleman had *consented* to retain his position in the force." This may be a source of gratification to the staff, but not to the country, nor do we believe that it required a very great deal of persuasion to induce him to "retain" his $4000 a year in this country. That he may have "great ability" as expressed by the *Times*, we are not going to question, but we do know, that he has altogether too extravagant ideas for a country like Canada, and that had the Dominion lost his eminent services, it would have been a relief to the public exchequer at least.

North Hastings Agricultural Society.

In another column will be found a communication, signed "NORTH HASTINGS," commenting upon an article, which appeared in THE INTELLIGENCER on the 28th of August last. The writer of this letter is a gentleman well acquainted with the proceedings connected with the establishment of the two different Societies in the North Riding; but he could not have read our remarks attentively, or he would not have so unreservedly accused us of the expression of opinion without an "acquaintance "with both the letter and meaning of the "statute quoted in support of our state-"ments." Now if "NORTH HASTINGS" will take the trouble to re-read the remarks to which he refers, he will find that we quoted no portion of the statute to sustain our remarks; but we did quote a part of a clause to show upon what authority the Bureau of Agriculture acted, when it forwarded a circular to the Representative of the Riding. In this whole matter we merely stated the facts "so far as we could learn them," without expressing an opinion, further than the belief, that if the North Hastings organization was illegal, so was the West Hastings re-organization.

We are not going to argue the point with "NORTH HASTINGS," as to the legal construction of the law, but would recommend him when he again quotes from the statute, not to garble it, by leaving out that portion which might possible be taken by those not "acquainted with both the letter and meaning of the statute" to clash with the opinion expressed by himself. For instance he says, the law provides that "an Agricultural "Society may be organized in each of the "Electoral Divisions of Ontario, in which "there was not one at the time of the pass-"ing of this Act." In this quotation "NORTH HASTINGS" omits an important part of the clause. After the word "Ontario," the following should be inserted "*as now constituted* for the purpose of representation in Parliament," which the reader will at once see, materially changes the meaning, or at least gives room for a difference of opinion as to its exact construction. It was this difference of opinion that led to the difficulty. We are not prepared to argue that the construction of the law, by the Minister of Agriculture is not legally correct, but we do contend that Dr. Boulter was correct, after receiving directions from the Minister of Agriculture, to proceed to the organization of a Riding Society, and that the error was in the sending of the circulars from the bureau.

"NORTH HASTINGS," gives a most emphatic contradiction to our query, whether North Hastings was not equally a new Riding with the East and West; and then says: "The North Riding retained its old name, *has no new territory added to it*, but has simply lost *one of its original Townships.* The cases are altogether dissimilar." Where is the dissimilarity when compared with the West Riding, except as stated by us in the article which has called forth this rejoined, "that the name of the North Hastings Society was not changed," while that of the West was? North Hastings lost one Township, and West Hastings lost *two* Townships. Does that make the cases "totally dissimilar?" Is it the number of acres that constitute the difference? We think not. The law also provides, says "NORTH HASTINGS," "that when new Ridings *have been formed* by Townships *taken from two or more* Ridings or Counties" then the property shall belong to the old Society; and then adds: "This was precisely the "case with North Hastings, it *lost* territory "for the purpose of *aiding in the formation* "of the East and *West* Ridings, consequent-"ly its society continues to exist as though "no territory had been taken therefrom." In this quotation North Hastings has proved too much, though it "contains some things having no foundation in fact," and "shows a want of acquaintance with the facts." The North Riding did not lose territory for the purpose of aiding in the formation of the East and *West* Ridings, but simply to assist in forming the East Riding, which is composed of one Township from the North, and two from the South Riding, while the West is the remainder of the old South Riding, and therefore, exactly similar to the North, with the exception of the change of name. North Hastings lost one Township to aid in the formation of another, therefore it is argued the old Society remains in tact. South Hastings lost two townships, and has its name changed, and it is contended the old Society is dissolved. We must confess we cannot see the force of such reasoning, but must come to the conclusion that if the formation of the one Society was illegal, so must the other have been also, unless the change of name makes the difference, which to us is an absurdity. Suppose the law had changed the name of the North Riding to the Northern Riding, would the change of North to Northern have dissolved the Society, and rendered a new organization necessary? If not, then there is no difference between the North and West Ridings so far as the organization of their Societies is concerned. We leave this point, however, to NORTH HASTINGS to solve.

The other facts brought out by "NORTH HASTINGS" are new to us, and may be quite correct, and therefore we give them precisely as we gave the facts as given to us, on the 28th of August last; having but one object in view, and that, the success and welfare of the Riding Society. Let us hope that the difficulties which have occurred, will be but an incentive to a more earnest desire, to make the Society still more beneficial to the Agriculturalists of the Riding It matters very little what particular men carry on the Society, so long as they are actuated for the general good. Whatever may be the immediate effect of this squabble, it is to be hoped it will result in uniting the whole in future, and that all may lend their energies to the one end, the improvement of their stock, and the introduction of a better and more scientific system of farming.

Cabinet Vacancies.

Yesterday the Toronto *Telegraph* stated that overtures had been made to the Hon. Mr. AIKINS, to enter the Cabinet as President of the Council. To-day the *Leader* says:

"SENATOR AIKINS left this city for Ottawa yesterday afternoon in company with Mr. MACDOUGALL, and it is rumored that he will be sworn in, to-day or to-morrow, President of the Council in the place of the late Mr. FERGUSON BLAIR. We would not be surprised to find the rumor prove correct. * * * * * * * *

"The coalition then being a necessity of the position, it must be admitted that the choice of Mr. McDOUGALL has been eminently wise. Mr. AIKINS is a life-long Reformer. He is an Irishman, wealthy, of good standing in society, and a Methodist. He is a well-informed man, and a good speaker, and will in every way be as useful and influential a member of the government as was either BLAIR or the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario."

We cordially endorse the encomium of the *Leader*, and know of no man in the Reform ranks in the Senate, better fitted for the position, and trust that his rumoured acceptance of office may prove true.

Assays.

The following Assays are reported by Mr. James T. Bell, as having been made by him from matter brought by him from the lately discovered quartz vein on lot 30, in the 6th concession of Madoc.

No. 1, Clean vein stone not showing any gold to the eye, five lbs gave by mill process 0.82 gr.—$13 64 per ton.

No. 2, Earthy refuse containing fragments of wall rocks and surface quartz, five lbs. gave 0 07 gr. gold or $1 16 per ton.

No. 3. Ferruginous decomposed quartz from surface of vein, five lbs. gave a small quantity of gold.

No. 4, Same as last, five lbs. gave a similiar result.

No. 5, Fire assay of sulphurets saved from tailings of the above four assays, 425 gr. gave 0.11 gr. alloy, containing 0.075 gr. silver and 0.035 gr. gold, or silver $6 58, gold $48. Total $54 58 per ton.

No. 6, Quartz from middle of vein, containing Galena, &c., five lbs. concentrated to 1116 gr., gave 805 gr. lead by smelting, which by cupellation yielded 2 13 gr. silver, alloyed with 1-700th part of gold, equal to 77 oz. 3 dwts. 11 gr., value $96 64 per ton.

The Silver Question.

The last scheme brought under our notice for the abatement of what many term the silver nuisance, is that of a Mr. W. Weir, of Montreal, who advertises to receive any quantity of silver at his office in Montreal, at "*two and one-half per cent discount*," payable in bankable funds "on delivery." He proposes to enter into an agreement with the merchants of Ontario and Quebec, who are to agree to forward to him, "weekly for forty weeks," such sums in silver, as may be agreed upon; the first payment to be made on the *fifteenth* day of October, 1868, which he is to take at 2½ per cent discount, and bind himself to send it out of the country at the rate of not less than $50,000 per week, for forty weeks. "The certificate of the Express Company and of the Banks through which the silver has been exported, to be accepted as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the said silver coin." He then stipulates that "it is to be distinctly understood, that when he shall have exported two millions of dollars of silver coin, his part of the agreement will be fulfilled." Here is a scheme to bring down the discount upon silver if properly and energetically taken hold of by our business men. It may not lessen the actual rate of discount for the moment, when express charges are considered, but it cannot but have the desired effect in a short time. Many will be apt to ask the question, who is this Mr. Weir? It matters very little who he is, so long as he pays bankable funds for the silver at the rate of 2½ per cent discount *on delivery*, and then produce the certificate of the Express or Banks, that it has been really exported.

This scheme is worthy the consideration of business men.

Militia Order--New Enrollment.

The following general order appears in the Official *Gazette* of the 26th inst.:—

Officers commanding corps of volunteers organized prior to the 1st of October, 1868, are notified that the following section of the Militia law which comes into force on that day must be complied with, within three months thereafter. Every volunteer corps duly organized previously to and existing on the day on which this Act shall come into force, including the officers thereto, shall, for the purpose of this Act, be held to be existing, and shall be continued as such, subject to the provisions of this Act; and within three months after the day on which this Act shall come into force, all such corps shall be mustered by their captains or commanding officers. The provisions of this Act shall be explained to them and such of the men as have not previously given notice of their desire to be discharged, shall take the oath hereinafter prescribed, and be enrolled as Volunteer Militia; and each man shall sign a muster roll, and thereafter such men of any Volunteer Corps in any regimental division as complete three years' continuous service in such corps or complete three years including any previous continuous service in the same corps, immediately before such muster, or had served three years continuously in such corps immediately before such muster, and are discharged after giving the required notice, shall not be liable to be balloted for any period of drill or training of the active militia, until all the other men in the first, second, and third classes of militia men in the company division within which they reside, have volunteered or been balloted to serve. Such men as re-enroll within three months after the 1st day of October, to complete three years, including their previous continuous service, may be permitted to quit the corps should they desire to do so after their three years service shall have expired. Copies of the new militia law, and blank forms for re-enrollment, will be transmitted to the officer commanding each corps by the staff officers for their several districts.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners, of the Volunteer Militia Artillery, are notified that a new class of instruction at the School of Gunnery at Montreal will be formed on the 20th October, 1868.

Fall Assizes.

The Court of Assize was opened to-day, 30th Sept., by Mr. Justice Haggerty, John Bell, Esq., Q. C., conducting the business for the Crown.

The following is the Grand Jury:

J. J. FARLEY, *Foreman*.

Barton, William	Ketcheson, Wyatt
Butler, James	Mozier, Gideon
Commins, Gilbert	Morden, Jas. C.
Cooke, James	Mains, John
Doak, John	Sills, Alexander
Fretz, John	Stewart, Thomas
Gilbert, Benjamin	Stedman, Benj.
Ham, William	Sills, John
Haggerty, James, jr.,	Turner, J. W.
Hagerman, Benjamin	Vandervoort, S. S.
Ketcheson, Owen R.	Walker, Thomas

The Judge charged the Grand Jury in a short address, explaining the difference between murder and manslaughter. There are six criminal cases for trial: two for murder, one for poisoning, one for accessory to the procuring of abortion, and two for larceny, and twenty-seven civil cases.

The first case tried was

TURLEY *vs.* MILLER, *et al.*—An action on a bond. Verdict $1,035. Dean & Gilbert for Plaintiff; Morgan for Defendant.

County Council.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868.

PRESENT—His Honor the Warden; Messrs. Rose, Findley, Emo, Hamilton, Conley, Farley, Flint, Anderson, Norman, Cummings, Clapp, Daley, Boulter, Ward, Gabourie, Stokes, Walker, Rowe, Armstrong.

The Warden addressed the Council at some length upon the affairs of the county generally.

THE WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—The principal business at this session of the Council, will be a consideration of the County Surveyor's report. The report of the gravel road committee and any general business that may incidentally come up.

Since the last meeting of council the Trenton Bridge repairs were given by tender to Mr. Clarke, for $1,650, and is fully completed in the most satisfactory manner. He was charged by the Surveyor $51,80 for the old irons, which sum was deducted from the contract price, leaving the actual cost to the County $1598,20.

The gravel road committee in accordance with the instructions of the County Council, received and considered the special report of committee appointed to examine Frankford Bridge, and adopted the suggestions therein contained. These repairs are completed at a cost of about $280. The east Bridge near Shipman's Mills gave way and the County Surveyor was notified as well as myself, of the necessity of immediate repairs. Upon investigation it was found that the Bridge was in a dangerous situation, and I directed that one of the County foremen should be sent at once to make the necessary repairs, so that the County might avoid any claims for damages. The Council will remember that we had one bill to pay at this bridge some two or three years since. A statement of the cost will appear in the County Surveyor's report.

The grant of money given by the Council for expenditure on the road from Madoc to Queensboro' under the supervision of the Reeves of Madoc and Elzevir, has been expended. After consultation with the Hon. Mr. Flint, we decided that it would be best to have the money laid out under the charge of a foreman. For the expenditure in Madoc I secured the services of a Mr. Wm. Woods, who has been repeatedly employed by the county, and who has been very highly recommended by the County Surveyor. The result was very satisfactory, good value being received for the money.

The gravel road committee have found it necessary to meet but twice this year outside the regular meeting of the Council, but the result of their labors will be found I think satisfactory. This committee has saved a considerable expense which would have been incurred in calling the Council together. Two sessions at least would have been required, at a cost of $250, whereas the whole expenses of committee will not exceed thirty-five dollars.

The different members of the committee have also been enabled, on account of their residences being in different parts of the County, to keep a careful supervision over the roads, thereby preventing any extensive injuries to the roads, by notifying the foreman at once. The report of the gravel road committee will go fully into the different matters under their jurisdiction, making it unnecessary for me to call your attention further to it.

The expense attached to the building of a sewer for the jail, was so large—much larger than the Council evidently anticipated—that I did not consider it advisable to order the work done without submitting it again for your consideration.

Owing to the repeated escapes of prisoners from the jail, for which the jailer and turnkey were evidently to blame, the sheriff has made new appointments to these offices. The new jailer will shortly assume his duties, and the new turnkey has been for some weeks at his. Taking into consideration the difficulty we have had heretofore to keep the Court House and offices in a proper state of cleanliness and repair, I have appointed Dafoe the turnkey, caretaker of the Court House, *ad interim*, until the Council met. I find a decided improvement in everything appertaining to the Court House and jail.

The new Provincial Prison Inspector has visited our jail, and from the report which will be submitted for your consideration, you will see that like the "old Board of Inspectors" and presentments of Grand Jurors, he proposes reforms that cannot be carried out. His complaint of want of cleanliness was no doubt well founded, for which the officers of the jail were to blame, but as an entire change is taking place, we may expect that this evil will be remedied; indeed the new turnkey has made a decided change for the better. It is to be hoped that unlike the old Inspectors, the new one will take practical views of the prisons under his care, and not ride theoratical hobbies, that have through their fault, cost this county so much in the erection of our new jail.

A tender or estimate has been handed in by Mr. Thos. Linkhater, of the cost of arranging the Court House and jail so as to be heated with hot air, which he sums up at $575 net, including the cutting through walls and arches, which would not be less, probably than $125 more, making a total of $700.

He also proposes to put up 4 water closets on the most improved principle, for the sum of $312. His estimate will be laid before you.

I would call the attention of the County Council to the extraordinary number of inquests held in this county. The law is very plain with reference to the duties of Coroners, and about which there need be no mistake.—Sec. 1st, Chap. 125 of consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, enacts as follows:—"No "inquest shall be held on the body of any "deceased person by any Coroner, until it "has been made to appear to such Coroner, "that there is reason to believe that the de-"ceased died from violence or unfair means, "or by culpable or negligent conduct, either "of himself or of others, under such circum-"stances as require investigation, and not "through mere accident or mischance." And still in the face of these instructions, inquests are being held in cases where not the slightest benefit can possibly result to any one except to the parties receiving pay. A heavy cost is made to the County and Government, without any beneficial results to the community, for whose benefit they are professedly held.

I thought that it would be advisable to lay before the Council, the actual financial state of the county, that there need be no mistake with reference thereto, and that the ratepayers of the county may fully understand the different items that make up the sum total, for which this county is still indebted.

In 1853 the first consolidation of debt took place, which amounted to $2,400. In 1855 the loan was made from the Municipal Loan Fund, for building gravel roads, amounting to $117,600. In 1857 another loan of $40,000 for the same purpose was made. In 1859 the Iron Girder Bridge debt was incurred, $6,000. In 1860 by vote of the ratepayers, the company roads of the county were purchased for $57,800. In 1861 provisions was made by Act of Parliament, to consolidate the floating debt of the county, made up of additional sums required to finish the gravel roads, build toll houses, buy right of way, improve the Court House grounds, build and furnish Shire Hall, Registry and Clerks Office, and various debentures that had been issued—from 1853 up—for the building of large bridges, such as the Frankford bridge and others, the total being $89,600.

RECAPITULATION.

Consolidation of 1853	$ 2,400
Loan, Municipal L. Fund, 1855	117,600
do do 1857	40,000
Belleville Bridge, 1859	6,000
Purchase of Company Roads, 1860	57,800
Consolidation of Debt, 1861	89,600
Debt in 1861	31[illegible] 400

We have probably sufficient in the sinking funds at this time to cover $13,000, and leave the debt about $300 000 in round numbers, up to this time the debt had been gradually increasing year by year, from the fact that sufficient was not levied to meet the current expenditures and interest upon debts, and keep up sinking funds. From this time an improvement took place which has not only continued from year to year, but has improved very much within the last four years, and now the debt stands about as follows:

Total Liabilities		$327,600
LESS.		
Belleville Bridge provided for	$ 6,000	
Grant to Tyendinaga, do	2,000	
Amount in Sinking Fund with interest [a]	27,000	
do do [b]	24,000	
Municipal Loan Fund, Sinking Fund	64,200	
One-fourth of By-law to "re-pay Sinking Fund" provided for	3,100	
		$126,300
		$201,300

Making the reduction of debt in last seven years nearly $100,000, and if continued in the same ratio of payment with the increased accumulation of interest on sinking funds, in ten years the entire debt will be paid, but as the largest sum $117.600, will be paid in 1875, $40,000 in 1877. By-law to re-pay sinking fund in 1871 Purchase of Company roads $57,800 in 1880. Consolidation of debt $89,600 in 1882, 1883, 1884. After 1871, but particularly 1875, the tax to be levied will be materially less, and the present debt entirely wiped off in 1884. If the current expenses of the County had been rigidly met year by year, from 1853 up to 1860, we should not have required to consolidate so large an amount in 1861, and should be, as I think it has been, a lesson by which we can profit for all time to come. There is no doubt that the law providing for the separation of Towns from Counties, gives all the advantages to the towns, and that in the separation of the town of Belleville from the County, they did not assume as large a share of the debt as they were justly entitled to, but as the law did not compel them we could only accept the situation. In justice they should have assumed a sixth of the consolidated debt as well as a like proportion of the other debts which would have reduced our debt some $15,000 on the consolidated debt, with interest from the time of separation, making a total of some $20,000, besides an additional $30,000 and interest to date, for gravel roads; for the roads in this county are as much in proportion for the interest of the town as for the county. The legal interpretation that they are out of the limits of the town does not for a moment alter the justice of the case. But aside from this, they were justly entitled, as I stated before, to pay their proportion of the consolidated debt. The town boasts of being one of the lightest taxed town corporations in the Province, and while much credit may be due to those who have the management of their municipal offices, still a considerable item, I think, will be found in the fact that they have only a small part of a large County debt to pay, that they had much to do in creating. I have mentioned this to show one of the grounds of increase of county debt on the other municipalities. However, notwithstanding this, as a county, we are one of the most prosperous municipally of any in the Province.

1st. We have the longest lines of gravel roads, which, commencing at the county town, branch out like arteries all over the county.

2nd. These roads are free from toll, and are kept up by a large annual expenditure, growing each year—not worse—but better.

3rd. We have about seventy bridges to keep in repair, yet under the management of the County Surveyor, most of them are becoming firm and substantial structures, quite equal to the wants of the community.

4th. We have first class county buildings, comprising Court House, Gaol, and Shire Hall, which, including the grounds, have a value of not less than $70,000.

5th. We meet all our engagements promptly, and the credit of no county is higher than the County of Hastings.

6th. We are rapidly reducing the county debt, notwithstanding we have large sums to raise annually for Roads, Bridges, Schools, Administration of Justice, &c.

These facts, gentlemen, I think are sufficient to stimulate us to a careful administration of the affairs of the County. On the one hand to a consistent economy, and on the other to a wise and prudent expenditure, remembering that the best interests of this splendid country will not be forwarded by a niggardly policy, nor by a lavish expenditure, but by a wise mean between the two. (Applause.)

Mr. Flint presented a petition from Mr. Cleako, of Farrady, and others, praying not to be attached to Tudor for municipal purposes.

The Warden laid before the Council, the estimate of Mr. Thos. Linklater to warm the jail with hot air, and to build water closets. He also laid the report of the prison Inspector before the Council, in which it stated that the jail was in a filthy state, and that the prison rules were a dead letter in the jail, he then recommended that prison clothing be furnished, and other changes and alterations in and about the jail.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges. Dr. Boulter in the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gabourie asked for a further appropriation to repair the Marlbank and Stoco road in Hungerford. After a good deal of discussion Messrs. Allan and Byrne, who were in attendence were heard in support of said grant. These gentlemen state that the people living in the east of Hungerford, while they were heavily taxed for county purposes, they had no road by which they could get to market, and therefore desired information respecting the expenditure of a grant of $300 made at a previous meeting of the Council to repair roads in that section of the township, and to urge that that portion of Hungerford which lies east of the side line road between lots 24 and 25, be attached to the county of Lennox and Addington; or to divide the township into two municipalities, east and west of the centre line; or to give them sufficient road accommodation to enable the settlers to have access to the village of Tweed, and to the County Town. The motion was referred to the Finance Committee for an extra appropriation of $200.

It was then ordered that the east end of the Trenton bridge be repaired.

The County Surveyor was instructed to build a sewer from the County Jail, in accordance with his plans.

The County Surveyor was instructed to repair Lonsdale Bridge, and Stoco Bridge with as little cost as possible.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

The Council went into committee of the whole on Finance. Hon. B. Flint in the chair.

The following sums were ordered to be expended and paid.

$200 to be paid out of the taxes of 1869, to assist in opening and repairing the road leading to the East of Hungerford to be expended under the superintendence of Messrs. Gabourie, Allan and Byrne.

$5 50 to Robert Francis, for stationery.

$91 50 to E. Harrison for registry books.

$8 to Frederick Lingham, for lumber for Peterson's bridge.

$14 50 to W. Mumby, for plank for Peterson's bridge.

$10 to Eve Lambert, for attending Mary Wallis, a prisoner.

$90 63 to E. Miles, for printing.

$31 75 to Geo. Young, for printing.

75 cts. to F. H. Rous, for tumblers.

$63 39 to the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction.

$140 to W. C. Chewett &c., for books for Registry Office.

$97 87 to the South Hastings Board of Public Instruction.

The Committee then rose and the Council adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.—His Honor the Warden, Messrs. Armstrong, Rowe, Rose, Appleby, Deacy, Anderson, Findlay, Emo, Hamilton, Walker, Conley, Flint Boulter, Morman, Cummings, Clapp, Farley, Daily, Ward, Gabourie, Stokes.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Dr. Boulter made a verbal report, from the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee from the Town Council, in reference to the agreement between the Town and County. That the Committee had looked into the expenditure for the last three years, as a basis upon which to act, and they were waiting for the committee of the Town.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Warden called the attention of the council, to the action taken some time since, in reference to making appropriations in case the volunteers should be called out for actual service. True they had not been called out to do duty before an enemy, but they had been called out to do their 8 days drill, away from home, which so far as the disadvantages and expenses to the men were concerned was the same; he therefore thought that the council should shew its appreciation of the services of these men, by making a small appropriation to be paid to the non-commissioned officers and men, who did duty.

Mr Anderson thought it no more than their duty. These men had left their homes, and business for very small pay, and had to travel many miles.

Mr. Wood had been informed by those in command that the conduct of the men, had been such as to be a credit to the County, and he had much pleasure in stating this fact.

Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson, "That the sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars be granted, and paid to the non-commissioned officers, and men of the forty-ninth Battalion of Volunteers of the County of Hastings, in appreciation of their services during the eight days annual drill, lately performed in Stirling. Said sum to be paid to Lt. Col. Brown, to be paid by him to the Captains of the different Companies, in proportions, equal to the number of men in each company."

Mr. Flint asked whether it would not be right to include in this motion those men of the 15th Batt. who resided out of Town.

The Warden had considered that point, but as the Rifle Company was principally composed of men in the Town, and belonged to the 49th Batt., which he thought would make the whole about equal.

Mr. Farley—Are we asked to pay the Town Volunteers?

The Warden—No, we pay the 49th and let the Town pay the 15th.

Mr. Daily has the Town promised to do so?

The Warden—I do not know, but the County would set them an example.

The motion was then unanimously passed.

RED RIVER DESTITUTION.

Mr. Flint had thought it his duty to bring before the council, a motion asking an appropriation to assist in relieving the distress of the people at Red River, whose crops had been totally destroyed during the past summer by grasshoppers. They had even in our own county had to apply for seed grain, which had been in some cases used for bread, and he felt that it would be doing an act of justice and charity to the sufferers in Red River, to appropriate something for their relief. He had been much pleased to see that in the state of Minnesotta, active steps had been taken to relieve these people, which was to him a set off to the action of those who were urging on the Fenians to annoy us. He would move if any one would second it, "That the sum of Three Hundred Dollars be granted to aid the Red River settlers who had lost their crops during the late harvest, and that the Treasurer of the County is hereby empowered to pay the above amount out of any funds he may have on hand."

Dr. Boulter was under the impression that the Government were to make an appropriation of $5,000.

The Warden thought it would be better to bring the matter before the people, and the probability was that a larger sum would be raised.

The motion not receiving a seconder, fell through.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee on Ways and Means resumed. Mr. Flint in the chair.

An account from the *Mercury* office, which had been laid over from yesterday, was again considered, and after striking out some of the items for advertising, which had not been ordered, the balance of the account was passed. Mr. Flint stating that it would be necessary to look after these newspapers, and see that they did not publish too much. To which Mr. Farley added, "yes, or they may publish something we do not want known," which created no little amusement.

The question of heating the gaol with hot air was considered, and laid over for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Ward, $50 was granted to complete the road from Bailey's corners to Queensboro'.

The Committee rose and reported, which report was adopted.

REPORT OF GRAVEL ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Committee on Gravel Roads was read and adopted, as follows:

That the labors of the County Foreman have been distributed over the various gravel roads, in the following order, and as follows:

On the Jamieson Road, Madoc Road, Smithville and Stirling, Stirling and Marmora, Jamieson Road, Smithville Road, Hungerford Road, Canifton Road, Belleville and Frankford Road, Hungerford Road, Stirling and Frankford Road, Frankford and Trenton Road, and culverts repaired on Belleville and Shannonville Road.

Foreman Fairham is now at work on the Hungerford Road, which your committee believe to be most in need of repairs, and have also decided to expend a small amount on the Trenton and Marmora Road, and Belleville and Shannonville roads. Some slight repairs are also required on the Madoc Road.

The amount expended by your committee up to this date amounts to the sum of about $3,200, having a balance of amount appropriate of $800, and they intend strictly to keep within the appropriation.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating to the Council that the Gravel Roads of the County are gradually improving year by year, and that the present system of repair is working in the most satisfactory manner. The Bridge at Smithville, which gave way during the summer, has been replaced by a new one erected under the superintendence of Mr. Fairham, at a cost of $110. The committee would particularly call the attention of the Council to this Bridge, it is of cedar built on the most approved principle, and at an expense that is certainly very moderate.

At the next meeting of Council, which will probably be the last for the year, the committee intend to submit a detailed statement of the expenditure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. WOOD, Chairman.

Shire Hall, Sept. 30, 1868.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Report on Roads and Bridges was resumed. Dr. Boulter in the chair.

A lengthy discussion took place, upon the propriety of expending more money on what is called the Swamp Road, in Marmora. During which certain members did not hesitate to insinuate that other members had misled the Council, and forgot to tell the truth upon a certain occasion, when this swamp road was under consideration. It resulted in no appropriation being made and the Committee rising.

THE HASTINGS DIRECTORY.

Mr. Ward said that he wished to ask, whether it was true, what had been stated, in reference to the Directories which the County has subscribed for four years ago, that large quantities were still pilled away

in the Clerk's office,and also to ask whether the Committee appointed to distribute them had done so or not ?

Mr. Flint.—The books had been distributed as ordered by the Council, they were sent to various reading rooms, institutes &c., and a large number had been forwarded through the proper agents to Europe. A few copies had been kept for reference, he believed about half a dozen.

FURNISHING THE GAOL.

Mr. Flint, before the Council rose wished to bring under the notice of the members, the loose manner in which the jail had been supplied with different articles for a long time past. He continued that there should be some one, who should give orders for what is required, and not allow the gaoler and every employee about the jail to go and buy what they pleased. It appeared that the Registerer, and Clerk of the peace could go and order what they pleased, and the Council had to pay the bill, and he thought it quite time to ascertain what power these parties had, and for the Council to take such action as would lead to economy. He was convinced that by looking into this matter a considerable sum might be saved yearly.

SURVEYOR'S JOBS.

Mr. Daley moved,seconded by Mr. Anderson, That the County surveyor be instructed to furnish this council at its meeting, the items in connection with every job of work performed by him during the year, and that in future the account of expenses incurred in the performance of each job to accompany every report presented to this Council.—Carried.

ALLAN'S MILLS BRIDGE.

Mr Walker moved, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that the Warden communicate with the Warden of Northumberland, with regard to the County bridge at Allan's Mills, which is in a bad state of repair and requires to be built.—Carried.

ROAD APPROPRIATION.

Moved by Mr. Appleby, seconded by Mr. Deasy, That the grant of $400 made in March last, for the repair of the boundry road, between Tyandinaga and the Township of Richmond, be transferred to the Township Council of Tyandinaga to be by them expended as provided in the terms of said grant.—Carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned until the second Tuesday in December next.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

SIR,—I have in a number of your paper of the 28th of August, read an article under the head of "North Hastings Agricultural Society," which while it contains much that is true, contains some things having no foundation in fact, and showing a want of acquaintance with both the letter and meaning of the statute quoted in support of the statements it contains.

It is true that the words of the statute that "Agricultural Societies may be organized in each of the Electoral Divisions of Ontario, in which there was not one at the time of the passing of this Act," but it is also true that a Society did legally exist in the North Riding of Hastings at the time of the passing of the Act referred to, and therefore no new Society could be legally formed while the old Society continued its organization.

If circulars were issued to the Representatives of all Ridings supposed to be affected by the Confederation Act to organize new Societies, it could only mean where one had not been already organized.

The real question at issue is whether or not the North Riding of Hastings is a new Riding within the meaning of the new Agricultural Statute, and so as to necessitate the organization of a new Agricultural Society. I hold that it is not. The article in your paper referred to puts the query, Is it not equally a new Riding with the East and West Ridings, certainly not. The North Riding retained its old name, has had no new territory added to it, but has simply lost one of its original Townships. The cases are altogether dissimilar. The statute specially provides that where new Ridings have been formed by Townships taken from two or more Ridings or Counties, then all Agricultural Society Property shall continue to belong to the Societies of such original Counties, or Electorial Divisions from which such territory has been taken.

This was precisely the case with North Hastings, it lost Territory, for the purpose of aiding in the formation of the East and West Ridings, consequently its Society continues to exist as though no territory had been taken therefrom.

The failure of the old South Hastings Society as to name, and not having made the required returns,necessitated a new organization for both East and West. I do not think that any blame should be attached to the Commissioner of Agriculture for delaying to recognize either of the societies too hastily. His anxiety appears to have been, that the differences which had arisen and created so much ill feeling, should have been amicably settled, and arranged by ourselves without any direct interference on his part; hence his repeated communications, urging meetings and steps to secure an amalgamation of the old and new organization. But so soon as he appears to have understood that such settlement was impracticable,he sustained the opinion given by the secretary of his Department months before Prof. Buckland,that no new organization could be legally made while the old society continued to maintain its existence

So far as the township of Madoc is concerned, so that it shall not suffer through the delay,the treasurer of the old society has been instructed by the Commissioner to recognize the affidavit of the Madoc society as made to the Department of Agriculture, and to pay over to its treasurer its full proportion of the Legislative Grant for the year, as a Township Society, as though it had been organized in due time and form. If the management of the old society is not satisfactory, let it be changed at the next January meeting,and if a majority of members think Madoc is the proper place for the Head Quarters of the society, and the most central locality for its Exhibition, they have only to say so and the thing will be accomplished.

Respectfully yours,
NORTH HASTINGS.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19th 1868.

For the Intelligencer.

Fourth Annual Report of the Ladies Bible Association.

The committee regret that in presenting their report this year, they have to record a considerable falling off in the amount raised compared with former years. While last year the amount collected was £54 9s 4d ,this year it is only £44 4s. 8d. As there is not a very great difference in the amount of Bible subscriptions, it is apparent that the deficiency is in the Free contributions, and this is to be accounted for by the number of Free contributors having decreased from 225 to 205. But against this decrease in the number of Free contributors, we have a large increase in the number of Bible Subscribers. There being at present thirty names on the books instead of sixteen last year. The number of Bibles sold this year is nineteen,and two have been granted free to poor persons. There are at present nineteen visitors engaged in the work, whose faithful labours deserve to be recorded, and to whom the thanks of the Association are due. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is £38 13s. 11d. and it has been decided to hand over £35 to the Treasurer of the Belleville Branch Bible Society.

In reviewing the work of the Association during the four years that it has been in existence, the committee have come to the conclusion that the object they had in view of helping to circulate the Holy Scriptures, has been fully accomplished in this Town. And it becomes a question whether the Association should continue merely as an auxilliary to the Belleville Branch Bible Society for the purpose of raising funds, or enter into the work of a domestic mission and endeavor to obtain the services of a Bible woman.

Of course it would be necessary to continue the Association until the Bibles subscribed for are paid up and handed over to the Subscribers, but it might be well to consider whether a more important work could not be accomplished. The committee thankfully acknowledge the success of the past years and trust that some good has been done by the distribution of the word of God.

May the blessing of the Holy Spirit accompany the reading of it, that those who have received it at their hands may be made wise unto Salvation.

M. K. TANNAHILL,
Secretary.

September 21st, 1868.

The above Report was fully adopted by the meeting, September 22nd, 1868.

The officers for the ensuing year, are :—*President*—Mrs. Maclaren. *Vice-President*—Mrs. Cochrane. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Holton. *Secretary*—Miss Hanwell.

S. P. HANWELL,
Secretary.

September 28th, 1868.

—A Halifax paper maliciously insinuates that Mr. Dickie, who moved for $500,000 for "secret service" purposes, wants it to employ detectives to prevent "Elders" from smuggling crushed sugar.

The Orangemen and Mr. J. H. Cameron.

The Ottawa *Times* says: We understand that on Friday evening last a District Meeting of the Orangemen in this city was held in the Orange Hall, for the purpose of considering the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron's course in undertaking the defense of the prisoner Whelan. The meeting was the most respectable and numerously attended that has taken place for some time, as it included not only District Officers, but all brethern in connection were invited to attend.

After a calm and well considered discussion it was determined that no action on the part of the Order was called for, almost any one of the many speakers holding that the Grand Master had simply discharged a professional duty, which his obligations as a member of the Bar required of him, and which he would in no way have been justified in shirking or shrinking from. This is as it should be, and shows the strong common sense of the Orangemen of Ottawa, and their freedom from blind and unreasoning prejudice.

Latest from Halifax.

HALIFAX, September 26.

No person has been appointed to administer the Government in the absence of Gen. Doyle, and the Province is without a Governor.

There is growing dissatisfaction among Repealers at Mr Howe's course. He is very quiet and does not contradict the reports of his accepting the situation. A Yarmouth Repeal paper publishes a strong article condemning the policy of the Government on Repeal, because they do not go far enough, denounces the dismissal of officers for political causes, and declares that if the policy is continued Government will go to the wall.

Writs for the Inverness election have been issued. Nomination on October 14th—election on 22nd. Dr. McNeil of Margaree is spoken of as Repeal candidate.—*Globe.*

COPYRIGHT.—The copyright act, imposing 12½ per cent. duty ad valorem on British copyrights re-printed in foreign countries and imported into Canada, came into effect on the 28th Sept.

EXPRESS ROBBERS.—The express robbers, whose case for extradition has been before the Police Magistrate of Toronto for some time past, have been discharged, through some flaw in the extradition treaty. This is another evidence of the necessity of that treaty being enlarged. Here we have a number of acknowledged thieves walking about in our midst and no law to punish them.

FENIANISM.—The following extract appears in the New York *Tribune* of Thursday: "A meeting of delegates from 25 circles of the O'Neil branch of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last evening at No. 267 Bowery. An address form President O'Neil in relation to the present status of the organization and important movements contemplated, was read and Mr. Gibbons of Philadelphia made some remarks of an encouraging character."

MUZZLE LOADING ARMS.—The London *United Service Gazette* has the following paragraph:—"We understand that directions have been issued for the return to England during the present year of all the muzzle loading arms and ammunition for the same now in use or in store at all our foreign stations. The rifles will, on their arrival in this country, be converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle; but what is to become of the tons of ammunition now stored in Canada and other places? We presume they will fall to the volunteers, with whom there will be no lack of cartridges for years to come."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SALARY.—The disallowance of the Bill reducing the salary of the Governor General, by the Duke of Buckingham, does not please the St. Johns *Telegraph*, which paper is anxious to "snub" the Duke, and says: "The opinion of one man or half-dozen men in England, given to sustain an outrageously extravagant salary on the people of the Dominion, will not be quietly received in the place of the Legislative action of those who lawfully represent the aggrieved tax-payers." We incline to the opinion, that the Dominion Parliament will act upon its suggestion.

THE FRENCH NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.—A letter from St. Pierre Miquelon, a French State, says:—"The results of the fishing of the present season will be a mortal blow to the cod fishing on the Eastern coast of Newfoundland. The results, as far as they are known, are disastrous. In order that the expenses may be covered, it is necessary that every vessel employed should take at least 160,000 cod; but this year many have only caught 20,000, 25,000 or 30,000.—Accordingly, discouragement is general, and many of the owners of vessels have determined to fish no more. This resolution will deprive of occupation a large number of seamen of France."

—Queen Victoria keeps two hundred horses.

—A son of the Sultan is on his way to France for an education.

—It is said Gen. Beauregard is to marry a New York heiress.

—Fanny Fern's brother makes very good boots.

—The South promises a third more rice than last year.

—There are about 7,500,000 telegraph posts in the world.

—Heenan is said to have made $20,000 on the Saratoga races.

—Rubenstein, the Russian pianist, receives $500 a week for playing in England.

—Paris swells have been wearing suits of white silk.

—The Mackeral fishery in P. E. Island this season, is likely to prove very successful.

—Gaspe correspondence states that the codfisheries at Pierce and neighborhood are good.

—Prescott and Ottawa have been trying their skill at La Crosse. Prescott proved the victors.

—The election in Sunbury, New Brunswick, has resulted in favor of Mr. Covert a Unionist.

—Counterfeit $4 bills on the Gore Bank, were freely circulated in Hamilton during the fair week.

—The British Association for spreading the gospel among the Jews, spent some $36,000 last year without making a single convert.

—Counterfeit $10 bills of the Montreal Bank, and $5 bills of the Bank of New Brunswick, are in circulation in Halifax.

—An imported prize ram at the Provincial Exhibition was sold on Thursday, 24th Sept. for $1000

—On the 26th Sept. the barn of Mr. McCutcheon, Crosshill, containing all this years crop was consumed by fire. No insurance.

—The 71st Regiment has received orders to embark for Gibraltar in October, to relieve the 87th ordered to British North America.

—A fire occurred in Ancaster, Ont., on the 27th Sept., by which $5,000 worth of property was destroyed.

—The Government of Ontario has forwarded copies of the journals of the last session, to each newspaper office.

—The European and North American Railroad has carried, since Sept. 1st, from Charlottetown, P. E. I., 3,037 half barrels of Mackerel and 323 barrels of eggs.

—The Hon. Geo. Cole, leader of the Government of Prince Edward Island, has resigned on account of ill health, and taken a three months trip.

—Canadian Tweeds, Hoisery and Yarn, are superceding the Scotch article in Nova Scotia, to such a degree that inward vessels have been unable to obtain a load of such goods.

—Accounts from the interior of New Brunswick, speak of the potatoe disease making great ravages. In some places the fields are completely blackened in a few hours.

—It is rumoured in Repeal circles that Dr. Tupper intends making a tour of the Province of Nova Scotia, and address the people on the situation.

—The County Agricultural Society of the County of Prince Edward, have resolved to erect a suitable building in Picton for Agricultural purposes.

—The Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island is to be addressed as "His Honor," in future; and Legislative Councillors are no longer to be styled "Honorable."

—A young man from Oshawa acted exceedingly foolish in lying down to sleep on Lock street, Hamilton, on Friday night, 25th Sept., when he awoke he was minus his watch, $14 in money, and two railway tickets.

—The steamer *St. George* and the *Merritt*, on entering Quebec harbor, ran into each other. The former was not damaged, but the latter had her hull injured and her bulwarks torn away.

—Thos. Chatterson an old farmer was run over near Whitby, by a freight train, on the 26th Sept. The body was fearfully mangled, both legs and one hand being completely severed from the body.

—A marriage in high life took place in Montreal last summer, after which the happy pair sailed for Europe. While enjoying the honeymoon in Italy, the bride took a fancy to a young Italian, who was acting as guide, and eloped with him. The deserted husband at once left for home. The Italian, finding the lady had not much money, gave her the slip, and she also left for Montreal, where she arrived a short time after her husband. A divorce is to be the result.

—A severe snow storm occurred at Braemar, Scotland, on the 27th August last.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. The genuine article has a proprietary stamp running over the cork of the bottle.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and Lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existance existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per box.

DIPTHERIA.—This dreaded disease has at lenght found a master in the Davis' Pain Killer. Dr. Walton, of Coshocton, Ohio, writes us: I am happy to inform you that your PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, *Diphtheria, or Malignant Sore Throat*, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. In Holmes County scarcely any other remedy has been used, and it has not yet failed in a single instance when resorted to in time. It should be used freely as a bath for the throat, and also, mixed with water, as a gargle.

The Illinois Central Railway Company, south of Chicago, are building eleven miles of Corn Cribs, the capacity of which will be three millions of Bushels; they are erecting these cribs to receive corn in payment for lands purchased of the Company, and the full Chicago price is to be paid for it there. Corn is the the great agricultural staple of that country, and the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is the best remedy in any country where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, nervous weakness and intense melancholy, its effect are most beneficial and wonderful, price 25 cts per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 1.

Greenbacks, buying at 70
" selling at 71
Bank of Upper Canada Bills 60
Silver, buying at .... 4 per c.
" selling at .... 3¾ "
Gold opened at 141¼; closed at 141½.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Oct. 1, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 15.
BARLEY—$1 17 to $1 1?.
RYE—75c to 80c
OATS—60c.
PEAS—90c.
BUCKWHEAT—70c to 75c
BEEF—$5 to $6
PORK—$5. Heavy Pork $6.
MUTTON—5c to 7c per pound.
BUTTER—20c to 25c.
EGGS—12c to 15c.
HIDES—$6 50.
SHEEPSKINS—15c to 45c.
CALFSKINS—8c to 9c ℔ lb.
TALLOW—Rough 5c; rendered, 8c.
WOOL—20c to 23c.
POTATOES—50c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$10 to $11.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—No. 1, $7 50 ℔ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.
TOMATOES—$1 per bus.
CHICKENS, per pai —30c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS 30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, October 1, 1868. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$7 00	@	7 25
Extra	6 75	@	6 85
Fancy	6 00	@	6 10
Welland Canal Superfine	5 42½	@	5 50
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	5 47½	@	5 70
" " 1 Western Wheat,	5 42½	@	5 50
" " 2 " "	4 90	@	5 00
Bag Flour	3 60	@	3 70
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 25	@	0 00
Spring	1 25	@	0 00
Western	1 21	@	1 23
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 46	@	0 00
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	0 95	@	0 00
BUTTER—Dairy	0 20	@	0 21
" Store Packed	0 19	@	0 20
ASHES—Pots	5 65	@	5 70
Pearls	5 30	@	0 00
PORK—Mess	23 50	@	24 00
Prime Mess	17 25	@	17 50
Prime	16 50	@	16 75
PEAS	0 97½	@	1 00
RYE FLOUR	4 25	@	4 50

Flour—Receipts 2,100 bbls.; market weak; limited transactions at about 5 cents decline on supers; No. 2 sold at $4 90 to $5; nothing doing in other grades. Wheat—small sales of car loads at quotations. Provisions—Pork generally working off; Butter scarce and firm at 20c to 23c for fair choice. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 30.

Cotton quiet at 28c.

Flour heavy 10c to 15c lower; receipts 17,000 bbls. and 984 bags; sales 8,700 bbls., at $6 30 to $7 15 for superior state and western; $7 55 to $8 05 for common to choice extra state; $7 15 to $8 70 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour quiet at $6 25 to $8 10.

Grain—Wheat 2c to 3c lower; receipts 53,800 bus.; sales 45,000 bus. at $1 55 for No. 3 spring. Rye quiet.

Corn about 1c lower; receipts 46,000 bus; sales 78,000 bus. at $1 12 to $1 15½ for unsound; $1 16 to $1 17 for sound mixed western.

Barley scarce and firm; receipts 9,400 bus.

Oats 1c lower; receipts 83,000 bus.; sales 41,000 bus. at 72½c to 73c. for new western afloat.

Provisions—Pork a shade easier, at $28 31 to $28 62 for new mess; $28 37 to $28 50.

Lard heavy and drooping at 18¾ to 19½ for steam; 19½ to 19¾c for kettle rendered.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Stocks steady.
Sterling Exchange 108⅝.
Gold 141⅝.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Joseph Wild, M. A., at the residence of the bride's father, Sept 23rd, Mr. William King Mabey to Miss Helen Jones, youngest daughter of David Jones Esq , all of Sidney.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 26th inst., Mr. JOHN MCGILVREY, of Hallowell, to Miss LUCY A. WILLIAMS, of Ameliasburg.

DIED.

In Belleville, on Sunday, 27th inst., GERTRUDE D. infant daughter of Mr D. C. and Hattie M. Barringer, aged 2 months and 7 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACROSTIC.

Pain Killer is *worth* what it weighs, in gold,
All around the world are its praises told;
It will Cholera cure—scourge of southern climes,
No victim dies, who takes it betimes.
Keep Pain Killer—a true friend by your side,
It will cure Cough or Cold, or Colic beside;
Look out to apply it for Bruise or for Sprain.
Let it once be tried—*'twill be used again;*
Every word I am telling you, Reader, is true,
Remember that Pain Killer is *good for you.*

The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines. 33-1m

To Thinking Invalids!

A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment Habitual Costiveness. The means of obtaining relief, of accomplishing a cure, is tendered to you in Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, the only cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without pain, and restores to the stomach and liver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the *natural health* of the digestive and secretive functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where this family medicine is kept in the house. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

HAMILTON, C. W., March 6th, 1865.

DEAR SIRS,—That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following particulars of his cure by the use of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which bruised his arms and left leg. I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple hurt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them as incurable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparillas by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit. At last he began to use you Bristol's Sarsaparilla; and, during the time of using it, a bone 9¼ inches long was taken away from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bed two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take care of himself. I consider had it not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived. Mr. Bickle the Druggist, is familiar with the case and can vouch for the truth of my statements You are at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see the boy.

WILLIAM BURNS,
Wellington Street, near Rebecca.

—Barley was selling at London, Ont., on the 26th at $1.18.

Physicing Horses.

Many persons physic their horses frequently—especially every spring. This is a great error, and one which has caused the loss of many valuable horses, as physic as it is usually given, often produces inflamation of the bowels which generally proves fatal; it also weakens the horse and thus renders him more liable to disease, or less liable to throw it off—what is required is a medicine which will operate gently upon the bowels, and act upon the liver and lungs, removing all obstructions therefrom purifying the blood and enabling all the organs to do their work without overtaxing any, which is accomplished by the use of "Darley's Canadian Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it is always safe and certain.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.

One of Dr Radway's Pills (made from Vegetable Extracts, prepared in vacuo), taken one hour before dinner, will ensure a good appetite, promote digestion, and make healthy flesh. Taken in doses of from 4 to 6 every night will cure Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, etc.

These Pills are free from drastic,griping and nauseating drugs! They purify the blood cleanse the intestines, and purge from the system all corrupt and acrimonious humors. Ladies in ill health should use them. Aged persons subject to Costiveness or Paralysis of the bowels, should take two or three every night, for a few weeks; and the weak, infirm and paralysed bowels will become as healthy and vigorous as in the prime of life

An old gentleman in the city of New York had suffered with costiveness for 20 years, used injection during that time. One dose of Radway's Pills gave him a natural evacuation; six boxes cured him He now feels more active and enjoys better health than he did 40 years ago. Price 25 cents.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.—R. R. R. Sold by Druggists. 32-2w

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, trembings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-simile signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums,reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y

Sore Eyes Cured After Three Years' Suffering!

AUGUST, 3rd, 1864.

DEAR SIRS,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your Bristol's Sarsaparilla,and Sugar-coated Pills. I suffered with most aggravated sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids been much inflamed, swelled, and mattering. My eye-lashes were all gone and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Occulists, both here and in the States,but their efforts, instead of benefitting,injured me. I then tried your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three phials of the Pills completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflamation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you, I am, dear sirs, yours, &c.

EDWARD LANE,
Wellington St., Montreal.

The Family Friend.

From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a western physician says: "They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in digestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds,sore throat, coughs, Diptheria,pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa,cholera morbus,billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN.
Newcastle C W.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR *RENEWER.*

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 18-1yr

CHRIST CHURCH,
NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

Belleville Congregational Church.

REV. WILLIAM HAY, MINISTER.
Sabbath Services—Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening 6½. Sunday School, 2½ P. M.
Weekly Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M
6 SEATS FREE.

Dr. Higgenbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,
BELLEVILLE.

ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

NOTICE.

Office Pr. Ed. Mut. Ins. Co.
Picton, 20th Aug., 1868.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of this Company have been given to understand that a person calling himself *Joseph Abrahams*, is going through the County of Prince Edward, and representing to be a duly authorized Agent thereof:

THIS COMPANY desire to inform the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Counties, that the said *Joseph Abrahams* is not now nor ever was an Agent thereof.

LEWIS B. STINSON, President.
JOHN TWIGG, Secretary. 33-3m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, will, at its next meeting, pass a By-Law to establish a road across part of Lot Sixteen and all of Seventeen, in the fourteenth concession of said Township.

ANDREW GLASS,
Township Clerk.
Rawdon, Sept. 12, 1868. 33-4t

NEW GOODS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
AND
Ready-Made Clothing.

Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.

Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.
W. MEREDITH & Co.

STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 28th, 1868.

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the under signed, about the 1st of July last, a brown Mare Colt, two years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WILSON, JR.
Hungerford, 1st con., lot 2, October 1st, 1868. 33-3w

1868.

AUTUMN CIRCULAR.

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

HAVE now open the greater portion of their Fall Imports, just received from Manchester, Eng., (per Str. *Hibernian*,) and the leading American and Canadian markets.

Special attention is directed to our

DRESS GOODS!

which are of the Latest Style and Newest Material.

FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DRESS BUTTONS!
JET, PEARL, SILK, SATIN, &c., &c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
TWILLED & PLAIN WINCEY, for goring.

NEW PRINTS!
BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAKE.

Cottons!

CARPETS!
TAPESTRY, UNION, 2 ply & 3 ply Imperial.

FLANNELS!

TWEEDS.
SCOTCH and CANADIAN, patterns very choice.

WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.
DRAWERS, SHIRTS and VESTS, Canadian Manufacture.

COTTON BAGS!

COTTON YARN.
WHITE, BLUE, ORANGE AND RED.

We also commend to notice our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

which will be found replete with everything in the line.

TEAS.
BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN AND JAVA.

SUGARS, &c.

Belleville, Sept. 17, 1868. 31

REMOVAL
TO THE
NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS, JEWELLRY,
Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,
&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG.
Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 5, in the south range of the 8th concession of Tyendinaga. It is within one mile of Chisholm's Mills, has a fine brick house, barn and out-houses upon it. For terms and particulars enquire of

JOHN HOWE.
Tyendinaga, Sept. 14, 1868. 31-8t

FALL.] 1868. [FALL.

GRAND ARRIVAL
AND OPENING OF
FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS

J. MUIR & Co.

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of the great portion of their FALL and WINTER Stock of

READY-MADE
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS, &C.

We will show this season the Largest and Cheapest Stock in both Departments.

Our New Styles will be fully equal to CUSTOM WORK, being purchased in the Montreal, Western & American Markets.

We have determined this season to make our Establishment more fully and completely

A GENERAL
OUTFITTING EMPORIUM.

Our CANADIAN GOODS
IN
Cardigan Jackets,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Half-hose, &c.
WILL BE FOUND VERY COMPLETE.

We have established communications with New York houses to furnish us with

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Gent's Paper Collars, Fancy Ties,
SCARFS & BOWS.

We will receive shortly a new and beautiful assortment of

GAITERS, BALMORALS,
Fancy Slippers, &c.,
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

We also have a large and fine Stock of

TRUNKS,
THE BEAUTIFUL
Saratoga, Monitor, Jenny Lind, &c

☞ We will offer the above Goods at the Lowest possible Prices.

J. MUIR & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 14th, 1868. 31

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next Sessions of the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of Ontario for an Act to remove doubts to the Rights of the Bondholders of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, to the surplus of the funds paid, or to be paid in the Court of Chancery, under the Act 29 vic cap 79, after providing for payment of rights of way and depot grounds, and to provide for the distribution thereof among such Bondholders.

MORRIS & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants
Toronto, Sept. 22nd 1868. 33-6w.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Show and Fair of the North Hastings Agricultural Society, will be held at P. Luke's, Esq., on the Madoc Road, on the 6th DAY of OCTOBER.

JAMES J. RYAN,
SECRETARY.
Huntingdon, Sept. 22, 1868. 32-td

Farm for Sale or to Rent.

A SPLENDID Farm lying within seven miles of Belleville, with a good gravel road running to it; 100 acres in all, with 80 acres under cultivation. If rented, a man with some capital preferred.

Apply at this Office.
Belleville, Sept. 20th. 1868. 32 tf.

Farm Wanted.

THE undersigned wants to lease for a term of years,a Farm of 100 to 200 acres,under a good state of cultivation, in the South Riding of Hastings, or Prince Edward. With or without right of purchase during term of lease.

Address, JOHN McEWEN,
Bannockburn, P. O.
September 10th, 1868. 113-2t 31-4t.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, DAVID KYLE, my son, has left home without my permission or consent, all persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as no debts so contracted will be paid by me.

JAMES KYLE.
Rawdon, Sept 14, 1868. 31-3t

BOARD.

ROOM for three or four Boarders, in a pleasant locality, and within a few minute's walk of the business part of the Town. Apply at the *Intelligencer* Office.
Belleville, Sept 17, 1868. 31-4t

WANTED.

A MAN to work on a farm. Must be unmarried, and acquainted with all kinds of farming work. Apply at the office of MESSRS. DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Sept. 10, 1868. 30w

$680 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SIX HUNDRED and EIGHTY DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

'68 AUTUMN, '68

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,
ARE NOW SHOWING
NEW FALL GOODS.

All the various Departments are well Stocked with the Newest and Best Fabrics introduced in the British Markets. Special attention is invited to the

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Which is very complete, comprising the Novelties of the season, of English and Scotch manufacture, and a beautiful assortment of French Poplins and Repps, direct from Paris.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.
Belleville, 23d September, 1868. 123 & 32.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with

ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL
of the BEST QUALITY, and in
SPLENDID ORDER,
AT REFINERS' PRICES.

R. HOLDEN & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108.

TO THE TRADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,
which have been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
in the
BEST MARKETS OF EROPE!
and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.

R. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

FALL GOODS.
AT
JONES & HENRY'S

WILL be found very CHEAP and WELL ASSORTED. Their Stock is now complete in the various Departments, namely:

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DRESS GOODS,
Prints, Cottons, &c.
ALSO HATS, CAPS, WALL PAPER,
AND A GOOD
STOCK OF GROCERIES,

All of which they are prepared to sell as cheap as any other house in Town for CASH.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS Made to Order and Warranted to FIT.

P. S.—Having bought their stock of Cotton before the rise, they are prepared to give their customers the benefit of it.

W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.

☞ Remember the stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel.
Belleville, 1868. 11

To Blacksmiths.

250 TONS best English NEWCASTLE Smiths Coal. This article is far superior to American.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug. 6, 1868. 82 1m d. 25 3m-w

G. A. CARSON, M. D.,
OF WHITBY.

WILL be at the Anglo-American Hotel, in Belleville, on the second Tuesday, and at Chard's Hotel, in Stirling, on the second Wednesday of each month, where he will be most happy to wait on all who may visit him professionally. 24tf

WANTED.

A BOY from 15 to 17 years old, to work among cows on a Dairy Farm. He must understand milking. Also a small girl wanted. Enquire at the INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.
Belleville, Aug. 4, 1868. 35-tf

BELLEVILLE BAKERY,
AND
Grocery and Provision Store!

P. F. CANNIFF

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public that he has opened a new Bakery and Grocery and Provision Store on the north side of the river, near the Upper Bridge, Belleville, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A supply of
BREAD,
BISCUITS,
CRACKERS,
&C., &C.,

Kept always on hand, and a large stock of
FRESH GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

In stock, which will be sold as cheap as any other establishment in the Town.

☞ Call and examine his goods and prices.
P. F. CANNIFF.
Belleville, Sept. 7, 1868. 109-2w 30-4w

SHADE TREES.

THE subscriber is prepared to plant Shade Trees on the following terms: 25 cents for each tree—parties to run their own risk; or 50 cents, warranted for two years—25 cts. down, 12½ cents each year for the two following years.

THOMAS JONES.
Belleville, Sept. 9, 1868. 30-1m

Insolvent Act of 1864--65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of RICHARD L. LAZIER,
An Insolvent.

ON FRIDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF December next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts

And at the same time the undersigned Official Assignee, will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final accounts open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville,in the County of Hastings.

R. L. LAZIER,
Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Official Assignee.
Dated at Belleville, this 25th day of September, 1868. 33-2m.

Insolvent Act of 1864-65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of JACOB BROOKS,
An Insolvent.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Wednesday the second day of December next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

And at the same time the undersigned official Assignee will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville.

JACOB BROOKS.
Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Official Assignee.
Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 23d day of September,1868. 32 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JEHIEL HAWLEY,
An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a consent by his creditors, to his discharge, and a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

The undersigned Assignee will, at the same time, apply to be discharged from the office of Assignee herein.

Belleville, 21st September, A D. 1868.

J. HWALEY,
Insolvent.
32-2m GEO. D. DICKSON,
32-2t Assignee.

The Days o-Morrow.

Old age, that sends the web of life,
And clothes it in the sombre tissues,
Brings rest from all the world's vain strife,
And forms an end from out the middle;
And while my heart beats warm and free,
Although a fact it cannot deny before me,
And I can safely forget
That I ought sometimes to be passed o'er me.

Sweet is the web with the dew-cast eyes,
To whom my grandson calls me a fogey,
And treasures up the last words I say,
Try to make so many foolish matters;
I am only a worn-out name,
The while pens through these oblong tresses,
If you'll in this I've none to blame,
And thinking a sort with my caresses!

And when my youngest joined his sleigh,
So to start at 1 said home bows,
Repeat at his mother's quivering sighs,
The while he sighed for far off places—
I wonder if he ever thought
I bet my dreams of days had gone;
But it never has have stirred a thought
The worth of that heroic story.

And when the merry jest goes round,
With sparkling wine to drink success,
And woman's silver voice has crowned
The mirth with sweeter, deeper pleasure—
Ah, little do the youngest know
How wrinkles clock the toe goes a-falling,
And that my voice had once a share
To charm a maiden into smiling.

And often in the many throng,
When little feet are flying dancing,
And as one glides before me whirling along,
The bonnet eyes give wonder glancing,
I'd regret not my dress,
That my life could has not deserted,
And older hopes and heart-aches
To leave me far more tender-hearted.

My life's gay spring had many joys,
The summer brought me work first roses;
The autumn gave to my brave boys,
I said until the winter comes;
Each season has its order brought,
The mingled flowers of joy and sorrow,
And many we must needs have taught
And so I wait the long To- Morrow.
—*Fourth Magazine.*

Mary Jane and the Grecian Bend.

Yuba Dam, the fury correspondent of the *Louisville Courier*, writes:

Mary Jane has got it; that fashionable curvature of the spine called the "Grecian Bend" has caught at Saratoga, and the way she has been on examination during the season. She has returned, however, bring ing with her several large trunks full of second hand clothing—i e garments which had been worn once.

As I was passing a dry goods store on Fourth street, Mary Jane was coming out of the door. She was pitching forward at such a rate that I thought she was about to fall into my arms. I held out those imple ments of industry accordingly. She didn't fall worth a cent. Regarding not the ex ample set by our fair young ladies, she re tained her curvilinear form, and placing the tip of a gloved forefinger on my outstretched palm she said—I'm not a fashionable third of a Fifth Avanoodle:

"Aw, Julow, is it you? Doleited."

She picked up that infernal accent and language at Saratoga also.

"Why, Jennie dear, this is an unexpected pleasure. (Grabbing my hand with both hands and rolling them up together.) I was not looking for you for some weeks Yet and ill. I am very sorry. Shall I as sist you to your carriage?"

She looked something like the half of a parenthesis, but more like the exclamation point. I was certain that she had been eating unripe fruit, and was suffering from cramp colic, and wondered if I thought I had go home and take something. But she said:

"Never was betlaw in me bufe. I was fawced to lave that sweet place, because I had absolutely nothing to wear."

"Nothing to wear?" "Yes, what has become of all your clothes? Did you have a fire, or did you exchange them for flower vases and plaster Paris statuettes of the apostles?"

"How stupid! I had worn all my dress es once, and its nawt the style to appeah in the same several times, you know."

"Confound the style! But I am glad you have come, if you did come home almost robed and so elongated that it is a difficult to realize that it is you. You are among friends now, and I hope you will shortly recover your speech and your figure."

Old Age.

That men, generally, should dislike old age is after all but natural, as it diminishes physical strength, deteriorates personal appearance, and blunts the edge of many of our enjoyments. But the thinking and feeling Christian man, who like these life here can only be temporary, and that, however favorably circumstanced, it will always be burthened with cares, anxieties and disappointments, and who believes that it is but a precursor of another one, higher and more perfect in which he will live forever, shall meet it cheerfully as it brings to him the certainty that the time is approaching when he will be released forever from all the disabilities which flesh is heir.

Happy is the man whose heart retains its youth even under the pressure of years, who though grey, can still feel young, and though the objects are changed, who has lost nothing of the flavor, taste and sentiments of his earlier years. He can still admire the beauties of nature, in whose ear the voice of youth sounds pleasantly and the laugh of children is music, who can enter into their enjoyments with a keener relish, perhaps, because they recall the memory of by gone days, and who can travel the down hill road of life with more of hope for the future than regret for the past. For such a man age has not its miseries—for though at times the shadows of the past may darken his spirits, he has but to look forward to the bright and future to dispel them. How vain and empty appear to him all these honors and distinctions gained by the sacrifice of truth, justice or religion; how worthless that accumulation which, while it corrupts and enervates the soul, but adds to the load of heart, and which he who has wasted his life, in gathering must leave behind; and how little will those have to regret or applaud in which the weak frailties to learn the voice of God.

Blessed are they who die young, without knowing an or tasting the bitterness of life; and next blessed are they who having grown old in years, have learned by experience to realize the utter worthlessness of early promises and to appreciate with all their hearts the hopes that lie beyond.

French Suicides.

A beautiful young girl, aged between 16 and 17, attracted much sympathy a few evenings ago near the Saint L zar railway station. She was observed to have just purchased a bouquet of orange flowers in her hand, and a new cord, like a sash, around her waist. To the question of a friend she replied, "I am going to hang myself; little will see me at the last moment." She was another illustration of what we are daily seeing over. The police have taken measures to save her subsidy from the Provincial Government, and intended to send her to a convent with a young widow of three weeks standing. Such instances are by no means solitary. An old man 70 years of age was found hanging from his bed. On a chair was a note, purporting to be his last will and testament, setting forth that it was unnecessary to make any fuss about his death; it could not be helped; self-destruction being a family failing. His grandfather cut his throat with a razor, his father blew his brains out, an example which he was about to follow, and his own daughter drowned herself, hence *la pente irresistible*. The following tale is as far as I can remember has been precisely succ ssful, and is much talked about. In the *quartier* Berda lived a rather aristocratic member of the *demi monde*, in very sumptuous apartments. By connivance with the *concierge* a notice was put up that the apartments were to be let, and the verdant green only were permitted to view them. One gentleman arrived, knocked at the door—no response. Finally a faint voice replied, "what do you want, can't you let one die!" Great commotion.

Miscellaneous.

It is a very easy thing for a man to be wise for other people.

What is more interesting to a girl than to see another girl married? To get married herself.

Them soldiers must be an awful disorderly set, said an old lady, as a file of them came to pass that some sentry is not relieved of his watch.

Lady Bountiful was complaining of being waked by a noise in the night. Her Lord (an Irishman) replied: Oh, for my part, there's no sinnifying in anything that wakes me before I go to sleep there is no waking me afterwards.

AN INTELLIGENT JURYMAN.—"Have you ever had anything about this case in the papers?" asked a lawyer of a juror, in an examining trial. "Yes, sir." "Now look at me." "No sir, and the papers have been full of it." "No sir, I don't read the papers and anything new sir, I don't read the papers and anything new for a man's character." The juror was sworn.

A BRIDE'S REFLECTION.—A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection during the wedding day. On which her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditation. "I was thinking which of my self I should marry if I should become a widow."

A young man was explaining to a young ladies' school in France the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every six years. "Your father," he said, addressing a pretty blonde with a wide awake face, "in six years you will be the father of Mademoiselle F. Flipe, a receive wool for the Factory in the building adjoining the Police Office, over the Butter Market.

Belleville, May 28, 1868. 15-tf

CRUCIBLES, Muffles, Scorifiers,

ROASTING DISHES, AND

FURNACES, of 3 Sizes,

FOR SALE AT THE

BELLEVILLE

CROCKERY STORE.

The above are of

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE,

And may be relied on to stand all require of them.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, April, 1868.

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES

SELLING for CASH.

TEAS

AT VARIOUS PRICES!

JUST

OLD FASHIONED

BONNETS & HATS!

5 CTS. EACH!

AT

F. HACKETT'S STORE.

T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, May 20, 1868. 14-tf

WOOL CARDING!

THE undersigned will in a few days have his New Factory in operation in the Town of Belleville, the late formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Reed, where he will open business with the

Latest Improved Machinery.

He would say to all those who manufacture the fine cloth, that he is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING!

in the best possible manner, and as follows: The wool will be passed through a Single Carding Machine, winding it around a lap roller, when another is put in on the drum, a signal is given by a bell; from thence it is taken in the form of a sheet, and removed on the apron of the second Carding Machine and made in rolls or roving. This manner of carding makes an even mix, cards better, and the rolls or roving is of equal size. He will also do custom Fulling, Cloth Dressing, Pressing, Spinning, Weaving, and manufacture Wool by the yard.

With his long experience in the business, and the advantage of the latest improved machinery, he trusts that he will not fail to give the best satisfaction.

He would further call the attention of the public to his

DOMESTIR SPINNER

for the noble and speedy manner in which it does its work. It will spin from rolls at the rate of 40 Knots, and of roving 90 knots per hour. It spreads the cotton, straightens the rolls, roving and twist, this prevents cloth from coming in the fulling; it spins so thin the body is ready for the shuttle, reels, doubles and twists. All necessary changes to spin fine or coarse, and the wool warp for fulling.

The undersigned will manufacture wool in roving for customers. He will run his establishment by night and water power, so that the drouth will not prevent him from working as he days in each week.

Parties wishing to purchase a Spinner can see at work by calling on the under signed.

JOHN LAZIER.

N. B.—To accommodate those who come to the Market with wool, the subscriber will receive wool for the Factory in the building adjoining the Police Office, over the Butter Market.

J. L.

Belleville, May 28, 1868. 15-tf

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

M. LAFERTE

IS

IS NOW SELLING OFF the REMAINING

PORTION OF

HIS DRY GOODS SAVED AT

THE LATE FIRE.

THE WHOLE OF THE GOODS MUST BE

SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

CALL AND GET

CHEAP BARGAINS.

Directly opposite the Penitentiary Shoe Store, Front Street.

Belleville, May 7th, 1868. 12

FOR SALE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

I WILL SELL my Wharf and Storehouses in West Belleville to a company for the purpose of putting up elevators and for storage and shipping grain.

A combination having been formed which appears to work against your interest in selling your grain, you now have a chance to obtain a suitable place where a warehouse can be erected at which four vessels can load at the same time.

If arrangements are made I will get out the timber this winter, and arrange so you can have store room for 75,000 or 100,000 bushels of grain by next harvest, as that you can sell from the ship, as may best suit your purpose.

My price is $7,000, cash down, and $1,000 stock in the company.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1868. 39-tf 109-tf

Mill Property for Sale.

THE large Stone Saw Mill, capable of turning out 80,000 feet of Lumber every 24 hours, now in complete working order, together with about 1000 acres of land, boarding house and out houses, lumber docks, piers and booms, situate in Ballerville, together with limits, and 150 tons of hay now cut for winter use.

The above is a desirable property for persons wishing to invest capital in the lumber trade.

My object in selling is to close up business.

Apply to

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 24, 1868. 697 w28

REMOVAL.

MISS FRITH

WOULD respectfully announce that she has removed her

Millinery Establishment!

To the shop 3 doors east of the corner formerly occupied by her, and directly opposite the Post Office, where she will be happy to see her old customers, and as many new ones as will favor her with a call. She expects shortly a fresh and complete supply of Millinery Goods of every description, which she will furnish at reasonable rates, and in a style to give satisfaction.

H. FRITH

Belleville, Aug. 13, 1868. w26

Improved Valuable FARM FOR SALE!

THE Farm occupied by the undersigned, being the east half of Lot 13, in the 5th Concession of Thurlow, lying about one mile and a half from Cow Mills, and 8 miles from the Town of Belleville, with the macadamized road passing through it. There are 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, well fenced with cedar rails. On the 30 acres of wooded land there is a good sugar bush. There are upon the farm a large dwelling, two large barns, a large shed, two good Orchards. It is well watered, and has every convenience for a farmer.

JOHN BOLDRICK

Thurlow, Aug. 12, 1868. 36-2m

$400 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dyspeptic Medicine Manufacturer, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such murderer or murderers

RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.

Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22-tf

MESSRS.

WALLBRIDGE & SCHOLES,

HAVING entered into co-partnership and purchased the stock of the late Robert Wallbridge, will continue the business at the old stand, Front Street, where they shall be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

Their Stock of choice

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

is very complete, and well worth the attention of consumers.

Special care taken in delivering goods promptly to all parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLBRIDGE.
WILLIAM H. SCHOLES.

Belleville, April 13, 1868. 9tf

Improved Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 8, and the North East quarter of Lot No 7 in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 150 acres, 120 of which are cleared, well fenced with cedar rails, and under good cultivation. There are upon the premises a good frame barn and stable, and a comfortable log house, well watered, and a young and thriving orchard. This farm lies about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Tweed, and will be sold reasonable. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT.

Hungerford, May 27, 1868. 15-tf

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Piano, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the residence of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec. 24, 1867. 47w1y

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next session, for an act to confirm the conveyance to Clarissa, wife of Charles Wilkins, of lot No. 38, and the East half of lot No. 37, in the second Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings by the late Hon. R. C. Wilkins, and to enable her to convey the same in fee simple free from encumbrances, and for other purposes

CHARLES WILKINS.

Belleville, August 18, 1868. 27-2m.

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* office.

FOR SALE,

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

NEW GALLERY!

MRS. F. JAMES has opened her new and splendid double sky-light Gallery in Nelson's Hall, where she will be happy to see her friends in Town and Country. They can rely upon her Photographs being better than any taken in the County, as her sky-light is very superior, it being an entirely new arrangement. Parties wishing Photographs from Mrs. A. James' old negatives can get them, she has nearly all the old negatives.

Please call and see the rooms, as she has the best arrangements in Ontario for taking all the latest styles of Photographs.

Life size Photographs taken at from three to eight inches.

Children taken instantaneously.

Call and see them.

Belleville, Sept. 20, 1868. 27w

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT:
L. B. STINSON.

VICE PRESIDENT:
W. A. RICHARDS.

DIRECTORS:
H. A. McFAUL, JAMES CAVAN,
JAS. JOHNSON, N. S. DEMILL,
ROBT. CLAPP.

DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.

R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in *Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, June 15, 1868. 36-1y

STOP AND SEE!

THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT CANADA BLOOD PURIFIER. They are unquestionable and unpresentable facts, sufficient to convince the most Incredulous. Call and see Testimonials. Copies can be yearned after for ages is now accessible in the

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

For Scrofula, Consumption, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, Kidneys &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that the Great Shoshonees Remedy is unequalled. Where other have ever such a case as that in the person of ex Sheriff Ogden, of Hamilton, (Consumption) or that of Mrs. C. V. Miller, of Eaststown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Mrs. Hamilton's Sister-in-law, of Consumption, Liver Complaint, or that of John Heney, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, which he actually been given up as useless for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore. Let all such suffering people call and see these and hundreds of others.

Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Canada Blood Purifier.

Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine, Agents for Belleville, R. Jenkins & Co., J. H. Mumby, Archdeacon Hall, M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Charles Ketcheson.

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS OR TONICO REALE.

Del Dottore P. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Prepar tion—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, to without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Dining Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of vending or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
12 w33d-6m 26 Hospital Street, Montreal

FLINDALL'S Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his Improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this part of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 29w1y

JOHN W. BROWN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrust A ed to him will re ceive prompt attention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

FORREST & LOZO'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES

BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best sky-lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties always get a great deal of variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Take *first rate* Persons pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 1236d6-32w1f

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion,

T. WALTERS.



Having Removed his place of business to the

OLITICIA BUILDINGS,

begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now is having removed to more commodious stores, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, **Doeskins, Vestings, &c.**

ALSO

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

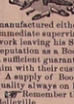
You will find

My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will my deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17w1f

BOOTS AND SHOES.



WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being

manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville.

Belleville, April 2nd, 1868. 6

MACHINE CARDS.

Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of

CARD CLOTHING!

Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by expert emeed workmen.

Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY:

FORSYTH & CO.

Dundas, Ont.

Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868. 1-tf

HATS, HATS.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1868

AT

GEORGE ROCHE'S,

Front-St., Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in Cash paid for RAW FURS.

March 20, 1868. 64f

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 STG.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

$1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,

(w31m46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street

FAIRBANKS

TAKE THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION,

All kinds of Scales

CONSTANTLY ON HAND & FOR SALE.

ALSO,

Baldwin's Alarm Money Drawers,

The best now in use.

JOHN LEWIS,

22-3m AGENT, Belleville.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South half, 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON

Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,

Barrister, Belleville,

Belleville, May 14. 12w1f

For Sale or to Rent,

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en Mas*, to suit purchasers.

Apply to

THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867. w24tf

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermention ed lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	23	4	200
"	"	24	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	32	5	200
"	"	E½	22	3 99
"	Huntingdon.	W½	17	7 99
"	"	9	17	200
"	Marmora.	W½	10	7 100
"	Rawdon	3	6	200

Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W. ¼ Lot 13. in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,

Montreal.

Montreal, 19th Nov. 1866. 49-tf

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has opened a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a good assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

LAND FOR SALE. CHEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. F. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th. 1867. 1-tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining in Rawdon Village, about 8,000 feet half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,

Barrister.

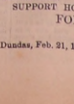
Belleville, Jan. 26th. 1866. 50-tf

1868.

Storage and Wharfage Free!

MONTREAL & BELLEVILLE.

Bay of Quinte & River St. Lawrence STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



THE STEAMER "ST. HELEN," CAPTAIN SMITH,

WILL make her regular weekly trips during this season between Montreal and Belleville, as follows:

Leaving Montreal every Monday at - - - - 6 A. M.
" Belleville, Finch's Wharf, - - - - 2 P. M.
" " Belleville, Gas Wharf, - - - - 3 P. M.
" Kingston, St. Lawrence Wharf, - - - 8 P. M.

And arriving at Montreal every Tuesday morning, arrive at Montreal on Tuesday evening, connecting with the Quebec steamers.

RETURNING,

Will leave Montreal every Thursday, - - - 2 P. M.
" Kingston every Saturday, - - - - 7 A. M.
" Belleville every Saturday, - - - - 2 P. M.

arriving at Montreal on Sunday morning.

To avoid loss of time incident upon the steamer calling at Kingston on Saturday, a Belleville Boat will be kept running thereby daily to passengers, arrangements have been effected with the Steamboat Company, by which no charge to the owners or consignees for wharfage, will be made on goods shipped by the Steamer, or other vessel or boat loaded on Finch's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, Mr. John F. McClung, at Montreal, or to the undersigned, at Belleville.

CHARLES MARTIN,
Manager.

Belleville, April 23d, 1868. 16

Belleville, Picton, Kingston and Oswego.

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMER

"ROCHESTER,"

CAPT. J. B. DEWEY, will run, until further notice, between

BELLEVILLE and OSWEGO,

leaving Belleville every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., touching at Mill Point at 2.45 P. M.; Picton at 4.15 P. M.; Kingston at 9 P. M., connecting at Oswego with Railroads for all points East and West.

For freight and passage apply to wharfingers at Ports on the Bay, the Captain on board, or to

CHAS. WILKINS, Agent.

Belleville, April 29, 1868. 17w2074

The Intelligencer Book and Job Establishment

IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS

For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:

Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Pamphlets, Funeral Cards, Posters, Bill Headings, Law Blanks, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Business Cards, Stage Bills, Cheque Books, Magistrates' Blanks, Blank Notes, Bill Books, Circulars, Labels, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.

Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.

☞Letters addressed to the Publisher must be Pre-Paid, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 34. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1868. NUMBER 34.

The Intelligencer, IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY M. BOWELL, Proprietor.

Office.—Intelligencer Buildings, Front St

TERMS:

$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.

$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.

When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.

No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.

Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John D. Evans. PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman. Office—Over Overell's Book Store, Belleville. 34w-246d-6m

McLeod & Carre & Gaviller, ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville. d&w

C. E. Rankin, CIVIL ENGINEER, Provincial Land Surveyor, and Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Wild and other lands examined and valued. Bridgewater, Ontario. 3w261d-6m

Piccathly & Kelso, IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Legate & Price, BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes, HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes, CIVIL ENGINEER, Provincial Land Surveyor, Architect, and Land and General Agent. Office—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell, AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates, TAILOR. Shop, over Price's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864. GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills, COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

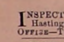
Henry Rosenberg, WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin, WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand or sale. Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall, BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

M. D. Ward,



SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis, INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—Office—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head IS getting your Pictures at Terwilligar's where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get anywhere else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $4 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

PHYSICIANS.

Drs. Willson & Hamilton. OFFICES—Roslin and Lonsdale. Office in Lonsdale attended by C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C.M., Graduate of McGill College, Montreal. June 11th, 1868. 17-3m

R. Jones, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D. PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m. January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n28

Dr. Canniff, HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils. August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts, BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market. Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada. Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 13w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE. PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late C. L. HERCHMER, Esq., are requested to make payment to A. THOMSON, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank, Belleville. B. SEYMOUR, Administrator. February 7, 1868. 52

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Patrick M. Nulty, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 30

S. B. Burdett, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. Office—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

MacLellans & Fraleck, BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville. A. L. MacLellan. Duncan MacLellan. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.

Diamond & Dickson, BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c. Office:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville. A. Diamond. Geo. D. Dickson. 1D-Wtf

A. R. Dougall, BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart, BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery. Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, Alex. Robertson. D. E. K. Stewart. 1D6m-Wtf

Dean & Gilbert, BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville. W. W. Dean, Barton S. Gilbert. *Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.* Oct. 23 1866. 36

Ross, Bell & Holden, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville. Hon. Jno. Ross. John Bell. Thos. Holden 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier, BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull, BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis, BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W. Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr., SOLICIEOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson, BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office. John J. B. Flint. David B. Robertson. December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson, BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall. C. L. Coleman, J. H. Simpson. Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas, BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—Intelligencer Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

John Finn, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST. DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers. 15Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST, UPON Easy terms. ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St. Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND, ON EASY TERMS, Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN. Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St. Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND. APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c. Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY. Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister. Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street. Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c. Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40v1

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Holbrook & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House, MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR. THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

J.C. VAPOR, No. 95! FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. August 28th, 1867. 36

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, ONTARIO. P. HUFFMAN, PROPRIETOR, (LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.) ☞Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new 145-tf 36f

Ames, Millard & Co., WHOLESALE Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 15 St. Peter Street, And head of Evans Court, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. May 6, 1868. d&w1v

The Reveille.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick alarming drum—
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come,
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel;
War is not of life the sum!
Who shall stay and reap the harvest,
When the autumn days shall come;"
But the drum
Echoed "Come!
Death shall reap the bravest harvest," said the solemn sounding drum.

"But when won the coming battle,
What if profit springs therefrom?
What if conquests—subjugation—
Even greater his become?
But the drum
Answered "Come!
You must do the sum to prove it," said the promptly answering drum.

"What if 'mid the cannon's thunder,
Whistling shell and bursting bomb—
When my brothers fall around me,
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
But the drum
Answered "Come!
Better than in death united, than in life a recreant—'Come.'"

Thus they answered—hoping—fearing—
Some in faith, in doubting some,
'Till a trumpet voice proclaiming,
Said, "My chosen people come!"
Then the drum,
Lo! was dumb,
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered—"Lord we come!"

Don't be a Bachelor.

Young man, don't be a musty, crusty, dried up, snarling, fussy old bachelor. Firstly, it violates a law in nature: secondly, it will neither improve your health, morals, nor your beauty; thirdly, it is not good for you either physically or mentally; fourthly, it injures your constitution, sours your temper, and lastly, it don't pay. As soon as you can shape your affairs so as to maintain a wife, after becoming of proper age, get married. But when you do marry, don't marry a coquette, a brainless flirt, don't fall in love with a pretty face instead of a woman; remember that common sense is a rare virtue, and that "beauty will fade." Don't sport and marry a crinoline simply because her father is rich; don't tie yourself to the strings of a money bag, for gold is plenty, but for sound practical sense in a woman, first of all; that is the touchstone by which all her other qualities may be tested. When you once secure this, all else comes; your wife, that is to be, if she is brim full of common sense, though not a beauty, will soon grow handsome in your eyes, and when old age comes on with its infirmities, that beauty will increase instead of decrease, for a woman with a woman's heart will find ways to make your love towards her grow brighter and stronger as months number themselves into years, and life fades away.

There's one thing more to be remembered. Such a wife is not to be found where fashion insists upon dragging young females into its giddy whirl, where is only idle talk, mischief-making, gossip, and little, if any brains. Young man, don't stand looking after that distinguished air of a "belle," that walks down Front Street with the unmistakably air of a flirt. Remember that many unholy, yes, unwomanly qualities may mingle with the charms of her who reigns supreme in fashion's gayest circle, still the dazzling brilliance that surrounds her may conceal every defect. Don't be caught by her fascinating smiles, her easy speech, her quick wit, or her 'Judas kisses:' for she may be well bred, reared, yes, well tutored in the art of deception. Don't fall in love at first sight because you see her ride in a fine carriage; don't throw yourself at her feet because she dances well, plays well, sings well, and appears well; don't accept a hand without a heart, because her father is the possessor of half a million of money obtained by professionally robbing the poor. Such wealth is not lasting, such gold is a curse.

Young man, don't stand in a half-bent attitude, with your hands thrust to the bottom of your pockets, clasping an empty purse, gazing and sighing after that vanquishing beauty. Do you want such a bride? Better marry a golden statute than a heartless heiress. Don't waste your eyesight on such a golden glitter of beauty, for it will fade under the first breeze of adversity. Like the rose of Spring, it only blooms while the sunny months of Summer hover over it, but wilts and fades 'neath the first frosts of November. I repeat it, don't sigh after the beauty; be a *man*, draw your bony hand from those empty pockets, and despair no longer; look around you for a wife where a *good* wife can best be found, among the intelligent and refined classes of society. Try a farmer's daughter. Hunt up some pleasant-faced, placid-tempered, lovely little creature, who will love you well enough to forsake all on earth to follow you through fortune and adversity, one that will stay with you to comfort and counsel you when age has made your steps tottering, your hair grey, and brought you to second childhood.

The Power of Grace.—Look at Paul. The old bed of the sea laid bare for the foot of Israel, the dry rock changed into a gushing fountain, the rotten tenant of the tomb rising at Christ's word, to appear, once divested of his grave clothes, with life sparkling in his eye and health blooming on his rosy cheek, did not show God's power over dead matter more plainly than Paul's conversion attested His power over a depraved heart. What more incredible than yonder man, who, with a fierceness, a firmness of purpose, and an intensity of youth, standing glutting his eyes with Stephen's blood, would ere long be Christ's greatest and most devoted apostle; and should die, after a life of unparalleled sufferings, a martyr in the very cause of which he shed the first martyr's blood. Yet it was so. Is there anything too hard for me? saith the Lord: in other and fuller words—is any heart too hard for me to break; any sin to great for me to bind; any habits too old for me to change; any prayer too great for me to answer; or wants too many for me to supply? The blessed lesson such cases teaches us is this:—That however great the difficulties, or deep the sorrows, or strong the temptations, or arduous the duties of His people, His grace, as He promises, shall be sufficient for them. And so they may use the highest, and yet the humblest, the bravest, though by on means boastful, saying that ever fell from mortal lips—"I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

A worthy deacon, in a town somewhere in North America, gave notice at a prayer-meeting of a church-meeting that was to be held immediately after; and unconsciously added, "There is no objection to the female brethren remaining!"

A rather fast youth was relating the experience of his voyage across the Atlantic to a sympathising friend. Said he, 'I tell you what, old fellow, there's one good thing about it, though. You can get as tight as you please every day, and everybody thinks you're only sea sick!'

West Hastings Fair and Cattle Show.

That part of the exhibition included within the building was, in most respects far in advance of any that we have witnessed here. The samples of grain are not perhaps more numerous, or more interesting than those of previous years, and the samples of butter are fewer in number than usual; but the liberal display of cheese attests the great and growing importance of this sound agricultural staple, and shows how little the farmers of Canada need to dread the competition of those of any other country, when their united energies are directed to legitimate enterprise.

The horticultural part of the show is not up to the mark of former years, though the perfection to which many of the fruits and vegetables shown have attained, in despite of the dry weather which prevailed during so long and so critical a portion of the season, reflects great credit upon the cultivators.

In what may be called the lighter branches of domestic manufactures, this exhibition is especially rich. Examples of bead work, crochet-work and needle-work of great excellence are profusely scattered over the tables, and affixed to the walls. Several stands of artificial flowers possesses much of the beauty and elegance of nature, and pretty quilts, rugs, and tablecovers abound.

But while the products of the needle are presented in profusion, those of the spinning wheel and the loom are not so numerous as we like to see them. Excepting a few good patterns of domestics; a few knots of capital woolen yarn, and two or three pairs of well knitted socks, there is little in this department to attract attention.

The fine arts proper are not numerously represented; a few paintings from evidently unpractised hands, and two or three drawings of flowers, being the sole representatives of this too much neglected department. There are indeed numerous photographic pictures, but these can scarcely be considered as legitimate art, being at best mechanical copies of real objects. But those exhibited show that the parties are masters of their business.

The exhibition of manufactures was interesting, though limited. The specimens which excited most attention were those of earthenware from the Belleville Stoneware Works, consisting of a series of jars, crocks &c., thrown and dried but not burnt or glazed, which were very creditably executed. Mr. J. Lazier's Domestic Spinner, and C. Irwin's Sewing Machines also attracted much notice. Some very neat articles of furniture were shewn by Mr. Tickell and Mr. Roenigk.

A fine assortment of furs, sleigh robes, &c., were displayed by Mr. G. H. Haymes, and by Mr. Geo. Roche. And some elegant and serviceable parlor, box and cook stoves were contributed by G. & J. Brown, and by Mr. Chown. Some fine articles of harness were also exhibited.

A new and agreeable feature of this exhibition is, that the trade of the Town, as well as the manufactures of the Riding, is therein represented. Several of the dry goods merchants exhibit samples of their wares. Mr. John Cook sends a selection of grocery goods, and Messrs. R. Holden & Co's display of lamps gives the point of brilliancy to the picture.

With respect to the merits of individual objects, we shall abstain from making odious comparisons in anticipation of the decision of the judges, being confident that justice will be done to all parties, and therefore being content to await the appearance of the prize list.

If success is to be measured by the number of visitors, the success of this fair is complete. The capacious rink was last night crowded to excess. The band played their best; and the countenances of the spectators wore that aspect of good humor and hilarity, which best evinces their gratification with the spectacle provided for their entertainment.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

The display of Carriages from the factories of Mr. Vermilyea and Mr. Baker, of Belleville, was better than we have seen for some time, and we are pleased to record the fact that this branch of business is receiving more attention in this Town and County. The covered Phæton exhibited by Mr. Vermilyea, and the Buggy by Mr. Baker, would do no discredit to any factory in the Province. These same gentlemen exhibited some well made Lumber Wagons, Democrats and Cutters. In this department Mr. Sprague, of Ameliasburgh, displayed a Lumber Waggon, a Democrat, and an open and covered Buggy, splendidly finished.

There were a number of very fine Buggies, Cutters, &c., from the factory of Messrs Brown & St. Charles. These articles, it will be seen by reference to the prize list, were equal to any others exhibited. There were also some fine Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements exhibited by Mr. W. H. Wallbridge, of the Victoria Foundry. The best evidence of their worth is the fact of having been awarded prizes. There were also on show some very fine coops of chickens, owned by Mr Perkins and Dr. Coleman. Mr. John Johnson exhibited a pair of the largest and finest geese and ducks ever before seen at our fairs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

This department was well represented. Indeed we have no recollection of ever seeing a better display at our County Fairs, either in quantity or quality. Messrs. Walker & Co., exhibited five different patterns of ploughs, a field cultivator, a new pattern corn cultivator, which is highly spoken of as a very superior article, straw cutter, fanning mill, a wood cross-cut saw, used for cutting the largest kind of trees in the woods or elsewhere. To those in the cord wood business, this saw must be invaluable. A feed mill which can be used for cracking or grinding grain—samples of cracked corn and ground buckwheat, which were there, is the best evidence of the value of the mill.

Mr. Armstrong exhibited a horse rake, root cutter, corn sheller, and a new and improved cider mill, which from its appearance must be admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was made. These articles were manufactured at Walker & Co's. Foundry.

Mr. Gordon, agent for Hall's Oshawa Agricultural Works, had on the ground, a good show of implements. He had a splendid Dicks' self raking Reaper, and combined reapers of different kinds.

Mr. Casey also exhibited a very fine reaper and mower.

Mr. Carre of Sidney had on the ground his new harrow, which carried off the second prize in Hamilton from a large number of competitors. This harrow is very highly spoken of.

Mr. McCoy's drags &c., were much admired, as being useful and strong.

The most extensive exhibitor in this department was Mr. Brown, who had one of his splendid thrashing machines, with rakers, on show, an article not surpassed in the Province. He had also, a circular sawing machine; five different patterns of ploughs, wooden and steel, of the most approved styles; a wooden and an iron corn cultivator; two iron harrows; a straw cutter, and a miniature quartz crusher and amalgamating pan. This article attracted crowds of people. The fact that it was an article for separating gold from the rock was sufficient to bring around it not only the curious, but the lovers of the shining metal. This establishment has acquired a reputation, that enables it to turn out a large quantity of work yearly.

CATTLE.

We now come to that part of the show in which agriculturalists should perform their part, and upon the present occasion we regret to say they have not. Why this should be we cannot tell. True, in the division of the County we have lost some of our best and most extensive breeders, but that is no reason why a large and wealthy Township like Sidney, should not make a much better display than was made in Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc. In Cattle, Sheriff Taylor exhibited a couple of splendid Durham cows and some promising young stock. Moses Boardman's show of stock was, upon the whole, the best upon the ground. His cows and young stock were much admired. Mr. Felix Graham exhibited two very fine two year olds, a heifer and a bull, and a yearling. Mr. T. D. Farley had some good cattle. A pair of oxen, part Durham, belonging to Mr. McMullen, and a few other exhibitors comprised this department. Though some of the animals to which we have referred were very fine specimens, the number of competitors was not numerous.

HORSES.

At 11 o'clock there were upon the ground but seven or eight horses all told, young and old, and these, except one or two, not of a quality to call forth any praise. There were, however, upon the course a number of spans of carriage and draught horses, which elicited much praise from admirers of the noble animal.

SHEEP AND HOGS.

In sheep and hogs there was a most beggarly show. Seven pens of sheep, and two pens of hogs comprised the whole exhibition, and even these were not what we should have liked to have seen, if we except a pen belonging to Mr. Felix Graham. Some of the spring lambs were very fair specimens, but small and indifferent when compared with those exhibited in former years, and lately seen at Hamilton.

The hogs were *hogs*, one with a nose long and peaked enough to root under any fence. We have said enough. We can but express our regret that the farmers did not make this part of the exhibition worthy of themselves. Had they done so, the whole exhibition would have been a great success. A good beginning has been made this year, by the Directors, in opening part of the show two days, and we have little doubt, but that next year will be a still greater success.

PRIZE LIST.

Grade Cattle.—Bull 3 years old and upwards—1st M. Boardman; 2nd T. D. Farley; 3rd A. T. Ketcheson. Bull 2 years old,—1st John Taylor; 2nd John Garbutt. Bull, yearling—1st Felix Graham; 2nd T. D. Farley. Bull Calf—1st John Fretz; 2nd John Taylor; 3rd M. Boardman. Milch cow.—1st; 2nd and 3d, Moses Boardman. Heifer 2 years old—1st Felix Graham; 2nd M. Boardman; 3rd John Taylor. Heifer yearling—1st Dr. Coleman; 2nd and 3rd M. Boardman. Heifer Calf—1st G. & J. Brown; 2nd John Taylor.

Common Cattle.—Bull 3 years old and upwards—1st Robert Murdoff; 2nd Thomas Dockstader. Bull 2 years old—1st Jacob Dockstader. Milch Cow—1st Dr. Coleman; 2nd David Roblin; 3rd William Perkins. Heifer 2 years old—1st David Roblin; 2nd William Perkins. Heifer yearling—1st Hugh McLachlan. Heifer Calf—1st Norval Bonisteel. Yoke of oxen—1st Able H. Jones; 2nd R. McMullen; 3rd S. T. Casey. Yoke of steers—1st J. C. Foster; 2nd A. Vandervoort.

Horses.—Stallion—1st Felix Graham; 2nd Peter Grass; 3rd Francis Papineau. Brood Mare—1st Peter Grass; 2nd Robt. Murdoff; 3rd James M. Simmons. Span of Carriage Horses—1st David Roblin; 2nd T. A. Holbrook; 3rd Norval Banisteel. Span of Draft Horses—1st Henry Juby; 2nd G. & J. Brown; 3rd T. A. Holbrook. Carriage Beast in Harness—1st T. A. Holbrook; 2nd Henry Grass; 3rd Francis Papineau. Saddle Beast—1st Walter Fanning; 2nd B. Rose; 3rd R. B. Bennett. Stud Colt, three years old—1st Thos. Dockstader; 2nd S T Casey. Stud yearling—1st Peter Grass. Gelding three years old—1st B Mallory; 2nd S Casey; 3rd John Row. Gelding two years old—1st B Mallory; 2nd Jas Bird. Gelding one year old—1st Stephen Tedman. Mare colt three years old—1st John Bleecker; 2nd Boltis Rose; 3rd John Traver. Mare two years old—1st Frderick Smith; 2nd Stephen Tedman. Mare, yearling—1st Elias Ketcheson; 2nd S T Casey; 3rd R Murdoff. Sucking Foal—1st James M Simmons; 2nd William Smith; 3rd Robert Murdoff.

Long Wooled Sheep.—Ram—1st William Donley. Two Ewes—1st William Donley. Ram Lamb—1st and 2nd Felix Graham, 3rd W Donley. Pair of Ewe Lambs—1st F Graham; 2nd W Donely.

Short Wooled Sheep.—Ram—1st D Purdy; 2nd J Dockstader. Shearling Ram—1st D Purdy. Two shearling Ewes—1st J Dockstader. Pair of Ewe Lambs—1st J Dockstader.

Swine, Small Breed.—Breeding sow—1st D Roblin; 2nd and 3rd S T Casey. Sow pig—1st David Roblin; 2nd and 3rd S T Casey.

Seeds.—Fall Wheat (Red)—1st David Lockwood. Fall Wheat (White)—1st David Lockwood; 2nd Henry Juby; 3rd David Roblin. Spring Wheat, (Fife)—1st John Bleecker; 2nd William Donley; 3rd James M. Simmons. Spring Wheat (other kinds)—1st William Donley. Large Field Peas—1st David Lockwood; 2nd Peter Grass; 3rd Moses Boardman. Small Field Peas—1st Thomas Dockstader; 2nd Jacob Dockstader; 3rd Boltis Rose. Rye—1st Jacob Dockstader; 2nd Thomas Dockstader; 3rd Lawrence Johnston. Barley (six rowed)—1st J. Dockstader; 2nd T. Dockstader; 3rd T. D. Farley. Buckwheat—1st R. Murdoff; 2nd H. Vanderwaters; 3rd L. Johnston. Oats—1st D. Roblin; 2nd Abel H. Jones; 3rd Anson H. Jones. Corn in the Ear—1st Lyman Lee; 2nd R. Bird; 3rd E. Ketcheson. Clover Seed—1st D. Lockwood; 2nd W. R. Parry; 3rd J. S. Huffman. Timothy Seed—1st T. D. Farley; 2nd S. T. Casey; 3rd J M Simmons. White Beans—1st J Dockstader; 2nd T Dockstader.

Farming Implements.—Fanning Mill—1st Walker & Co.; 2nd J M Simmons. Plough (wooden)—1st Walker & Co.; 2nd W H Wallbridge; 3rd Walker & Co. Threshing Machine—1st A Frederick; 2nd G & J Brown. Plough (iron)—1st Walker & Co; 2nd G & J Brown; 3rd W H Wallbridge. Harrow (wood)—1st D Roblin; 2nd W Shea; 3rd A McKay. Harrow (iron)—1st and 2nd G & J Brown. Straw Cutter—1st Walker & Co; 2nd W H Wallbridge; 3rd G & J Brown. Horse Rake—1st B Mallory; 2nd G D Armstrong. Field Cultivator—1st G D Armstrong; 2nd Walker & Co; 3rd A McKay. Cider Mill—1st G D Armstrong. Grain Crusher—1st Walker & Co. Combined Reaper and Mower—1st J H Gordon; 2nd S T Casey. Mower—1st J H Gordon. Barley Fork—1st T D Farley. Hay Fork—1st J M Simmons. Corn Cultivator—1st Walker & Co; 2nd G & J Brown. Family Sewing Machine—1st C Irwin & Co. Lumber Waggon—1st J & E Sprague; 2nd A H Jones; 3rd D Huffman. Carriage (double)—1st J & E Sprague; 2nd and 3rd Brown & St Charles. Democrat—1st W Baker; 2nd Brown & St Charles; 3rd A Frederick. Open Buggy—1st J & E Sprague; 2nd W Baker; 3rd Brown & St Charles. Covered Buggy—1st W H Vermilyea; 2nd J & E Sprague; 3rd Brown & St Charles.

Domestic Manufactures.—Home Made Full Cloth (dressed)—1st Allen Frederick; 2nd T Dockstader; 3rd J Dockstader. Fall Cloth (undressed)—1st R Murdoff; 2nd E Ketcheson; 3rd B W Vandervoort. Satinet (Factory)—1st D Lockwood; 2nd R Murdoff. Satinet (hand-loom)—1st & 2nd E Ketcheson; 3rd R Bird. White Flannel (all wool)—1st J Goldsmith; 2nd J A Chisholm. White Flannel (part cotton)—1st J Huffman; 2nd & 3rd E Ketcheson. Colored Flannel (all wool)—1st J Goldsmith. Colored Flannel (part cotton)—1st D Roblin. Check or Plaid Flannel—1st D R Ketcheson; 2nd B Mallory; 3rd D Roblin. Check or Plaid Flannel (part cotton)—1st S T Casey; 2nd A Frederick. Home Made Carpeting (all wool)—1st T Dockstader; 2nd L Johnston. Carpeting Made of Rags—1st J Johnston; 2nd J Dockstader; 3rd A Watters. Stair Carpeting—1st A Thompson; 2nd A Watters. Kersey Blankets—1st Mrs Massey; 2nd A W Jones; 3rd D Roblin. Woollen Horse Blanket—1st L Lee; 2nd J Dockstader; 3rd J Frazer. Woollen Shawl—1st Mrs Massey; 2nd S T Casey; 3rd A H Jones. Gents Plaid—1st R Murdoff; 2nd S J Casey. Cotton Coverlet—1st Mrs Massey; 2nd D Roblin; 3rd S T Casey. China Coverlet—1st S T Casey; 2nd D Roblin; 3rd A Jones. Dress Suit—1st J Muir & Co. Best Business Suit—1st W H & I B Graham. Hearth Rug—1st A Watters; 2nd J Traver. Two Pairs of Socks—1st A Thompson; 2nd J Dockstader; 3rd B Mallory. Two Pairs of Stockings (all wool)—1st B Mallory; 2nd Mrs A Frost. Two Pairs of Mittens—1st B Mallory; 2nd J A Chisholm.

Leather.—Side of Upper Leather—1st C V Bogart. Fine Boots (men's wear)—1st and 2nd C V Bogart. Pair of Lady's Boots—1st and 2nd C V Bogart. Carriage Harness (double)—1st J Copeland; 2nd W B Vermilyea. Carriage Harness (single)—1st J Copeland. Saddle and Bridle—1st Major Gillem.

Dairy Produce, Firkin or Crock of Butter, not less than 25 lbs—1st R Murdoff; 2nd B Mallory; 3rd D R Ketcheson. Butter in Roll—1st L Johnston, J Bleecker, J Row; 2nd R Murdoff, M Boardman, S Knight; 3rd A Thompson, B Mallery, T D Farley. Three Cheese, not less than 15lbs each—1st T D Farley; 2nd S T Casey. Factory Cheese—1st Union Factory; 2nd Hope Factory; 3rd Huntingdon Town Hall Factory; 4th Bloomfield Factory.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes—1st L Lee; 2nd F Graham; 3rd S T Casey. Turnips—1st R Bird; 2nd J Johnston; 3rd D R Ketcheson. Onions—1st J M Robinson; 2nd L Johnson; 3rd N Jones. Carrots—1st A Watters; 2nd A T Ketcheson; Parsnips—1st A Watters; 2nd J M Robinson. Tomatoes—1st J M Simmons; 2nd N Jones; 3rd A Watters. Mangold Wortzel—1st & 2nd J M Robinson; 3rd E R Morden. Blood Beet—1st R C Ketcheson; 2nd J M Simmons 3rd Major Gillem. Sugar Beet—1st J Dockstader; 2nd J Robinson. Cabbage—1st N Jones; 2nd J M Robinson; E R Morden. Cauliflowers—1st J M Simmons; 3rd A Watters. Celery—1st N Jones. Pumpkins—1st T D Farley; 2nd E R Morden; 3rd J M Simmons. Squash—1st J Dockstader; 2nd L Johnson; 3rd E R Morden. Citrons—1st L Johnson; 2nd A T Ketcheson; 3rd J Dockstader. Musk Melon—1st A Watters. Field Carrots—1st Major Gillem; 2nd A T Ketcheson; 3rd W Donley. Red Peppers—1st R M Roy; 2nd A T Ketcheson; 3rd A Watters.

Fruit.—Winter Apples, not less than twelve varieties—1st M Boardman, W F Conner; 2nd R Murdoff. Fall apples six varieties—1st W F Conner, John Row, M Boardman; 2nd R Murdoff, F Ketcheson. Pears, 1st and 2nd N Jones; 3rd B H Vandervoort. Grapes (open air,) 1st J A Chisholm; 2nd B Searles; 3rd E Ketcheson. Grapes grown under glass—1st J Bell.

Poultry.—Best Coop (large breed)—1st Dr. Coleman. Small Breed—1st E Perkins. Geese—1st J Johnston; 2nd P Grass. Ducks—1st J Johnston; 2nd J Rowe.

Ladies' Department.—Quilt in Knitting—1st A Watters. Quilt in Patch Work (silk)—1st B Mallory. Quilt in Patch Work (cotton)—1st and 2nd J Goldsmith; 3rd J M Simmons. Painting in Oil—1st. Mrs J Chown. Painting in Water Colors—1st and 2nd Mrs Moodie; 3rd Miss Baker. Muslin Embroidery—1st Miss E. Thompson. Ornamental Needle Work—1st Mrs Miles; 2nd Mrs Sawyer; 3rd Mrs Meacham. Silk Embroidery—1st Miss Hynes; 2nd Miss Thompson. Worsted Work—1st Miss Roy. Braiding—1st Miss Thompson. Leather Work—1st Mrs Massey. Hair Work—J H Gordon. Bead Work—1st Mrs E W Holton; 2nd Mrs P D Conger; 3rd Mrs Natham Jones. Crochet Work—1st Miss Keith; 2nd Mrs. Chown. Tatting—1st Miss Keith; 2nd Miss Thompson. Fancy Knitting—1st Miss Roy; 2nd and 3rd Mrs B Flint.

Discretionary.—Stocking Yarn (Wool)—A T Ketcheson. Domestic Spinner—Wm Donnelly. Cutter—Brown & St Charles, W Baker, W A Vermilyea. Berlin Wool Flowers—Mrs Massey. Woollen Yarn—Thomas Dockstader. Braided Slipper—T Dockstader. Lamp Mat—T Dockstader. Woollen Yarn—Alex Thompson. Photographic Pictures—Forest & Lozo. Berlin Wool Basket—Miss E Reeves. Sofa Pillow—B Mallory. Tatted Collar—Miss Hurst. Silk Cushions—Miss Perkins. Feather Flowers—Jane Walker. Table Boquet, cut flowers—Jane Walker. Shell Work—Jane Walker. Overcoat—W H Graham. Sofa Cushion—Alex Robertson. Basket of Wax Fruit—Annie and Minnie Jones. Hair Flowers—Annie and Minnie Jones. Boquet of Wax Flowers—do do. Moss Wreath—do do. Bead and Wool Work—do do. Crystalized Basket—do do. Shell Frame—do. do. Antimacassar Hooking Wool—do do. Lady's Hooked Mitten—do do. Muslin Chair Tidy in Braid—do do.—Paper Rock in Cone Work—do do. Leather Fan—do do. Spoiled Fawn—M Ross. Child and Dog—M Ross. Childrens' Boots—C V Bogart. Kersey Flannel. recommended—S T Casey. Boquet of Flowers—John Bell. Worsted Slippers—Miss McDuffie. Card Photographs—Heivley & Bro. Braided Nightdress Yoke—Annie & Minnie Jones. Collar, in Tatting—Miss Grier. Overcoat—J Muir & Co. Tatting—Miss McDuffie. Berlin Wool Flowers—Miss Perkins.

Messrs. G. Ritchie & Co. display a rich and fine variety of dry goods, consisting of millinery, dress stuffs, cloaking, carpets, &c., in extent and variety the best on exhibition.

Messrs. G. C. Holton & Co. show the greatest variety of carpets, and also some fine blankets, table covers, &c.

P. D. Conger exhibits a few pieces of very fine carpets and floor oil cloth, druggett, &c.

Messrs. W. H. & I. B. Graham show an assortment of carpets; some very fine tweeds, in considerable variety; some beautiful cloakings, fine blankets, table covers, and good specimens of ready-made clothing.

Messrs. J. Muir & Co. exhibit a fine variety of ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, collars, ties, gloves, &c.

C. V. Bogart shows an exceedingly fine assortment of ladies and gents boots and shoes; also, a roll of French calf skin.

G. H. Haymes makes a very fine display of fur goods, in great variety, comprising sleigh robes, rugs, hats, &c.

Mr. John Cook, grocer, makes a very creditable display of goods in his line.

Messrs. R. Holden & Co. exhibit a great variety of chandaliers and lamps—some exceedingly beautiful.

Mr. George Chown exhibits an assortment of tin ware, stoves, &c.

Tomb Stones—S. McMullen.
Model of Steam Ship—C. Dunbar.
Fishing Tackel—C. Dunbar.
Unburned Stone Ware—S. J. White.
Furniture, &c—G. S. Tickell.
Furniture, &c—Louis Roenigk.
Woollen Yarn—Messrs. Allen T. Ketcheson, T. Dockstader, and Alex. Thompson.
Set Horse Clothing—Walter Fanning.

Shirks.—A shirk is by the lexicographers to be one who seeks to avoid his duty. The world is full of people who answer this description. They are to be met with in the public and private walks of life alike. The shirk is found in the field, the workshop, the counting-room, the legislative hall, the court-house, and elsewhere. Even the pulpit is not always free from his presence.

Nose Bleeding.—There are two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side; these branches off from the main arteries on each side; of the windpipe and running upward toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jaw-bone about two-thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries of course supply just one half the face, the nose being the dividing line the left nostril is supplied with blood by the left artery, and the right nostril by the right artery. Now supposing your nose bleeds by the right nostril, with the end of your forefinger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse of your wrist, then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and jawbone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the presure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the presure five or ten minutes and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time probably contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak. Bleeding from a cut or wound any where about the face may be stopped in the same way.

Fall Assizes.

FIRST DAY—CONTINUED.

Baker vs. Dewey *et al.*—Action on promissory note. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,107 10c. Wallbridge for plff. Diamond & Dickson for deft.

Row vs. Reed.—Action on covenant in mortgage, interest in fact only due, but by covenant interest being in default, the whole principal and interest becomes due. Mortgagee claims the whole amount. Verdict for plaintiff, $948. Dean & Gilbert for plff. Wallbridge Bro. for deft.

Burley vs. Adams.—This was an action for seduction, brought by plaintiff against defendant, who is a second class school teacher, for seducing his daughter, Jane Burley, about three years ago. The defendant having left for the States shortly after, and not returning until a short time since, the action could not be brought. The seduction was proved, and the jury returned a verdict of $100. All the parties live in Ameliasburgh. Francis for plaintiff; Jellett for defendant.

The Empire Gold Mining Company vs. the Rev. George Jones.—Action brought for breach of covenant in a deed for good title. Defendant contended he had done nothing to incumber land. Registry office shows defendant had given a mortgage in Aug. 1868, to Hon. George Moffatt, for $4,000. Defence—Plaintiff had sustained no damage, as the defendant had paid all the payments which had accrued due on mortgage. Several points for nonsuit were taken. Judge ruled in favor of plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,210. Subject to points, with leave to defendant to move to enter. Verdict for plaintiff for nominal damages, or nonsuit.

Woodruff vs. Booth.—Action on promissory note. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff, $473 45c. Lazzier & Lazzier for plaintiff. Bell & Holden for defendant.

Elmer vs Carr & Johnston.—Action brought for breach of contract. Defendants are residents of Boston, Massachusetts. Plaintiff resides in Madoc. Defendants were in this County when gold was discovered in the celebrated Richardson gold mine, and were anxious to purchase the property. Not being acquainted with Mr. Richardson the owner of the land, entered into an agreement with plaintiff, and Robert Gray of Madoc, parties who knew of the discovery, and persons who had influence with Richardson, that if they (Elmer & Gray) would procure a bond from Richardson to sell the land to them (Carr & Johnson) and get thirty days time to raise the money, viz: $35,000, to pay for the mine, the defendants would give the plaintiff and said Gray, each $1,000 in gold. Plaintiff brings this suit to recover his $1,000. Verdict for plaintiff $1,000. Jellett & Bleasdell for plff. Diamond & Dickson for deft.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

McAdie *et al*, vs. Corby.—Action of ejectment to recover possession of several lots in the Township of Elzivir. Plaintiffs claim title to land under: 1st. patent to J. Smyth. 2d. Deed from Sarah Smith and her husband, David Everts, to P. Deming and J. C. Short. 3d. Deed from Isaene Smyth, her husband, Wm. Everts, and Jas. Shorts, heir at law of another of the patentees, heirs to the said P. Deming and J. C. Short. 4th. Deed from J. C. Short to Geo. McAdie. 5th. Will of Geo. McAdie to Wm. McAdie and Ann McAdie. 6th. Deed from P. Deming to said Wm. McAdie and Ann McAdie. 7th. Deed of part of the premises from the said Wm. McAdie and Ann McAdie to Anna T. Bush. Defence.—Land was sold by the Sheriff of the County of Hastings for taxes. Defendant purchasing, in December, 1855. After hearing the evidence and points taken by plaintiff against tax sale, the Judge ruled in favor of defendant, with leave for plaintiffs to move the Court to draw deductions from the evidence and enter verdict for plaintiff. Boyd and Lazier for plaintiff; Wallbridge and Dougall for defendant.

McAdie *et al* vs. Sutherland.—Action of ejectment to recover land in Elzivir. Plaintiff's claim title the same as in McAdie v. s. Corby. Defendant claims under tax sale, and a deed from Henry Corby, who purchased at tax sale, by consent the evidence taken in McAdie v. s. Corby to be used as far as it will apply. same defence as in Corby's case. Verdict for defendant, with leave for Plaintiff to move the court to enter verdict for Paintiff. Court to draw deduction from evidence. Boyd & Lazier for Plaintiff. L. Walbridge, Q. C. for Defendant.

Cooley vs. Chard *et al.*—Action of Ejectment to recover lot of land in Rawdon; both parties claimed under the same person, A. H. Meyers, but the plaintiff's title being the first, prevailed. Verdict for plaintiff. Wallbridge Q. C., and Francis for Piff. G. E. Henderson Counsel. Murphy Attorney for deft.

Donald McLellan vs. Rev. M. Brennan and M. Nulty.—Action of trespass and trover, to recover value of goods taken and sold by defendants. Defendant Brennan is executor of the late Jane England. Nulty is an auctioneer. After the death of Mr. England the executor took possession of and all goods in the house of deceased, plaintiff alleges that part of the property taken, was his, as he had a furnished room and other articles in Mrs. England's dwelling house. Defendant Nulty acted as auctioneer, selling the goods at the other defendant's request. Verdict for plaintiff $212. Diamond & Dickson for plff. Henderson & Robertson for deft.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, Oct. 2.

Queen vs. Thomas Blaind—Larceny.

Robert H. Bonter, sworn.—Live in Belleville; lost some money; $20 gold, $5 gold, $30 bills twos and ones, and some silver; cannot tell how much; had nearly $100 in all; silver was most half and quarter dollar pieces; some Canadian silver; had it in a Bureau in my house; missed it about four weeks ago last Sunday; kept bills in a pocket book silver in a bladder; drawer was locked; missed it after returning from Church; after we returned wife went to drawer and found it unlocked; pocket-book was there but money gone; the bladder was also there, and silver all gone but $3 50; did not notice any one in particular about premises before going to church; Pake lived in same house with me; Blaind lives near me a few rods away; I then went to Chief of Police the same evening and told him I had been robbed; I went to the boat which was to leave at 2 in the morning; Police went there; I kept secreted; a few days before I missed the money I changed a $5 bill for Blaind; gave him silver out of the bladder which was in the drawer; I then took out the pocket book and put the $5 bill in the pocket book, and put them in the drawer again; Blaind could see me as he was in the room; money now shown to me I believe is the same which was taken from me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—Cannot tell how long before I had changed the bill for Blaind; did not give Bland discount on his bill; Pake changed a half dollar with me a few days before; my wife and self left the house late that night; locked the house when we left; the Pakes could get into my room; Lemuel Pake left the house with his father and put the key under a rail; last saw Lem. Pake with his father; understood that young Pake was going to Canifton; saw Blaind on the steamer *Bay of Quinte*; the bills stolen were Provincial Notes; one now produced is not of that Bank.

By Mr. Bell—Saw Blaind after the boat left; come from the bow of the boat; there was a coil of rope there; thought he had been hid there.

By Mr. Jellett—Did not see him hid in the rope; was walking when he first seen him.

Mrs. Bonter, wife of last witness, sworn—Saw the money before going to church; after returning from church discovered that the money was gone; there was $25 in gold, $30 in bills, and some silver.

By Mr. Thomas—The drawer was open when I returned; discovered the loss of the money about an hour after coming from church; no one had an opportunity of opening the drawer; Weese was sitting by the door when we came home; the door between our house and Pake's was never locked.

Hugh McCauley, sworn.—Reside in Kingston; am a detective; on 31st of August received a telegram in Kingston, apprizing me of a robbery in Belleville; went to the wharf; prisoner jumped off the boat; arrested him and took him to the station house; when going asked him where was that $20 gold piece; he replied he had it, and some bills and silver; prisoner then said: I'll tell you the whole truth; there were two of us implicated; the other was young Pake; then searched him and found $6 in his pocket, and $2 40 in silver, and a $20 and $5 gold piece in his sock; prisoner said when he heard of the robbery, he knew the money was Bonter's, and hid it in his boots to save it for Bonter, and that he intended to give it to Bonter; and he did not want the boys to know he had the money or they would want him to spend it.

Cross examined by Mr. Jellett.—Prisoner gave up the gold of his own accord.

H. P. Foxton, sworn.—Am Chief of Police of Belleville; the money now produced is that received from last witness; it corresponds with the money stated to have been stolen; searched the steamer for Blaind and Pake; could not find them; gave the captain information to arrest them; Blaind when arrested and in the cell, said, "this is a fine mess Pake has got me into," he said he had loaned $5 to Sidney Allport, $4 to Geo. Madden, $2 to H. Leavens, $3 to C. Hose, and $1 50 to C. Taylor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—Prisoner told me Pake gave him the money.

John McCrudden, sworn.—Am policeman in Belleville; went to the boat; stopped to watch the boat; did not see prisoner go on board; watched from 1 o'clock to the time she left; think he must have been on the boat, saw prisoner and Pake the same evening about 7 o'clock going up street; saw Pake after that about half an hour after going to the Upper Bridge; when prisoner and Pake were locked up in the cells heard Pake tell Blaind "he was a d—d fool to let Foxton get so much out of him," prisoner replied, "he had got nothing out of him," and that he (Pake) should not lay all the blame on him for it was all done in two minutes.

Charles Hose, sworn.—Borrowed from prisoner on the night the money was stolen, $2 in silver and $1 bill, Provincial Note; had asked him for it on the Friday before.

Cross examined by Mr. Jellet.—Saw Pake going up street at 25 minutes to 7.

Geo. Madden, sworn.—Was in the Printing Office about 2 o'clock on Sunday, when prisoner came into the office and offered to lend me money; saw him again betwen 7 and 8 o'clock, and remained with him until about 9 o'clock; he loaned me $4—$3 in Provincial notes and a $1 Montreal note; he showed me some other bills and a $20 gold piece and $5 gold piece.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett.—Saw Blaind on the boat before it left Belleville; was the boy who jumped off with Blaind at Kingston.

By Mr. Bell.—Saw him on the boat before the police came; heard of the robbery between 11 and 12 o'clock; saw prisoner on the boat after hearing of the robbery, either in the cabin or near the railing; heard that Pake was accused of the robbery; prisoner told me he had got some of the money from Pake, and that some of it was his own.

DEFENCE.

Hannah Blaind, sworn.—Am sister of prisoner; remember the Sunday the robbery is said to have been committed; saw Pake about half an hour after he went up with his father and mother, going towards Bonter's house; Charles Hoes was with him; they parted when they went down some distance; prisoner came home about 7 o'clock, after the people had gone to church.

By Mr. Bell—It was about one hour after Bonter went to church prisoner came home and then went away.

William Blaind, sworn—Am father of prisoner; lived in Belleville 36 years; am a painter; prisoner is 18 years of age; knows he had money of his own, from $6 to $10; saw him at home about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening; remained about fifteen minutes; knew he was going on the excursion; told him so; prisoner has never been accused of stealing; was the last boy he would have thought guilty of such a thing.

Mr. Jellett then addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, to which Mr. Bell replied. Verdict guilty.

John Bell, Q. C., for the Crown; R. P. Jellett and J. Parker Thomas for prisoner.

Bateman vs. Yourix.—Action of ejectment to recover possession of a lot on Yeoman's Hill. Plaintiff leased a lot from the late Asa Yeomans, and getting dissatisfied with the place sold out his possession to Defendant. Defendant after having made some repairs on the house, wished to sell back again to Plaintiff. An agreement was alleged to have been entered into between them, Plaintiff agreeing to give up all he had received from Defendant, and Defendant to give Plaintiff possession of the house after occupying it till the Fall of 1867, in consideration of improvements made by Defendant. Evidence was produced as to the last bargain, and the delivery of certain goods in payment, and to their value. Verdict for Plaintiff. Jellett for Plff.; Henderson for Deft.

Jackson *et al* vs. Yeomans.—Action to recover two instalments alleged to be due on a mortgage given by the defendant to plaintiff, to secure the payment of $5,400, payable in several instalments. The mortgage is peculiarly worded, there being no covenants for the payment of the money. This is another of the many troubles arising out of the gold excitement in our county. The defendant with others thinking they had discovered a gold mine on a piece of land owned by the plaintiff, purchased it. Defendant paying a small amount of $400 down, and giving the mortgage in question to secure balance of purchase money. Plaintiff relying upon promises made by defendant subsequent to the giving of the mortgage, thereby making himself personally liable. Verdict for plaintiff $1,000. Wallbridge Q. C., for plff. Bell Q. C., for deft.

Corporation of Rawdon vs. J. M. Ward *et al.*—Action against Ward as Treasurer of the Municipality of Rawdon and his sureties, for not accounting for, and paying over moneys alleged to have been received by him as Treasurer. By consent of Counsel a verdict was taken for $2,000, subject to the award of Anson G. Northrup. J. Bell Q. C., Counsel. Burdett Attorney for plff. Jellett for deft.

Filial Piety.—The following conversation, which, had it come to his knowledge, the late Mr. Leech would have used as an illustration of "Life in the Mining Districts," has just been repeated to us: First Collier—There's been a foire (explosion) at Jackson's pits. Second Collier—My feyther worked there. First Collier—Yes, and he's blowed all to pieces. Second Collier—By gum, why he'd got my knoife!—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

News from Europe.

BAYONNE, Sept. 30.—Queen Isabella was accompanied by a company of Spanish halbudiers to the frontier, where she breakfasted at 1 o'clock. She then proceeded to Biantz, where she arrived at 2:30 p. m. She then had an interview of fifteen minutes with the Emperor Napoleon, Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial. The Queen then took a special train for this city, which she reached at 3:15 this afternoon. Marfori occupied the same carriage with the Queen. The royal party was met at the depot by some members of the late Spanish Ministry, including Gonzales Bravo, who had five minute's conversation with Her Majesty. Queen Isabella will take up her residence at the Imperial Castle, at Pau.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Official Gazette to-day publishes a proclamation of the Provisional Government, pronouncing the deposition of Queen Isabella and proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, and concluding with the denunciation of Bourbons. The leading bankers and merchants of Andalusia have offered to the Provisional Government a loan of 160,000,000 reals.

PARIS, Oct. 2, evening.—The latest reports from Spain state that Marshal Serrano will not go to Madrid, because the national guard who hold possession of the city refuse to admit the troops of the regular army under his command.

It is rumored that the republic has been proclaimed at Madrid.

A proclamation has been issued in Catalonia demanding a federal Republican form of Government for Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Rhiwabon, Wales; eleven persons were killed and many injured.

ABERGILE, WALES, Oct. 2.—The jury in the case of Samuel Aton, the Station Master at Landullas, who was prosecuted for manslaughter in the matter of the Abergile Railway disaster, acquitted the prisoner yesterday. The trial was attended with much excitement.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire. He recites in the usual way the course pursued by the Ministry on the question of the Reform Act, the National Finances, the relation existing between England and foreign powers, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at considerable length on the Reform project, gives its history, and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had a right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question before pressing its consideration. But their leaders saw fit to bring before the House of Commons, at the very last moment, a measure securing the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It involved, also, the stirring up of additional rancour and bitterness in Ireland. It would unsettle property and make confiscation cantagious; and worse than all, it would give England over to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Marshall Serrano, accompanied by the Senior Generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. Streets and buildings, public and private, were splendidly decorated, and a large civic and glittering procession escorted the Generals through the city. All the houses, sidewalks, public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and Generals with wild enthusiasm. The procession followed by parade and review of national guard.

This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags and banners, on which was inscribed "down with the Bourbons, the Sovereignty of the people, Religious liberty, Free trade," and other mottoes of similar character. At the termination of the review Marshal Senano made a patriotic address to an immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in course of which he announced that he had united with Gen. Prim, in calling Marshal Espartero the Duke of Vittoria, to the head of the State. The Formation of a new Cabinet has been completed as follows: Marshal Serano President, Costello Minister of commerce, Topete Minister of the marine, Aguirre Minister of justice, Gen. Prim Minister of war, Oloyaga Minister of foreign and Madoz Minister of finance, Manuel Debaconcha has been arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The rumor is current that the success of the revolution in Spain, has had the effect to induce France to make some important concession to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Menabrea is expected in Paris, and supposition is that he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary, by an alleged change in the policy of France. It is rumored that a conspiracy to dethrone Abdal Aziz, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, has been discovered in Constantinople. A number of political arrests have been made. No further particulars have been received.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels, to depose the Queen, does not injure her right to the Throne of Spain; and declares that the acts of a Junta, established by violence, are not binding upon the State.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A despatch from Madrid has the following:—Madez has resigned the Presidency of the Junta, and Aguerre succeeds him. Aguerre has appointed Serrano General in Chief of the army.

The new deep sea submarine telegraph direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—A despatch from Madrid states that Olozaga, who was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, declines a position in the new Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—General Prim is at Barcelona; he is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Provisional Junta has requested Marshal Serrano to take charge of affairs until the meeting of the Cortez; and he has consented so to act, with Gen. Prim and Olozago as his colleagues. The formation of the new Cabinet has not yet been completed.—General Escalanta, a Democrat, has been placed in command of the National Guard. It is daily becoming more and more evident that the great majority of the people are in favour of a republican form of government for Spain. The Duke of Vittoria and the Count of Cheste have declared that they will support the existing Provisional Junta.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—The King delivered a speech yesterday at the opening of the sessions of the Rigsdag, in which he said that the negotiations with the Prussian Government in the matters of Schleswig Holstein had been thus far without result. It was the desire of the Danish Government to preserve peaceful relations with Prussia. The ratification of the sale of St. Thomas and other islands in the West Indies to the United States has been postponed by the Rigsdag for one year.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—General Prim arrived here yesterday. He was greeted with enthusiasm.

LONDON, October 7, 1:20 p. m.—Consols and American securities quiet and unchanged; Bonds 74; stocks firmer; Erie 31¾; I C 95½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7, 1:20 p. m.—Bonds 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 7, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton steady, uplands to arrive 10¼; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn 36s 9d; Provisions—Lard firm not quotably changed.

Foo Chow advices report tea falling, the export of the new crop is 96,000 pounds.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Bourse dull; Rentes 69f. 12c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7, 1:30 p. m.—Petroleum firm at 50f.

American Despatches.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The International Cricket match was concluded to-day. All England Eleven won after a sharp play all around. The All England scored 109 in their 1st innings, and [illegible] in their second. The American twenty-two scored 39 in their 1st innings, and 37 in their second.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In the case of George Martin, who was brought from Canada under criminal charge of robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company of about $200,000, and whose arrest in Albany was claimed to have been unlawful, his counsel yesterday stated that he had been discharged by consent of the Company, they having found that another of their employees was implicated, and therefore were willing the writ of habeas corpus be discharged. The Court thereupon discharged the writ.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The Roman Catholic Synod in this city have enacted that no absolution must be given to Freemasons, and that marriages must take place in the church. A motion to prohibit absolution to Fenians was [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—A heavy storm prevailing since Thursday. A large portion rear of the city is flooded; the street railways are overflowed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The International Cricket Match between the All England Eleven and the American twenty-two of Philadelphia was commenced to day. The Americans won the toss and sent the eleven to the field at two o'clock. The first man appeared at the bat and the game continued, with several interruptions by the rain, until six o'clock, when the stumps were drawn for the day. At that time there were 18 wickets down for 55 runs. The best stand was made by Cadwalder and Morgan, the latter by a safe and speedy play scored 15, and the latter 9. Freeman's bowling was very effective. The play will be resumed on Monday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—One of the most destructive rain storms ever known in Arizona commenced on the 7th of September and lasted three days, completely flooding the country. Many of the villages of the Pima and Maricopa Indians on Gila river were entirely destroyed. Large crops were swept away, and Hupper & Co's. steam flouring mills at Ruso village were destroyed. A number of cattle belonging to Texan emigrants were drowned in the flood. Governor McCormick and a party en route from Prescott, were caught in the storm and compelled to swim their animals to reach a place of safety. Telegrams from the interior report considerable damage to the crops by the rains of the two days past.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The greatest mass meeting ever held in New York, took place this evening in Tammany Hall, 14th street, and Union Square.

The Democratic torch-light procession, now in progress, has in its ranks, according to an estimate of four experienced police captains, over 90,000 persons.

A letter was received from Gen. McClellan, declining to preside, his emphatic endowement of the Democratic candidates being received with enthusiasm.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The International Cricket Match was continued to-day. The American 22 finished their first innings for 88 runs. The English 11 made 92 in their first innings. The Americans commenced their 2nd innings, and had scored 21, with the loss of 10 wickets, when the stumps were drawn for the night.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—Considerable damage has been done by the storm. It abated on Monday night. The water is slowly receding from the submerged districts. All over-due steamers are safe. No marine disasters or loss of life reported.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—On Saturday night a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through the trestle bridge near West Station, precipitating two coaches and two sleeping cars into a ravine. One colored brakesman killed and seven passengers wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A Havana special of Oct. 5th, to the *Herald*, says: Advices from Port au Prince state that the Haytian man-of-war *Galatea* had arrived at Petit Gora, from New York, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. She attacked the rebel cruisers *Sylvain* and *Liberte*. The former was sunk, and the latter was burnt by her crew to prevent her falling into President Salnave's power.

Mexico advices state that President Juarez, in a message to Congress, congratulates the nation on the failure of all recent rebellions, and hopes Congress will pass laws to favor commerce, and thereby improve the revenue. He presents the picture of Mexico at present as brilliant and cheerful. The press scorn the efforts of Santa Anna to get up a rebellion, and Congress seems to regard them in the same light.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—The International cricket match was finished to-day. The American 22 were all out in their second innings for 35—the English Eleven lost 8 wickets for 31 runs, making the game a tie, and made the winning run without losing another wicket, the Eleven winning by 2 wickets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Telegrams from Madrid dated in the Spanish capital on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, report that the re-organized constitution of the Provincial Government, embracing among its members Generals Prim and Serrano, with Senor Alecago and with their officials at the head of affairs, may be regarded as an accomplished fact and the executive considered stable.

William Parker, Superintendent of the Panama railroad was assassinated on the 24th September, by J. L. Baldwin, Civil Engineer, in the employ of the Railroad Company. The latter, who was suffering from *delirium tremens* subsequently shot himself and will probably die.

The news from the South Coast gives further accounts of the fearful ravages by inundation and earthquakes. Several vessels were damaged at Coquimbo, including the American ship 'Black Eagle.' At Coldera, the sea drove the inhabitants to the hills, wrecked sixteen or eighteen lighters and damaged several larger crafts. Twenty lighters were wrecked at Carrisal Bajo, besides the American brig Delfina, with 200,000 kilogrammes of copper.

The residents of Valparaiso had raised forty thousand dollars for the sufferers by the earthquake, and the Chilian Congress appropriated $50,000 for the same purpose. Government also sent large supplies of provisions, clothing and medicines to Peru.

Political affairs in Chili are unsettled.

The Peruvian government is doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers by the earthquake and inundation both in Peru and Equador. The victims in Peru will probably reach two thousand.

A change has taken place on the sea coast of Peru in consequence of the earthquake, the depth of water off the head-land of Sama, near Arica, having been decreased from forty, to six or seven fathoms. The loss of life in Equador was not less than forty thousand.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Alex. Creed, of Parkersburgh, Va., was robbed of $50,000 to-day while asleep at the Planters House.

READING, Pa., Oct. 7.—A large Democratic meeting was held here last night. A letter was received from Gen. McClellan in which he said, "I still adhere to a determination long since arrived at to take no further share in political life."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—If the programme for the McClellan reception to-morrow be carried out, the demonstration will be one of the most imposing ever witnessed here.

Cheese.

The following report by the Judges, upon the quality of Cheese exhibited at our late fair, will be read with interest:

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1868.

To K. GRAHAM, Esq., Belleville.

SIR,—It is our pleasing duty to congratulate the different Factories upon the show of cheese to-day. Both the successful and unsuccessful competitors. The competition was very close for the third and fourth prizes, and the distinction of the unsuccessful Factories, and these two prizes was very near, in fact we had to take the merits of every cheese separately, to arrive at a just conclusion. We think that the show was certainly most encouraging to the makers in this locality, and think that the unsuccessful Factories ought to take encouragement. As a whole they were very satisfactory, although they may not have got ribbons. The grand *aim* must be to make them freer and draw meaty not too tight, and get that hardness away of 1 to 2 in from the surface.

No. 1 Lot.—These cheese are well made and managed, in fact their fault consists in being too tight, and having from 1 to 2 in hard from the surface of the cheese; this militate against them. The flavor is good and well managed. The above fault detracts from their value in the British market.

No. 4 Lot—Is a very good lot of cheese, well managed, their difficulty cousists in being too tight made, not free enough.

No. 5 Lot—Are very similar to No. 4, being too tight made, nevertheless well managed and flavored right.

No. 7 Lot—Are given to heave or lift a little, being rather porus, which tells seriously on cheese in Britain.

No. 10 Lot—Some of these are a little off in flavor, (that is not quite perfect,) they draw short and a little curdy, we fancy this must have arisen in consequence of the cheese being put together a little too cold, it is not the fault with all, but some, which tells on the whole. They are well made and managed.

No. 11 Lot—Are very passable cheese, there is one or two off in the flavor, had they been in every respect satisfactory, their size would tell against price in the English market, the 60 lb. cheese suit the trade best. This could be easily remedied by the makers, their make is a little too tight, they have not the freeness to sell well, on the whole very passable. Trusting that our decision may be satisfactory, as we have tried in every respect to do it candidly and honestly, and have decided the prizes accordingly. The first prize was most satisfactorily, and certainly a good *criterion to follow for good prices.* Wishing the makers every success in their undertaking, in the mean time we remain

Your obedient servants,

WM. JAS. PARKINSON, } Judges.
WILLIAM HANNAN, }

—Mr. Brydges has gone to England.

—The whale catch is very good this year.

—It is reported that Mr. Shanly is to be appointed Manager of the Grand Trunk.

—Four stables were burned in Montreal, on the 5th Oct. Cause of fire not known.

—The Montreal car-wheel works have contracted for 800 wheels for the New Brunswick road.

—The Government has withdrawn its patronage from the Montreal *Telegraph*.

—A wooden railway in the counties of Compton and Wolfe is spoken of.

—County of Wellington Debentures are selling at from ¼ to ½ per cent discount.

—The Dean of Montreal announces that the 22nd of October was appointed by the House of Bishops as a General Thanksgiving day.

—David A. Milne has been appointed cattle inspector at Sarnia, and James Bartlett has been appointed at Windsor.

—The Government has redeemed about $840,000 of the seven per cent. debentures of 1866 about $40,000 remain out.

—English contractors have taken the job of building the under-ground railway in New York.

—20 Irishmen smashed the doors, windows and furniture in a hotel kept by an Orangeman in Seaforth on Thursday.

—On Thursday night last an attempt was made to set fire to the office of the Quebec *Gazette*.

—A moose recently captured at St. Mary's Nova Scotia, weighed 800 lbs. The antlers extended nine feet apart.

It is said that a large portion of "The Cruise of H. M. S. Galatea," published by Messrs. Allen, is from the pen of Prince Alfred.

—The steamship *Australian*, arrived at Quebec on the 5th Oct., bringing 47 cabin and 282 steerage passengers. She made the trip from Londonderry to Quebec in 8 days and 12 hours.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	6.10 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.00 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.20 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.05 A. M.

Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

Heavy Winter Goods—Geo. Ritchie & Co.
West Division Agricultural Society.
Orange District No 2—William Wray.
Insolvent Act of 1864.—W. T. Mason.
Land for Sale in Marmora.
Notice—John Twigg.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1868.

Fairs to be Held.

TYENDINAGA FAIR.—To be held in Shannonville, on Saturday, Oct. 10th.

RAWDON FAIR.—To be held in Stirling, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th.

EXPORTS.—The exports at the port of Belleville for the month ending 30th Sept. 1868, were $160,426, and for the same period in 1867, $57,620. Showing an increase this year of $102,806.

ACQUITTED.—Eve Lambert, the woman indicted for the murder of her step daughter, was to-day brought up for trial. The Jury gave in their verdict "not guilty" without leaving the Court Room.

NEW GOODS.—Geo. Ritchie & Co., announce the delivery of their winter stock of Dry Goods. They advertise the assortment as large and varied. We have no doubt those giving them a call will be well served.

15TH BATTALION.—The last official *Gazette* contains the following: To be Ensign of No. 4 company, 15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville, George McK. Stewart, gentleman, vice Benson, resigned.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—We observe by the Toronto papers, that Mr. Wm. J. Byam, of Frankford, passed a creditable examination at the military school in Toronto, on Saturday, Oct. 3rd, and obtained a second class certificate.

JUDGE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is rumored that the Hon. Charles Fisher, M. P., will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Judiciary of New Brunswick, caused by the elevation of Judge Wilmot to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

ACCIDENT.—The up mixed train ran off the track, about a mile west of Belleville, on Friday, 2d inst. One of the passengers, a Mr. Donnelly, of Napanee, was injured, but is doing well. He is receiving every attention from the Grand Trunk officials here.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.—C. E. Thompson and J. S. Morton, two of the prisoners charged with robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company, were re-arrested yesterday in Toronto, and taken to Sandwich, where they will again be examined before Mr. McMicken.

SHORT RIFLE DRILL.—The *Globe's* Ottawa special says, the *Gazette* will contain an order, providing that "in future, the manual exercise prescribed for short rifle will be adopted exclusively by all corps of Volunteer Militia armed with the Snider rifle." This is an excellent change.

FENIAN PRISONERS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says it has been determined to liberate P. A. Eagleson, Enright, and Thomas Murphy, the Fenian prisoners arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, on bail being given for their appearance when called upon. Their liberation will immediately take place.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. De Niverville, M. P. for Three Rivers, has been appointed Sheriff of St. Maurica; and Mr. De Saulniers, M. P. for St Maurica, has been appointed Inspector by the Government of the Province of Quebec. According to the present law, these gentlemen will continue to hold their seats in the House of Commons.

ABSENT MINISTERS.—The Secretary of State will discharge the duties of the Minister of Militia and Defence, in addition to those of his own office, during the absence in England of Sir George Cartier. In the absence of Mr. McDougall, Mr. Tilley administers the Department of Public Works. Mr. Rose administers the Inland Revenue Department in addition to his own.

TORONTO COLLECTORSHIP.—The Toronto *Telegraph* understands, that Mr. Smith, present Mayor of Toronto, has been appointed Collector for that City, and adds: "It strikes most "people, who give the subject any thought, "that this matter might have been settled five "months, or more, ago. Their is nothing gained, "either to the Ministry or to the public, by "such delays." Surely the public saved the salary.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house and woodshed of Mr. Wm. D. Collins, of Huntingdon, together with the whole of his household furniture, with the exception of one bureau and a few chairs, were burned to the ground on the night of the 3rd inst. Mr. Wm. Wilson and wife, who were in the house at the time, barely escaped in their night clothes.—They lost everything they had with him, including some money, the proceeds of a load of grain. Mr. Collins' loss was about $2,000.—Insured for $550.

MILITIA ORDERS AND APPOINTMENTS.—An extra of the official *Gazette* published to-day contains the appointment of Col. MacDougall, as Adjutant General of Militia, and Lieut.-Col. W. Powell as Deputy Adjutant General, at headquarters under the new Militia Act; also, a proclamation enforcing a Copyright Act, as already announced by telegraph. An Order-in-Council, setting forth the limits and boundaries of the nine military districts into which Canada is divided, viz: Four in Ontario, three in Quebec, and two in the Maritime Provinces, one each.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—As the Ferry Steamer was leaving the wharf, in Ameliasburgh, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Sprowle and her child stepped upon the drop platform which gave way under their weight, and both stepped into the water, which is very deep. Captain Bogart made every exertion to save them, and with the timely assistance of Captain Thomas N. Jenkinson, of the scow *Bay Ranger*, who plunged into the water, they were finally brought safely to shore, all very much exhausted. Too much cannot be said in Captain Jenkinson's praise, for it was by great exertion he saved himself, in consequence of the woman and child clinging to him so closely. These we learn make six persons he has saved in a similar manner.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.—It has been repeatedly asserted by the knowing ones that the new Governor General for Canada is a Tory. The London *Times* of the 18th September gives the following semi-official announcement *apropos* of the new Governor General:—"We have reason to believe that Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, Lord Monck's term of service having expired. Sir John Young was formerly Secretary for Ireland, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He is a Liberal in politics, and his selection by the Duke of Buckingham for the important post to which he has just been appointed so far indicates a desire on the part of the Government to exercise their patronage irrespective of party considerations."

CABINET VACANCIES.—The assertion that Senator Aikins, had accepted a seat in the Cabinet was premature. The *Leader* says: "We stated a few days ago that Senator Aikins had gone to Ottawa with the Minister of Public Works, and that it was rumored that he was about to enter the Cabinet. The rumor, we now learn, was premature. Mr. Aikins went to Ottawa with a view of talking over the matter, but it would seem as if a common basis of action had not been arrived at. It is not improbable that Mr. Aikins may have contended for three Reformers from Ontario to two Conservatives, whilst the leader of the Government may have held that, as a Reformer was appointed to the Lieut.-Governorship, he must give three places in the Cabinet to Conservatives from Ontario. At all events the negociations were not brought to a close, and as Mr. McDougall had to leave upon his mission in England, in company with Sir George E. Cartier, they had to be remitted to a future day."

Prize Cheese.

The competition in Cheese at the Fair was large, and we are glad to learn that two of the prizes were obtained by factories in our own County, and still more gratified to know that the parties who made these Prize Cheese were young men of our own county, who learned their business here; and when it is considered that these youngsters had to compete against some of the best American makers, it redounds much to their credit. The prizes were awarded as follows:

1st Prize, Union Factory, Canifton, Township of Thurlow—$40.

2nd Prize, Hope Factory, Township of Hope—$36.

3rd Prize, Moria Factory, Township of Huntingdon—$33.

4th Prize, Bloomfield Factory, Township of Hallowell—$31.

Notes by the Way.

I don't remember having seen Madoc so dull, as during a few days recently spent in that vicinity. The re-action in the gold excitement is evident in the general stagnation that exists in all kinds of business built up or fostered by the excitement. The lawyers who flocked to Madoc and El Dorado, and hung out their shingles a year or two ago, where are they? Their shingles may adorn the office doors of the newly clapboarded buildings, but the office is tenantless and silent, the only evidence of animate existence being the spiders which are ever spinning beautiful webs, not unlike in texture and material the yarns which sometimes lawyers spin. You see flaming sign boards of Land Agents, Assayers and Lawyers, but the men whom they represent, have long since departed. Doctors are advertised to be at home from 10 to 2, but, poor fellows, they might have remained at home from 2 to 10, and not had a solitary call, so they packed up their pills and bottles, and left in disgust. Doctors of Divinity there were who drifted in with the tide of adventurers, and Doctors whose Divinity was not of the most orthodox character, practiced upon the credulity of the people and bled their victims freely. They, too, have sought some more congenial field in which to operate. Sharpers there were also in abundance, broken-down play actors, gamblers and thieves, who plied their vocation as long as there was material to work upon, but they also have pulled up stakes and gone to more fertile regions. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Madoc dull compared with its condition a year ago. And yet it is not dull. The crops are good, and all kinds of farmers produce bring good prices; the lumber business is brisk, and there will be demand for all the men and horses the country has to spare; and apart from the developments of the mineral region, the trade and business of the country is healthy and promising. Far more so, indeed, than before the discovery of gold. It is only when you contrast the excitement and bustle witnessed a year ago, with the apparent quiet that now prevails, that you discern an air of dullness and depression. The same resources which existed previous to the gold discoveries exist now, and furnish ample means for a healthy and prosperous trade, and taken in connection with the mining operations which have been and still are in the Hastings gold region, the prospect is by no means so cheerless as circumstances would indicate. After all, the history of other gold countries, is but being repeated here. The first stage in the excitement has passed, and people begin to realize that if fortunes are to be made, it will only be by the investment of a large amount of capital. The existence of gold is no longer a disputed fact—its existence in paying quantities is no longer questioned by those who have a knowledge of the district—and its development is only a question of time. Notwithstanding the repeated failures of various processes for separating the gold from the ore, the fact that experienced miners are still sinking shafts, and building mills, and experimenting with new processes, is the best evidence that they, at all events, have confidence that there is gold here and in paying quantities. The assays have already established the fact that in many places the quartz has been shown to be as rich if not richer than any in Nova Scotia, and where, even in California or Australia, will be found such specimens of gold quartz, as have been again and again taken from the Richardson mine? Well defined lodes of quartz have been recently traced over a large section in Marmora, and the Geologists have at length been forced to admit the existence of the lodes extending through that township, and through Madoc into Elzevir. There may be failures still. The machinery which is now in operation, and the experiments now being made, may fail to extract the gold satisfactorily, but what can stand before the inventive genius of man? Conscious that the gold is here, some means, some method, will ere long be found to separate it from the rock, and produce it in remunerative quantities.—Then, we may expect capital to flow into the district. Then, may we expect that the enterprise of the pioneers in the gold operations will be crowned with success, and the country be placed on the high road to prosperity.

At Bannockburn, a new crushing mill is in course of construction for the Toronto and Whitby Company, whose mine is near the village. The machinery is being made at the Foundry of the Messrs. Brown, in Belleville, and will embrace the latest improvements. It is expected to be completed about the first of January, 1869. At this point some new buildings have gone up within a year or two, and on account of the excellent flouring and saw mills of Mr. McCallum, it is the centre of a considerable trade. I found also, that in Madoc, Queensboro, Bridgewater and Tweed, as well as in Thomasburg and Roslin, a good deal of building had been going on within the last year or two, and there were other evidences of improvement and prosperity. At Queensboro', one old friend, Mr. Thompson, is driving a flourishing business at his flouring and saw mill, the latter of which has been enlarged, and its capacity considerably increased. Amongst the buildings going up here is a large dwelling for Mr. Thompson. Mr. Wiggins has enlarged his hotel and is still extending his premises. Mr. Diamond has also made several improvements in his establishment. At Bridgewater some neat and expensive buildings have gone up since last I visited this place, which shows that business here at all events is healthy and prosperous. Amongst others is the spacious and fine dwelling of Dr. Higinbotham, and the large stone residence of Mr. J. W. Turner. The latter is situated on a high eminence commanding a view of the whole village and surrounding country, and is fitted up with every convenience. It is a credit to the village, as well as to the enterprise of its owner. The various Factories here—the Axe and Edge Tool Factory of Mr. J. W. Robinson, the Hammer Factory of Mr. V. J. Warren, the Tannery of Mr. John Bragg, the Woolen Factory of Mr. Geo. Wolfe, the Foundry of Mr. W. Garrett, and in fact all the industrial enterprises of the place, are in a flourishing condition, and aid materially in the prosperity of the back country.

Tweed, too, is looking up; a number of new buildings have recently been erected; the mills of Mr. Jamieson have been greatly improved. Dilapidated structures have given place to new and commodious buildings; new stores have been established, and there is an air of neatness and an evidence of thrift and prosperity, which is exceedingly promising. With one of the best water privileges on the river, with an excellent flouring and saw mill, with a good carding and woolen factory, with a large cheese factory, with one of the best carriage shops in the back country, and situated as it is in the centre of one of the finest agricultural sections in the northern part of the townships. Tweed must go on and prosper.

In my tour through the section of country to which I have made brief reference; it was very gratifying to find a lively appreciation of the advantages of the past edition of the Hastings Directory, and the benefits which the county and business men had experienced by this publication. The best evidence of the value attached to a work of this kind, was seen in the large number of subscribers and advertisers obtained, in some places the list being twice as large as that four years ago, while in every locality, the number was greatly increased. The want of such a work was seriously felt by those who had experienced the advantages of the former edition, and who with two or three exceptions, would not do without the new edition for twice its price.

—Mr. Galt writes to the Sherbrooke *Gazette* denying that he ever had any intention of connecting himself directly or indirectly with the construction of the Intercolonial road.

North Hastings Agricultural Fair.

The North Hastings Fair and Cattle Show was held at Luke's, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, October 6th. The day was a delightful one, such as are only known and enjoyed in Canada, and the good folks of the North, of both sexes, old and young, improved the occasion to exhibit their handiwork, and the products of the soil for the past season, of which there was a fair display in many of the departments.

The quilts, socks, mitts, stockings, home-made carpeting, full cloths, etc., shewn, though not large, were of a superior quality, shewing that in this department the people of the North are not behind their supposed more favorite neighbors. Some worsted manufactured by Mr. Good, of Rawdon, from wool, is worthy of a special notice. It was 14 feet long, and of an excellent quality.

We have seldom seen a better display of butter at these fairs. There was not much cheese on show, but what was there was good. The Moira Factory had one of its prize cheeses on exhibition. This factory has obtained a name for good cheese which we trust it may retain. Having carried off a prize at Hamilton, at the Provincial Fair, and at Belleville from a number of competitors, it may now be ranked among the best brands in the market.

Mr. S. Johns, of Marmora, still maintains his reputation for showing the best maple sugar; that exhibited upon the present occasion was of a remarkably good quality.

The vegetables of all kinds were equal to any we have seen this season, even at the Provincial Fair, especially the potatoes and turnips.

The show of fruit was not large, though there were a few samples of fine apples exhibited by Messrs. Morton, Foster, Ashley and Embury, some splendid pears by Messrs. Baker, Foster and Clarke, and some white and blue grapes, that would do no discredit to more southern localities.

The grain department was fairly represented, and samples of excellent grain exhibited. Many of the exhibitors in corn were ruled out on account of not having the required quantity, which samples were of first rate quality, particularly some white corn shown by Mr. Embury.

There were a large number of sheep upon the ground, some of which were much admired. The prize list will show who were the successful ones.

In Hogs the show was not large, though there were some good "porkers" exhibited.

There were a goodly number of cattle old and young upon the ground, all grade, and not many of them showing much blood. This we hope to see remedied ere long.

Many of the grade cows were first class, and better oxen are seldom seen, particularly a yoke exhibited by Mr. Haughton of Huntingdon.

Horses, particularly carriage, draught and young stock, were well represented, but there were but three stallions upon the ground. That exhibited by Mr. Haskins was the most admired, and pronounced by Judges to be almost a perfect horse.

Not being an extensive manufacturing part of the county, we did not expect to see this department so well represented as in Belleville, still there was a better display than upon former occasions. A beautiful buggy was exhibited by Mr. S. Ashley, made by Mr. Vermilyea of Belleville. There were also a number of other buggies, democrats and lumber waggons. Farming implements were not numerous, though there were many good ones, showing that the farmers are availing themselves of labor saving machines, as fast as the state of their farms will permit. Mr. White of the Madoc Foundry had a number of good ploughs of various patterns upon the ground, but not being a member he could not compete.

Upon the whole the exhibition was a fair success. The great fault was that there was not a much larger competition in every department.

The following is the prize list:

CATTLE.—Bulls, three years old and upwards, 1st R Latimer; 2nd S Vantassel. Bull two years old, 1st T Clark; 2nd S Ashley Bull one year old, 1st W Kingston; 2nd T Graham. Bull calf, 1st E Sweetman; 2nd W Morton; 3rd R Lattimer. Milch Cow, 1st J Vanderwaters; 2nd W Kingston; 3rd J McCaw. Heifers two years old, 1st and 2nd S Vantassel; 3rd J Murray. Heifer one year old, 1st and 2nd E Sweetman; 3rd T Graham. Heifer calf, 1st A Morton; 2nd J Ashley; 3rd P Ketcheson. Yoke of Oxen, four years old and upwards, 1st E Haughton; 2nd C Ketcheson; 3rd S Baker. Yoke of steers four years old, in yoke and well broke, 1st J Vanderwaters; 2nd T Eggleton; 3rd J Archibald. Yoke of steers three years old, 1st W Kingston; 2nd and 3rd J Archibald. Yoke of steers two years old, 1st S Ketcheson; 2nd J McCaw; 3rd W Kingston. Yoke of steers one year old, 1st S Vantassel; 2nd J Foster; 3rd J Lloyd.

CLASS C. HORSES.—Stallions kept for mares in North Hastings for 1868, 1st I Hoskin; 2nd J Ashley. Brood mare and colt by side, 1st A Morton; 2nd E Haughton; 3rd J Dorin. Span draft horses, 1st J McCaw; 2nd T Eggleton; 3rd S Ashley. Span carriage horses, 1st J Graham; 2nd J Maguire; 3rd J Vanderwaters. Stallion two years old, 1st R Lattimer. Colt three years old, 1st E Haughton; 2nd W Kingston; 3rd R Newton. Colt 2 years old, 1st J Dorin; 2nd J Foster; 3rd R Newton. Colt one year old, 1st W Hamilton; 2nd W Kingston; 3rd S Herety. Spring colt, 1st E Haughton; 2nd A Morton; 3rd W Morton. Buggy horse, 1st J Barber; 2nd R Newton; 3rd W Morton.

CLASS D, SHEEP.—Ram, Leicester, 1st J Barber; 2nd W Morton; 3rd W Kingston. 2 Leicester Ewes, 1st C A Jordison; 2nd C A Jordison; 3rd J Archibald. 2 Leicester Lambs, 1st W Kingston; 2nd J M Ashley. 1 Leicester Ram Lamb, 1st and 2nd J McCaw. Common Ram, 1st J Archibald; 2nd J Ashley. 2 Ewes, Common, 1st J McCaw; 2nd J M Ashley; 3rd J Archibald. 2 Ewe Lambs, Common, 1st J McCaw; 2nd and 3rd J M Ashley. 1 Ram Lamb, Common, 1st J McCaw; 2nd and 3rd J M Ashley.

CLASS E, SWINE.—Boar, 1st J Dorin; 2nd E Haughton. Breeding Sow, 1st P Luke; 2nd E Haughton; 3rd W Kingston. 2 Spring Pigs, 1st J Dorin; 2nd A Coulter; 3rd W Kingston.

CLASS F, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—10 yards Full Cloth, dressed, 1st T Clark; 2nd A Morton; 3rd J Wilson, Jr. 10 yards Full Cloth, undressed, 1st S Vantassel; 2nd J R Sills; 3rd W J Wilson. 10 Yards White Flannel, all Wool, 1st, 2nd and 3rd S Vantassel. 10 Yards White Flannel, Cotton Warp, 1st J M Ashley; 2nd G Conley; 3rd S Ashley, Sr. 10 Yards Striped or Plaid Flannel, undressed, 1st S Ketcheson; 2nd J J Ryan. 10 Yards Striped or Plaid Flannel, Cotton Warp, dressed, 1st and 2nd W Murray. 10 Yards Striped or Plain Flannel, Cotton Warp, undressed, 1st S Ketcheson; 2nd A Coulter; 3rd J J Ryan. 10 Yards Rag Carpeting, S Ketcheson; J R Sills. 10 Yards Kersey, dressed, 1st J Murray. 10 Yards Kersey, undressed, 1st J Prest; 2nd J M Ashley; 3rd S Vantassel. Tuft Quilt, 1st J Barber; 2nd T Clare. Quilt, Patchwork, 1st F Sine; 2nd G Conley; 3rd J Maguire. Coverlet, Warp Cotton, 1st A Coulter; 2nd W J Wilson; 3rd J Foster. 2 Pair Socks, 1st J Prest; 2nd H Ostrom; 3rd T Clare. 2 Pair Mittens, 1st J Prest; 2nd S Ketcheson; 3rd J McCaw.

CLASS G, DAIRY PRODUCE.—10 lbs Butter, 1st J McCaw; 2nd S Ashley sen.; 3rd G Conley. 40 lbs Keg or Jar of Butter, 3 prizes, 1st F Sine; 2nd S Ashley, sen.; 3rd S Herety. 10 lbs Cheese, 3 prizes, 1st S S Vandervoort; 2nd H Ostrom. Factory Cheese, (one only from each Factory,) not less than 70 lbs, 1st Moira Factory. 10 lbs Maple Sugar, 1st S Johns; 2nd J Wilson, Jr.

CLASS H, FARMING PRODUCE.—2 Bushels of China or Genesee Spring Wheat, 1st S Ashley, sen.; 2nd G Schryver; 3rd J M Ashley. 2 Bushels Fife Wheat, 1st S Ashley sen.; 2nd J Barber. 2 Bushels Fall White Wheat, 1st J Wilson; 2nd R Good; 3rd S Ashley, sen. 2 Bushels Johnson or Midge Proof Wheat, 1st T Eggleton; 2nd W J Wilson. 2 Bushels 2 Rowed Barley, 1st J F Embury; 2nd S Herety. 2 Bushels Common Barley, 1st J Wilson; 2nd E Haughton; 3rd S Herety. 2 Bushels Rye, 1st E Haughton; 2nd R Good; 3rd J Murray. 2 Bushels Buckwheat, 1st W Morton; 2nd S Ketcheson; 3rd E Haughton. 2 Bushels Black Oats, 1st R Good; 2nd E Haughton. 2 Bushels White Oats, 1st S Ashley, sen; 2nd A Morton; 3rd W Morton. 2 Bushels small Field Peas, 1st W Morton; 2nd R Good; 3rd S Ashley sen. 1 Bushel Beans, White, 1st G Schryver; 2nd S Ashley, sen.; 3rd S Herety. 18 lbs Timothy Seed, 1st S Ashley sen. 1 Bushel Corn, 8 rowed, 1st T Clark; 2nd E Haughton; 3rd F Sine. 2 Bushels Vetches, 1st R Good.

CLASS I, ROOTS AND FIELD CROPS.—1½ bushel potatoes, Robinson, 1st J Dorin; 2nd W Morton; 3rd J Prest. 1½ bushel potatoes, Keeps, 1st A Coulter; 2nd S Johns. 1½ bushel potatoes, Pink eyed, 1st E Marsh; 2nd S Herety. 1½ bushel potatoes, Peach blow, 1st J Embury; 2nd T Clark; 3rd J Foster. 1½ bushel potatoes, Flukes, 1st A Coulter. 1½ bushel Swede Turnips, 1st F Clark; 2nd J McGuire; 3rd W Morton. 1½ bushel White Globe Turnips, 1st A Morton; 2nd W Morton. 12 Belgian Carrots, 1st W Morton; 2nd A Morton; 3rd J Barber. Twelve Orange Carrots, 1st J F Embury; 2nd G Schryver; 3rd E Marsh. Twelve Mangold Wurtzel, Red, 1st E Marsh; 2nd W Morton. Twelve Mangold Wurtzel, Yellow Globe, 1st W Morton; 2nd A Morton. Two Field Pumpkins, 1st J F Embury; 2nd J Barber; 3rd J Foster. Two squash, 1st W Morton; 2nd J Maguire.

CLASS J, GARDEN PRODUCE.—Two heads cauliflowers, 1st T Clare; 2nd W Murray. Two heads cabbage, summer, 1st P Luke; 2nd J Maguire; 3rd W Murray. Two heads cabbage, winter, 1st J Maguire; 2nd W Y Wilson; 3rd J Foster. Two heads cabbage, red, 1st J Foster; 2nd W Murray; 3rd W Morton. Twelve Parsnips, 1st E Marsh. Six tomatoes, L Red, 1st T Clare; 2nd J Prest. Six plum tomatoes, red or yellow, 1st T Clare; 2nd J Prest; 3rd W Morton. Six blood beets, 1st J J Ryan; 2nd J M Ashley; 3rd T Clare. One peck red or yellow onions, 1st J Murray; 2nd J Maguire 3rd J F Embury. Twelve table apples, winter, 1st W Morton; 2nd A Morton; 3rd J Foster. Twelve table apples, Fall sorts, 1st J M Ashley; 2nd J Foster; 3rd J F Embury. Twelve Pears, 1st S Baker; 2nd J Foster; 3rd J Clark. Four clusters blue grapes, 1st J Lloyd; 2nd C Ketcheson; 3rd T Clare. Four clusters white grapes, 1st S Baker; 2nd T Clare. Two water melons, 1st W Murray; 2nd J Prest; 3rd J Murray. Two musk melons, 1st W J Wilson.

CLASS K, FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—1 Steel Plough, 1st J Lloyd; 2nd P Luke. 1 Plough, 3rd T Clark. Corn Plough, 2nd J Foster. 1 Harrow, 1st W Murray; 2nd P Luke; 3rd J McCaw. 1 Field Cultivator, 1st T Clark. Seed Drill, 1st S Foster; 2nd C Ketcheson. Horse Wheel Rake, 1st J Murray. 1 Lumber Wagon, 1st S Baker; 2nd W Kingston; 3rd J Barber. 1 Democrat Wagon, 1st J Graham; 2nd S Herety; 3rd T Emo. 1 Buggy, 1st T Ashley; 2nd J R Sills; 3rd Wm Morton. 1 Double Sett Carriage Harness, 1st J Foster; 2nd H Ostrom; 3rd J Maguire. 1 Sett Single Harness, 2nd J R Sills; 3rd Wm Morton. 1 Sett Horse Shoes, 1st I Hoskin. Neck Yoke, 1st J J Barber. Fanning Mill and Separator, 1st P Luke; 2nd S Ashley, Sr; 3rd J Murray. Whiffle-trees, 1st J Barber; 2nd I Hoskin. Horse Power Circular Saw, 1st P Luke. Straw Cutter, 1st S Ashley; 2nd J Lloyd. Cider Mill, 1st T Graham; 2nd A Coulter.

CLASS L, FANCY WORK.—Crochet Work, 1st J J Ryan; 2nd H Ostrom. Ornamental Needle Work, 1st G Conley; 2nd H Ostrom. Embroidery in Worsted, 1st H Ostrom. Fancy Knitting, 1st J J Ryan; 2nd S Ashley, sen.; 3rd H Ostrom. Raised Worsted Work, 1st J R Sills; 2nd J Barber; 3rd H Ostrom. Embroidery in Muslin, 1st A Coulter; 2nd S Ashley, sen.; 3rd H Ostrom. Embroidery in Braid, 1st J McCaw; 2nd H Ostrom; 3rd J Foster. Hair Flowers, 1st S Ashley, sen. Tatting, 1st J Barber.

Fall Assizes.

FOURTH DAY.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

QUEEN *vs.* OLIVER LADUCERE.—Prisoner was indicted for the murder of John Hyland, in the month of May last.

LEWIS MARLOW, sworn.—Live in west Belleville; am Proprietor of the Western Hotel; recollect the 11th of May last; was at home; saw Hyland and prisoner on that day; about 7 p. m., was in the bar room; heard a noise in kitchen, went there and saw Hyland and one Plant; Hyland struck Plant; I separated them; then went into the bar again; Plant struck the table with his hand; Hyland got angry; pulled off his coat and asked "is it fighting you want," he then went over to Plant where he was sitting, and put his fist to Plant's nose, and said he would drive it down his throat; Hyland was drunk; prisoner went over to separate Hyland and Plant, when they were pulling him away; Hyland turned round and struck the prisoner in the face as hard as he could; I then separated them; got Hyland into the kitchen; could not appease him; I then took him up and put him outside the door; when returning met prisoner and turned him back, and he made for the bar room door, but stopped him and locked him in the bar, but did not take the key out; looked out of the window and saw some one pointing with his finger; went out and found that prisoner had hold of Hyland with his left hand when standing against the house; got between them and shoved Hyland back, when prisoner struck Hyland over his shoulder, cried out it was a knife; Hyland replied "I believe it is," took deceased into the room; deceased then said "I believe I am done for," sent for a doctor; then met prisoner, put my hand into his pocket and took out a jack knife; the knife produced is the one; the Dr. came in about ten minutes; Hyland died in about 19 days; prisoner then went away; did not see him arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallbridge.—Prisoner had been working for Rathbun & Son; heard he had been paid off; Hyland had been engaged in the same business; prisoner and Hyland had been upon the best of terms; prisoner was pretty drunk; he and deceased got drunk together, when prisoner came he and deceased seemed to be delighted to see each other; Hyland was about 60 years old; Plant went away the next day; saw no blow struck until I went between them; the blow then received was on the forehead; knew of no other blow; supposed that Hyland when he said he believed it was a knife; meant the blow he had received on the head; do not know that Plant had been in the American army; saw blood upon prisoner after Hyland struck him in the house.

To the Judge—It was about 10 minutes from the time Hyland struck prisoner until I separated them out doors; sure it was 5 minutes.

To Mr. Bell—Had put Hyland out; locked prisoner in the bar; went to look after Hyland's clothes, and then went to the window; then out of doors, when the blow was given.

John Geary, sworn—Am 14 years old; recollect seeing the row; don't recollect the day of the month; it was nearly dark; was near the bridge; saw Hyland rushing out of the door of Marlow's; he began to curse that he would give it to him; I then ran over to the house; Hyland then came to the corner of the building, when Oliver came out of the bar with his face all blood, he caught Hyland and began punching him about the breast; think Hyland had his back against the house; heard Hyland say "you can't do it;" Lewis Marlow then came between them, and heard Marlow say prisoner was stabbing Hyland; from the time Hyland came out of the door, no one had touched him, until prisoner came out; saw nothing in prisoner's hands; saw no blows except the pushing at his breast.

To Mr. Wallbridge—When prisoner came out he was staggering and had his face all blood, when they met at the corner of the house, prisoner went towards Hyland; did not think that they were killing each other.

To Mr. Bell—Saw no other man outside except prisoner and Hyland until Marlow came out to separate them.

MICHAEL RYAN, sworn—Live in Belleville; remember the 11th of May; was at the Western House; went out after Marlow put Hyland out; saw prisoner came out of the east door and go around to the south side of the house; Hyland was standing about half way from the front door to the corner; saw prisoner catch Hyland with his left hand, and strike Hyland three or four times; the blows were given as if he had a knife in his hand; saw no other blows; saw Marlow come out of the house, and heard him say prisoner was striking with a knife; saw no one else near Hyland; saw blood running off Hyland's face; it was day light; Marlow took Hyland into the house and set him on a chair; heard Marlow say, prisoner had stabbed him; knew both Hyland and prisoner.

To Mr. Wallbridge—Was in the bar room when Hyland was put out; went out, heard Hyland talking.

To the Judge—Did not hear prisoner say anything.

To Mr. Wallbridge—Had not been drinking; was near Hyland when prisoner came out, he came out of the east door, and went up to Hyland and took hold of him; saw Hyland make no attempt to get at prisoner; did not think they would hurt each other; Hyland did not run away from him.

To Mr. Bell—It was about five minutes from the time I saw Hyland, until prisoner came out.

SMITH STEPHENS, sworn.—Remember the 11th May; saw prisoner and deceased that night at the Western House; when opposite the house heard a noise and stopped; saw the front door open and Marlow put Hyland out; heard Hyland say he'd cuff some one; he walked up and leaned against the house on the east side of the door; I then moved across the street and saw prisoner come out of the bar door; as soon as he came to the east of the house, looked towards Hyland; went up to him and commenced pushing him with his hands; thought it was a novel way of fighting; heard Hyland say he was stabbed; I then saw some one separate them; while they were separating them, saw prisoner strike deceased on the head; one of the Marlows took prisoner in at the bar room door; Hyland did not appear to have been stabbed when he came out; it was between three and four minutes from the time deceased came out till prisoner took hold of him.

To Mr. Wallbridge—Thinks Hyland when he said he would cuff him, meant the man who put him out; heard Hyland say he was stabbed before Marlow came out.

W. H. SCHOLES, sworn.—Was with last witness and corroborated his testimony; but did not hear any one say he was stabbed until the blow was given on the head.

MARY JANE MARLOW, sworn—Was at the tea table when Plant struck the table; Hyland said if he did it again he would strike him; prisoner then came in and struck the table; there was then a clinch, but did not see it.

PATRICK SALMON, sworn—Knew deceased did not see the row; saw prisoner that night near his door, and asked him why he hurt Hyland; said he did not hurt deceased; he said he had a knife; then searched him, and found a knife on him, in the folds of his shirt; it had no blood on it; knife produced; it was a table knife.

To Mr. Wallbridge—Do not know where he got the knife.

CAPT. JAMES, sworn—Was Chief of Police in May last; was informed by Scholes that a man had been stabbed at Marlow's; went and received from Salmon the prisoner, and lodged him in jail; then went over and saw Hyland; produced the shirt that Hyland had on, with holes in it, made by a knife, and covered with blood; am sure it is the shirt.

To Mr. Wallbridge—Deceased told him he was on the most intimate terms with prisoner; he refused on several occasions to make a dying declaration; the Doctor told Hyland he was dying, but Hyland thought he would recover.

Lewis Marlow recalled, by Mr. Bell—When Hyland was put out, he had not been stabbed.

DR. LISTER, sworn—Was called to see Hyland, examined him and found five punctured wounds on the left breast; one puncture entered the lung; knew the first night the knife had entered the lung, from the escape of air from the external opening of the wound; he also had a wound on the forehead, made with a sharp instrument; have no doubt death was caused by the stab that reached the lung.

To Mr. Wallbridge—Drinking causes the blood to flow more freely, and men become more excitable.

DR. POWERS, sworn—Was in attendance with Dr. Lister, and corrobated his statement.

To the Judge—Thinks deceased would have died had he not taken cold.

To Mr. Wallbridge—The knife just fits the wound.

DR. LISTER, recalled—To the Judge—Have no doubt the wound was the direct cause of his death.

DEFENCE.

HON. BILLA FLINT, sworn—Have known prisoner over twenty years; was a very sober young man when he came to this county; has been in his employment; but discharged him on account of his drinking habits; believe his mind was impared so much so that he refused to employ him; seemed to have no control over himself.

To Mr. Bell—Would not hire him on account of his drinking habits.

FELIX GABOURI, sworn—Have known prisoner since 1846; was a sober boy at that time; six or seven years ago, met prisoner on the road, and thought he was out of his mind at the time; have seen the prisoner several times in jail, and do not think he has his senses; believes him to be teatotally deranged; have been in the jail two or three times to see him; the first time I saw him, thought he was not right.

To Mr. Bell—Never saw him drunk; has not worked for me for a number of years.

TOBIAS MEYERS, sworn—Was turnkey when prisoner was brought to the jail; he was so drunk he could not stand up without some one holding him up; he could not talk.

REBUTTAL.

Capt. James, recalled by Mr. Bell—When he took prisoner he was pretty drunk; There was nothing peculiar about him except the drink; went after to see him; he had given an order for the money he had taken from him; he spoke as a sane and rational man; he behaved in the same way at the inquest.

Lewis Marlow—Have known prisoner ever since I could recollect; always considered him sane; he was a little desponding sometimes.

Mr. Wallbridge then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, to which Mr. Bell replied. The jury retired, and in a short time returned into court with a verdict of "MANSLAUGHTER."

John Bell, Q. C., for the Crown; Louis Wallbridge, Q. C., for the Prisoner.

FIFTH DAY.

LARCENY.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.

QUEEN *vs.* LEMUEL E. PAKE.—Prisoner at the bar was indicted along with Thomas Blaind for a larceny, committed on the 30th August last, on the premises of Robt. H. Bonter. Although the prisoner was indicted jointly with Thomas Blaind, the Crown Counsel severed them on their trial.

ROBERT H. BONTER, sworn.—Evidence same as in Blaind case as to the robbery, watching boat, &c. Monday about 1 o'clock prisoner was arrested; did not see Pake between the time I missed the money and the time he was arrested; I saw prisoner lock the door of his father's house and put the key under a water pail on a bench; never saw him do that before; prisoner knew I had money then; wife changed half dollar for him on the Friday before; money produced I think is mine; I had no private mark on it; but I have no doubt that is my money.

To Mr. Henderson—Prisoner is cousin of my wife; I had suspicion of him at first from his previous conduct; don't know how much Blaind lent.

MRS. BONTER, wife of last witness, sworn.—Gave the same evidence as in the case of Queen *vs.* Blaind.

To Mr. Henderson—I took the key from my pocket.

HUGH MCCAULEY, sworn.—Gave the same evidence as in Blaind's case.

P. FOXTON, Chief of Police of Belleville, sworn.—Gave the same evidence as in the case of Blaind; Pake was arrested while I was in Kingston; the money produced is the money received by him.

To Mr. Henderson—Took $2 in bills from prisoner.

WILLIAM BLAIND, sworn.—Have known Pake for many years; had a conversation with prisoner last Thursday afternoon in Jail; went to see my son, who said "Pake admitted giving me that money"; Pake was present and said "yes" and "as to that gold which there has been so much fuss about, I had $60 of my own in gold, besides other money"; understood Pake to mean when he said "yes" that he referred to the money which Blaind had received from him.

SERGEANT MCCRUDDEN, sworn.—Arrested prisoner on the Monday after the robbery; had been looking after him the night before; when Pake was in the cells, heard Pake say to Blaind "why did you let Foxton get so much out of you"; Blaind said "he did not get much out of me, for he did not ask me," and then "you are trying to lay the whole blame on me"; Pake replied, "I could'nt do that the way it was done"; saw Pake about 7 o'clock Sunday evening going towards the bridge.

To Mr. Henderson—Did not say in Blaind's case, that he thought the conversation between Pake and Blaind, did not refer to the conversation with Foxton; saw prisoner a second time about half-past seven p. m., with a young man near the Police Court; Blaind was with him the first time I saw him.

To Mr. Bell.—Blaind said he would not care only it occurred in his own native town; Pake replied, "the world is wide."

MRS. BONTER, recalled—Prisoner knew I had money in the drawer; I changed him a half dollar; he saw me take the money out of the drawer.

CHARLES HOSE, sworn—Know the prisoner; remember the prisoner; borrowed money from Blaind about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening; saw Pake before he borrowed the money; it was near 7 p. m.; Pake said he was going to Canniff's Mills with his father; Pake told me to tell Blaind to go to the place a little north of where he got money before, and he would find some; did not see Pake after that.

To Mr. Henderson—Prisoner said he could not go on the excursion, as he would have to attend to his work; said he could not find Blaind; went as far with prisoner as the upper bridge; he said he was in a great hurry to catch up to his father; this was about 20 minutes to seven.

To Mr. Bell—Did not see Pake's father with him at the time; could walk from Pake's house, to where I saw him, in about five minutes; when I saw prisoner the people had gone to church.

WILLIAM RANKIN, sworn—Know prisoner; at 6 o'clock went to supper; saw Pake at the upper bridge about half past seven, on the Sunday night in question; know it was after seven, because I wound up my clock at that time.

CHARLES MCKENZIE, sworn—Live near the gas house; know where Pake lives; saw Pake and Hose together on the Sunday evening, near Mr. Blaind's, about 6 o'clock, when the people were going to the church.

HUGH WALKER, sworn—Know Blaind and Pake; saw prisoner on front street, when the people were coming from church; it must have been after half past 7 o'clock.

THOMAS BLAIND, sworn—Know Pake; remember Sunday 31st August; saw Pake that day, in the morning about 11 o'clock at the wharf; did not see him again on that day; got that money from a place where I supposed it was left by Pake; prisoner owed me some money; asked him if he could lend me some; he said he had $30 in gold at home, and he would see if he could get it; He said he was going to Canifton, but would leave it for me under a large stone, near my father's house; got the money there, about 8 o'clock in the evening; found a $20 and $5 gold pieces, and some bills; the gold was wrapped in the bills; think there was about $50; most of them were one and two dollar bills; gave to the detective in Kingston the same gold now produced; it is the same as I got from under the stone; expected to get about $15 from Pake; he left a $2 bill under the same stone for me before; had a talk with Pake in the cell, when Pake said I should not have let Foxton pick so much out of me; said he could not for I had nothing to be picked.

To Mr. Henderson—The last time I saw Pake was about twelve o'clock on Sunday. Have seen Pake with gold before.

To the Judge—Don't recollect having heard Pake acknowledge that he gave me the money.

MRS. WALKER, sworn—Saw prisoner about eight o'clock on the Sunday evening in question, near the houses burned down on Front street; there were a number of persons with him. My husband and myself were walking, and saw Pake a number of times; it was when the people were coming from church.

To Mr. Henderson—Don't think I could be mistaken; would be very much surprised if he was proved to have been at Canifton at the time I saw him.

DEFENCE.

JAMES PAKE, sworn—Am father of the prisoner; remember the 30th of August, on that night, prisoner and myself left the house together; prisoner locked the door and put the key under a pail. Was going to Corby's mills; think it is six miles; accompanied my wife to the Kingston road, and then went towards the Dafoe House, when he heard the last clap of the church bell, prisoner then left me, and said he wanted to go to the printing office, that he would meet me at Brown's Foundry. Got into a buggy at John Lewis' and went to Corby's mills. Did not see him again till the next morning. The door between my house and Bonter's was never locked.—Prisoner came to Corby's about half past six on Monday morning, and I asked what had became of him, as I could not get him. He works with me; gave him six sovereigns about two weeks before that Sunday; saw him have $34 in bills, which he got for work in Frankford; never heard of any charges against him before.

To Mr. Bell—Prisoner is 19 years old; all board together at Corby's Mills; have known prisoner to keep my money when he was sent for things; may have said he would take my money; have left money with persons, to take care of, so that "the woman" and prisoner should not make too free use of it; have spoken to him about the places he used to go to; he only remained at Corby's Mills till he got his breakfast.

PATRICK KEHOE, sworn—Saw prisoner on Sunday; last time about 20 minutes to seven o'clock in the evening, in the upper part of the town, near Reid's grocery; after that I went over to Christ's church, and was told service had just began; do not think prisoner could have committed the robbery after half past six, and got up as far as I saw him; saw prisoner have money before that time.

To Mr. Bell—Cannot say what amount of money he had; some came into the church after I went in; did not see prisoner again after that; after I saw him he would have time between then and the time the church was out to have returned to his father's house and committed the robbery.

ERASTUS PRINGLE, sworn—I saw prisoner Sunday evening near Reid's grocery, on his way to Canifton, about a quarter to seven o'clock; did not see him before that; did not speak to him; I carry a watch; looked at my watch at the Upper Bridge, it was half past six, I went to church about twenty minutes after I saw him first; prayer was being read when I got to the church; waited a few minutes before I went in.

JAMES EASTERLY, sworn—I reside at Canifton; I have seen prisoner at work; saw him on the night of the robbery; I came out of Stinson's Mill about twenty minutes past seven; I did not speak to him until I got to Stimers' tavern; Stinson's mill is about two and a half miles from Belleville; I asked him if he was still working at Canifton; he asked me if I had seen his father; he remained at Stimers' about three quarters of an hour; I know the time I left Stinson's mill; he was at Stimer's until eight o'clock.

To Mr. Bell—I looked at the clock as I left the mill; think clock was right; I did not see him again until I saw him at the Police Court.

JAMES L. STIMERS, sworn.—Keep hotel at Canifton; know prisoner; saw him at my house about half past seven on the night of the robbery; he asked me if I had seen his father; he remained until a few minutes after 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM WALKER, sworn.—Know prisoner; saw him on the night of robbery at Canifton about half past seven; he was there about an hour.

To Mr. Bell—He left before I did; think my clock is correct; when I went to Stimers' Easterly was in the bar room; I saw prisoner come up.

PATRICK HEART, sworn.—Know prisoner; saw Pake, wife and prisoner, and Bonter and wife leave their house for church; I was on the side walk in front of the house when they left; I remained from 20 minutes past 6 until half past 8; left just as Bonter returned from church; no one came up to the front door while I was there; persons might have approached by the back way without me seeing them.

To Mr. Bell—The fence in rear of the

house is about five feet high; I could not see Pake's back door; did not hear any one.

THOMAS THOMPSON, sworn.—Know prisoner and Bonter; heard Bonter say he had lost gold, bills and silver; did not know the amount.

Mr. Henderson addressed the Jury for about 40 minutes, and Mr. Bell for about 20 minutes, and the Judge summed up, when the Jury retired and remained out a short time, when they returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty."

John Bell, Q. C., for the Crown. Burdett Attorney, and Geo. E. Henderson, Counsel for prisoner.

SLANDER.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON vs. CHRISTOPHER PATRICK LYMAN and NORAH LYMAN.—This was an action brought by Elizabeth Anderson, of Tyendinaga, against Christopher P. Lyman and Norah Lyman, his wife, for having used slanderous language against her.

MICHAEL CAMPBELL, sworn—Reside in Tyendinaga; have known plaintiff for some years, and defendants for 6 or 7 years; the parties live near each other; defendant keeps a public house; heard Mrs. Lyman say her husband had slept with Eliza Anderson, and that he said he could do so any time he liked. Mrs. Lyman told me, when going to Keiths, that her husband said he had slept with plaintiff; told her I did not believe it, she then said that plaintiff's brother had received clothes to give to his sister. This was in connection with what she had said before.

Mr. Diamond objected to such questions as being irrelevant.

The Judge—Most grossly improper, if you want my opinion.

To Mr. Jellett—Am not paying my addresses to the plaintiff; am a married man; do not live with my wife; did not believe a word of it when defendant told me; did not believe that Anderson took the clothes to his sister for any such purpose.

THOS. MURRAY, sworn—Know the parties; heard Mrs. Lyman say, about two years ago, in Lyman's house, in the bar room, that Miss Anderson was Lyman's w——e; that Lyman had been in Belleville with Miss Anderson and her brother, and had made her drink, and that Lyman, when he came home, told her he did not think there were such soft b——s and w——s on the street as Elizabeth Anderson.

Mr. Diamond again objected to leading the witness, asking questions as to what Lyman had told Mrs. Lyman.

The Judge—I know it is irregular and objected, but it does not appear to do any good.

Mr. Henderson—I have no desire to lead the witness.

The Judge—But you are doing it all the time. If you had not opened your case in such a violent manner, it would not have excited the opposite so much.

Examination continued—Heard Mrs. Lyman say she was listening to Lyman talking to Anderson, when he said take the clothes home to your sister, and afterwards saw some of the clothes on plaintiff, daughter thinks this was after the 1st of July.

Mr. Jellett objected, to what took place after the action commenced being taken as evidence.

The Judge ruled that the objection was good.

To Mr. Diamond—Have been in the States; heard a bench warrant was issued against me; refused to answer further upon this point; it was 2 or 3 years ago I heard this conversation, and on the 8th of July.

Mr. Henderson—You heard it several times.

Mr. Diamond—There you are leading him again.

The Judge—Mr. Henderson, you had better take the witness again, and go on with the main examination; there is no use of a cross-examination, if this course is to be pursued.

JOHN RICHARDS, sworn—Heard Mrs. Lyman say some time in June, or long there; thinks it was before the 1st of July, that she saw these clothes, and a part of them on plaintiff's child, and that she would break up the alliance between her husband and the Andersons, that she did not think it was right for Anderson to carry the clothes; it was freely talked of in the neighborhood.

To Mr. Jellett—The Andersons are very respectable people; did not believe anything bad of them.

T. RYAN, sworn—Know the parties; heard Mrs. Lyman say, before her own house, in June or July last, on a Sunday, could not say positive what the day of the month was, think it was before the 1st of July, that Alex. Anderson got a bundle of clothes from Lyman for his sister, and that the clothes were put under a tree, and that the Andersons had created a split between her and her husband.

Mr. Jellett again objected to leading the witness.

Mr. Henderson—I am not doing it.

The Judge—Why you are putting words into the witness' mouth.

To Mr. Jellett—Did not think any the worse of the Andersons from what Mrs. Lyman said.

WM. MARTIN, sworn—Heard Mrs. Lyman say last fall that Miss Anderson was wearing the clothes Lyman gave her, and that she was trying to make her (Mrs. Lyman) out a w——e.

Mrs. KENNEDY, sworn—Know the parties; heard Mrs. Lyman say, two years ago this fall, she heard Lyman had clothed Eliza Anderson, and she had good proof of it, and Lyman said one night, what is this I have done, that I should clothe Mooney's bastard, that was plaintiff's daughter; heard her repeat it in July last, it was after I had been picking berries, think they were blackberries, might have been strawberries. Have stated all I remember.

To Mr. Jellett—Thought the first conversation was not right.

To Mr. Henderson—Mrs. Lyman said if they brought the action to Court, she would make a show of her.

The Judge—It seems the action was brought for that purpose.

ALEX. ANDERSON, sworn—Am a brother of plaintiff; heard Mrs. Lyman say in June in her own house, after she called me in, while passing, "Anderson there is neither beggars nor w——s in our house," your sister Eliza is Lyman's w——e, and your sister Jane has raised a bastard for Lyman, and Eliza will have another." She then accused me of carrying clothes from Lyman to my sister, and that Lyman clothed her and supported her. She accused me of having said she was jealous of Lyman; "I replied, that if what I had heard was true, she had good cause." Had heard of this slander before around the neighborhood; my sister had lived with me, and had charge of the house before I was married; I told her that if she could not clear up these stories, she would have to leave the house; she then went away; has had nothing from me since; knew there was nothing in it, but thought it would be believed by others.

The Judge—Witness, are you in earnest? you said you didn't believe a word of it, and yet you would turn her out.

Mr. Henderson—Did she leave your house owing to what you said?

Mr. Diamond objected.

The Judge—I must stop the examination altogether if my ruling is not obeyed.

To Mr. Jellett—Took my sister to Mr. Henderson's office; think it was on the 30th June; she went to Trenton in the spring, from my house; has lived with me since; she has a sister living in Trenton; there was nothing strange in her going there; Mr. Henderson told us when we went to him first that it was necessary for her to prove some loss; have not given her any clothes since; she never asked me for any; gave her the money to pay Mr. Henderson and the witness; has been living with me since the 1st of July; Lyman subpœnaed my sister; she has not been here all the time; the rest of the family had been subpœnaed and she was left at home; she has not been shut up since she has been with me.

To Mr. Henderson—My sister left my house on account of these slanders.

To Mr. Diamond—Don't remember when she left, it was after the conversation; she did not take all her things away with her; when she came back, did not tell her to leave, nor turn her out.

To Mr. Henderson—Would not have let her remain after knowing that these stories were told and believed.

To the Judge—Paid no attention to the stories till Mrs. Lyman called me in.

This ended the case.

Mr. Jellett moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that no damages were proved. The case was that her friends had "gratuitously furnished her meat and drink." This was not proved, as she worked for her board.

The Judge thought it better to go to the jury, and Mr. Jellett could have leave to move for a non suit.

Mr. Henderson addressed the Jury, and Mr. Jellett followed. The Judge charged, and the Jury retired, remaining in their room until the Court adjourned. A sealed verdict was returned, which was read in Court on Tuesday morning. Verdict for plaintiff for $46. Geo. E. Henderson for plaintiff; R. P. Jellett and A. Diamond for defendants.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868.

ONONDAGA SALT CO. vs. STEVENSON.—This was an action brought to recover damages for loss sustained, on account of the failure of the defendant to fulfil a contract, to supply plaintiff with 6,000 cord of stave bolts. After a good deal of evidence had been adduced, to prove the bargain, and the loss sustained by the non-fulfilment of it, Mr. Jellett moved for a non-suit, on several grounds. Firstly—That the contract was made by a foreign corporation with a British subject in this country. Next—That it was not under a corporate seal. Next—There is no such contract proved as laid, because the contract is alleged to be between Edgar and Stevenson. Next—There is no consideration proved to have been passed between Stevenson and the Company.

After considerable discussion in which Mr. Wallbridge cited a case, to strengthen his argument against the last objection.—Witness was recalled, to testify, that if Mr. Stevenson had not consented to go on with Edgar's contract, (they, the Salt Co.) would not have gone on with Edgar.

To Mr. Jellett—I have a copy of the charter of this Company with me.

The Judge overruled Mr. Jellett's objections.

A number of witnesses were then called to prove that it was understood, Edgar was to do the best he could, and that he was to have further time to fulfil his contract, and that bolts could have been bought cheaper than the sum paid for them by the Salt Co., after the failure of the contract.—Verdict for plaintiff, $2,968. L. Wallbridge Q. C., Counsel, Williams & Morden, Napanee, Attorneys for plff's. R. P. Jellett, Counsel. Wilkison & Reeve, Napanee, Attorneys for deft.

CLAPP vs. OCKERMAN.—This was an Interpleader issue, to try the ownership of certain property sold by defendant. A number of witnesses were examined, as to the ownership of the property. The Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff. L. Wallbridge Q. C., and B. Gilbert for plff. G. E. Henderson for deft.

HENDERSON vs. ALPORT AND PETRIE.—Action of ejectment, to recover possession of a store house and wharf, situated in the town of Belleville. Plaintiff leased to defendant Petrie in 1860, with covenant in lease to re-enter in default of payment of rent. Rent is in arrear. Plaintiff claims right to recover. Defendant Alport holds under a lease from Petrie. Plaintiff wishing to sell, is desirous of obtaining possession. Alport is alleged to be one of an association, and leased said store house, to prevent it getting into the possesion of other parties who are buying grain. Verdict for plaintiff. G. E. Henderson for plff. A. R. Dougall for Alport. Petrie makes no defence.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into Court a little after 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday.

They found no bill against Dr. Rowe for murder.

The Clerk of the Court then read the following Presentment:

The Grand Jurors for our lady the Queen beg leave to present to the Court that they have examined the County Gaol, and find it clean and in good order, and that they find the prisoners satisfied with the treatment they receive. They find, however, that the stove in the prisoner's room in the female ward smokes, and that it is not only injuring those who have to remain in the room, but is doing harm otherwise. They also find that the floor of the prisoner's cook-room is not safe, so much so that they consider it endangers the safe-keeping of the premises.

The Grand Jury would also respectfully present that, owing to the court-room not being laid with matting or carpet, the necessary passing of persons over the floor during the sitting of the Court causes such a noise or din as, in their judgment, impedes materially the business of the Court, and that this should be remedied at once.

The Grand Jury wish to express the gratification they feel at again meeting His Lordship Mr. Justice Hagarty. They also beg to express their thanks for his able charge, and hope he may be long spared to fill the high position which he holds with so great credit to himself and benefit to his country.

They also thank the Queen's Counsel in charge of the Crown business for his assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JAMES J. FARLEY,
Foreman for self and fellows.

Grand Jury Room, Belleville, 6th Oct., A. D. 1868.

His Lordship briefly addressed the Grand Jury, thanking them cordially for their personal reference to himself and Mr. Bell, and stating that the other matters referred to would receive proper attention in the right quarter. His Lordship then discharged them.

SENTENCES.

Oliver Laducier, four and a half years in Penitentiary.

Lemuel C. Pake, two years in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Blaind, six months in common Gaol.

—Several citizens have been fined in Montreal for non attendance as grand jurors.

—Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it up.

—Philadelphia pays 70 cents a pound for butter.

—Orange satin petticoats have made their appearance in New York.

— Why is a Policeman like a good conundrum? Because you must look sharp to find him out.

—Diphtheria is prevalent at the Suspension Bridge.

—Awkward, very. A young couple just about to leave Brampton to spend their honey moon were stoped till the groom settled 50c he owed his washerwoman.

—There is a grape vine in Jouchecy, France, which is fifty four years old and yields three tons of grapes. The stem is one hundred and sixty feet long and the vine covers two hundred square feet.

—In the Lacrosse match for the championship of Canada, between the Caughnawaga Indians, and the Shamrock club of Montreal, the Indians won three games out of four, and are therefore the champions.

—Joseph Ward, a servant of John Stewart, North Easthope, got one of his legs torn completely off, and the other one broken on the 1st Oct., in a threshing machine. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Pope Pio Nono has issued an apostolic letter, addressed to all non-catholic religious bodies, announcing the forthcoming Ecumenical Council, and urging them to seize the occasion thus offered them of re-joining the church.

—A man, hanged last Saturday, in Worcester, Mass., for a peculiarly brutal murder, gravely lectured the party round the scaffold, dispassionately and philosophically arguing the impiety of capital punishment.

To make your hair grow thick, apply Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the greatest discovery of the age.

Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breast, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the face, Neuralgia and Rhumatism are cured by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Sold everywhere.

THE RAT HOLE FLEET.—The Yankees have sunk some 20 vessels loaded with stone at the mouth of Charleston Harbour, which will doubtless prevent any vessels drawing over a few feet of water, entering that port for all time to come, this must prove a serious loss to the property owners there, but it will not at all interfere with the supplies of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for the cure of rheumatism, Ticdoloureux, neuralgia, toothache, and all complaints of that nature. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, price 25 cts per bottle.

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—(The great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

For the Intelligencer.

Mining Board for Hastings.

At a meeting held in Madoc on Saturday, Oct. 3d, 1868, in compliance with the call of A. F. Wood, Esq., Reeve, it was moved and seconded that R. H. Holland be Secretary.—Carried.

The Chairman read the requisition, and stated that the purpose of calling the meeting was to consider the expediency of organizing a Mining Board in the Hastings gold region.

Moved by Mr. Holland, seconded by Mr. O'Doherty, That the following be an executive Committee to draft By-Laws and a constitution for a Mining Board, namely: A. F. Wood, Anson Ross, G. D. Rawe, R. T. Gray, G. J. O'Doherty, W. J. Gatling, Allan Huffman, C. C. Forneri, John O'Neill, R. H. Holland and H. H. Sutton, with power to add to their numbers.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. O'Doherty, seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald, That so soon as the Committee terminate their labors, a public meeting be called by the Warden, by notice in the *Mercury*, in the *Intelligencer*, and by posters, for the purpose of submitting the By-Laws and constituting a Mining Board.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. O'Doherty, That the Reeve leave the chair and that G. D. Rawe take the same.—Carried.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held immediately after the former one.

Mr. Wood in the Chair.

Moved and seconded that R. H. Holland be Secretary of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary correspond with different mining corporations and obtain copies of their By-Laws.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that J. H. Dunstan, Esq., be a member of this Committee.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that the first regular meeting of this Committee be held on the 17th Oct., at the Huffman House, at 7:30 p. m.—Carried.

—Bears are carring off the sheep at Halifax County, N. S. They are very bold, entering the pens at night, and carrying off the sheep bodily.

—If you were to lose your nose what kind of a one would you get?—The first one that turned up.

—Defaulters are so numerous in Galt that the force of bailiffs has been doubled. There are two in the business now.

—The length of the Intercolonial Railway from Riviere du Loup to Halifax, is 534 miles, by the north shore route.

—The Hamilton *Times* thinks Mr. Edward Blake a very clever man, but indulges in his "dangerous gift of sarcasm" too often.

—The Volunteers of St. John, N. B., are being served with new Snider Enfield Rifles. The old muzzle loaders are being shipped to England.

BIRTHS,

On Friday morning, October 2nd, the wife of the Rev. J. Wild, of a daughter.

In Trenton, on Wednesday, 29th ult., the wife of Mr. F. Papineau, of a daughter.

In Belleville, on Sunday, Oct. 5th, Mrs. E. Dupont, of a daughter.

In Belleville, August 23rd, Charles Edward, infant son of James Thayer, aged 5 months.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Joseph Wild, M. A., at the residence of F. T. Graydon, Belleville, Sept. 30th, Mr. William Graydon, to Miss Matilda Chatterson, both of Prince Edward.

By the Rev. M. Kerr. Sept. 24, at the residence of J. M. Hogle, Esq., Wellman's Corners, Mr. J. N. Bonisteel, to Miss Harriet L. J. Hogle, both of Rawdon.

On Monday, 5th Oct., by the Rev. J. Thomson, at the residence of the bride's father, Ameliasburgh, Mr. R. D. Conger, of Belleville, to Miss M. A. Brickman.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Monday, 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. McLaren, John Muir, Esq., Merchant, Belleville, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Newbanks.

In Belleville, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. John Burwash, Mr. John G. Shurtz, to Miss Mary Frith.

In the R. C. Cathedral, Kingston, on the 29th Sept., by the Rev. Father O'Farrell, Mr. J. M. Basellius Truaisch, of Belleville, to Miss Margaret Sullivan, of Kingston.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Chairman of the Belleville District, assisted by the Rev. D. Brethom, in the Wesleyan Church, Picton, on the 6th inst., James Pettit Thorn, Esq., of Picton, to Miss Helen Augusta, eldest daughter of — Herrington, Esq., of the same place.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, on the 6th inst., E. J. Duval, of Belleville, to Sarah J. Barnal, of Tyendinaga.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 6th inst., Mr. Jared Renick to Miss Lucy Lamphier, both of Tyendinaga.

By the Rev. Joseph Wild, M. A., in the Episcopal Methodist Manse, Belleville, Oct. 7th, Mr. Ashley F. Sturdoff, of Sidney, to Miss Hannah McDade, of Madoc.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr John Moore, Madoc, on Friday, 2d inst., Ellen, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Ellis, aged 64 years.

At Stirling, on Wednesday, 7th Oct., T. F. English, M. D., aged 32 years.

At the Parsonage, Front of Sidney, on Friday, 2nd inst., after a short illness, the Rev. G. S. Thompson, M. E. Minister.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 8.

Greenbacks, buying at............70¼
" selling at..........71¼
Bank of Upper Canada Bills.......60
Silver, buying at.................. 4 per c.
" selling at.................. 2½ "
Gold opened at 140; closed at 140.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Oct. 8, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 15.
BARLEY—$1 30 to $1 30.
RYE—78c to 80c.
OATS—55c to 60c.
PEAS—90c.
BUCKWHEAT—70c to 75c
BEEF—$5 to $6
PORK—$5. Heavy Pork $6.
MUTTON—5c to 7c per pound.
BUTTER—20c to 2?c.
EGGS—12c to 15c.
HIDES—$6 50.
SHEEPSKINS—15c to 45c.
CALFSKINS—8c to 9c ℔ lb.
TALLOW—Rough 5c; rendered, 8c.
WOOL—20c to 23c.
POTATOES—50c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$10 to $11.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—No. 1, $7 50 ℔ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.
TOMATOES—$1 per bus.
CHICKENS, per pair—30c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS—3?c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, October 7, 1868. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$7 00	@	7 25
Extra	6 75	@	6 90
Fancy	6 00	@	6 10
Welland Canal Superfine	5 35	@	5 40
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	5 35	@	5 65
" " 1 Western Wheat,	5 35	@	5 40
" " 2 " "	4 75	@	5 00
Bag Flour	3 60	@	3 70
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 25	@	0 00
Spring	1 23½	@	0 00
Western	1 20	@	1 22½
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 46	@	0 47
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 17½	@	1 20
BUTTER—Dairy	0 20	@	0 24
" Store Packed	0 21	@	0 24
ASHES—Pots	5 67½	@	5 70
Pearls	5 45	@	5 50
PORK—Mess	24 00	@	24 50
Prime Mess	17 00	@	00 00
Prime	16 75	@	00 00
PEAS	0 95	@	0 96
RYE FLOUR	4 25	@	4 50

Flour—Receipts 4,000 barrels; market weak and lower, little done. Grain—wheat, red winter sold at $1 25; spring nominal. Provisions unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 7.

Cotton is lower at 26½c, for middling uplands.

Flour market steady and active; receipts 5,355 bbls.; sales 14,200 bbls. at $6 30 to $7 for superior state and western; $7 50 to $? 05 for common to choice extra state; $7 10 to $8 50 for common to choice extra western; $7 75 to $10 for R H O

Rye flour is firmer; sales 300 bbls. at $6 to $8.

Grain—Wheat receipts 23,500 bus. sales 70,000 bus. at $1 63 to $1 65 for No 2 spring; $1 77½ for No 1 do; $2 35 for white state.

Corn firm; receipts none; sales none.

Rye 2 to 3c better; receipts 39,800 bus; sales 16,000 bus at $1 10 to $1 12 for unsound; $1 12 for sound mixed western.

Barley firmer; receipts 45,185 bus.

Oats 1c better; receipts 95,475 bus.; sales 3,400 bus. at 72c.

Provisions—Pork quiet and steady; sales 1,100 bbls at $28 56 to $28 70 for mess; $28 50 to $28 75 for old do.

Beef quiet and lower.

Cut meats dull.

Lard quiet and unchanged at 18½ to 19¾c for steam; 19½ to 20c for Keith rendered.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 7.

Stocks steady and dull.

Gold 140.

ACROSTIC.

Pain Killer is worth what it weighs, in gold,
All around the world are its praises told;
It will Cholera cure—scourge of southern climes,
No victim dies, who takes it betimes.
Keep Pain Killer—a true friend by your side,
It will cure Cough or Cold, or Colic beside;
Look out to apply it for Bruise or for Sprain,
Let it once be tried—*'twill be used again;*
Every word I am telling you, Reader, is true,
Remember that Pain Killer is *good for you.*

The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines. 34-1m

European Celebrities.

BISMARCK. The Great Minister and Statesman of Prussia was cured by Radway's Pills. (See letter from the Professor of the Prussian Medical College at Breslau, [illegible] 1868.) Radway's Ready Relief has effected astonishing Cures in all Diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Muscles, &c., in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation, Cramps, Sprains, Strains. Pains and Aches of all kinds are relieved in a few moments, and cured in a few hours. It will prevent [illegible] system against Cholera and all malignant Fevers, Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Diptheria, &c.

The Regulating Pills possess the alterative, anti-billious, and disinfectant properties of Mercury, without any of its pernicious attributes. They are prepared in vacuo from concentrated vegetable extracts, and are an absolute specific for all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. They tone the system while relieving the bowels from viscid humors, and control the liver more readily than blue pills or any preparation of quicksilver, or its salts or its oxides.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants.
See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 34-2w

READ! READ!! READ!!!

PLEURISY.

MONTREAL, C. E., May 12, 1864.

DEAR SIRS,—Last fall my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which were recommended to be taken with the SARSAPARILLA, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.
Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODY, No. 8 Dumarais St.

A Sure Cure for Headache.

Imperfect digestion, with its invariable accompaniments, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose, of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mildest and most efficacious of all cathartic and anti-billious medicines—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand. In all cases where the liver is affected, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has ever known, will greatly facilitate a cure.

Physicing Horses.

Many persons physic their horses frequently—especially every spring. This is a great error, and one which has caused the loss of many valuable horses, as physic as it is usually given, often produces inflamation of the bowels which generally proves fatal; it also weakens the horse and thus renders him more liable to disease, or less liable to throw it off—what is required is a medicine which will operate gently upon the bowels, and act upon the liver and lungs, removing all obstructions therefrom purifying the blood and enabling all the organs to do their work without overtaxing any, which is accomplished by the use of "Darley's Canadian Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it is always safe and certain.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-simile signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 35 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, Diptheria, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free to the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C. W.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co. and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 16-1yr

CHRIST CHURCH,
NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

WEST DIVISION
Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Directors of the West Riding Agricultural Society will be held at the Anglo-American Hotel on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, October 9th, at 2 o'clock.

The Premiums awarded by the Society will be paid at the store of W. H. & I. B. Graham, on and after Saturday, Oct. 10th.

BENJ. GILBERT, President.
S. D. FARLEY, Secretary.
Belleville, Oct. 5, 1868. 133-2t

LANDS IN MARMORA FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con., Marmora.
West half Lot No. 1, 9th " "
Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS, Montreal, or
AND'W THOMSON, Belleville
October 5, 1868. 133-3t 35tf

Orange District No. 2,
County of South Hastings!



A SPECIAL Meeting of this District will be held in the Lodge Room of No. 747, Tweed, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of Oct., at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the Lodge.

By Order,
WM. WRAY, Dist. Secretary.
Tweed, Oct. 6, 1868. 34-1t

NOTICE.

OFFICE P. ED. M. INS. CO.,
Picton, Oct. 2nd, 1868.

THE members of the PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that FOUR Assessments have been laid and declared payable on the amount of Premium Notes in force as follows, viz:

2½ per cent. on the 14th November, 1867.
2 " " 30th December, "
½ " " 31st " "
1½ " " 5th April, 1868.

And that the said Assessments, making together the sum of 7 per cent., will require to be paid at my office, on or before the expiration of THIRTY DAYS from the first publication of this notice.

By order,
JOHN TWIGG, Secretary.
(First publication, Oct. 9, 1868.) 34-6t

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of WILLIAM HALL, An Insolvent.

SALE OF LANDS by AUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the powers vested in me as Official Assignee, I, the undersigned, will sell by Public Auction, at my Office, No. 5, Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto, on

Wednesday, the 13th of January,

A. D 1869, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all the interest of the insolvent in the following lands. All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, composed as follows:

No. 1. The west half of Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Elzevir, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario.

No. 2. The west half of Lot No 16, in the 8th Concession of the said Township of Elzevir.

No. 3. The west half of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Elzevir.

No. 4. The west half of the east half of Lot No. 17, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the said County of Hastings.

W. T. MASON, Official Assignee.
Dated at Toronto, this 29th day of September, A D 1868. 34-13t

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf-130-1w

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,
BELLEVILLE.

ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

REMOVAL
TO THE
NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS, JEWELLRY,
Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,
&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG.
Belleville, Sep. 1868. 123-tf 32 tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, will, at its next meeting, pass a By-Law to establish a road across part of Lot Sixteen and all of Seventeen, in the fourteenth concession of said Township.

ANDREW GLASS, Township Clerk.
Rawdon, Sept. 12, 1868. 33-4t

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, about the 1st of July last, a brown Mare Colt, two years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WILSON, JR.
Hungerford, 1st con, lot 2, October 1st, 1868. 33-3w

Farm for Sale or to Rent.

A SPLENDID Farm lying within seven miles of Belleville, with a good gravel road running to it; 100 acres in all, with 80 acres under cultivation. If rented, a man with some capital preferred.

Apply at this Office.
Belleville, Sept. 20th, 1868. 32 tf.

Farm Wanted.

THE undersigned wants to lease for a term of years, a Farm of 100 to 200 acres, under a good state of cultivation, in the South Riding of Hastings, or Prince Edward. With or without right of purchase during term of lease.

Address, JOHN McEWEN, Bannockburn, P. O.
September 10th, 1868. 118-8t 31-4t.

FALL.] 1868. [FALL.

GRAND ARRIVAL
AND OPENING OF
FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS

J. MUIR & Co.

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of the great portion of their FALL and WINTER Stock of

READY-MADE
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS, &C.

We will show this season the Largest and Cheapest Stock in both Departments.

Our New Styles will be fully equal to CUSTOM WORK, being purchased in the

Montreal, Western & American Markets.

We have determined this season to make our Establishment more fully and completely

A GENERAL
OUTFITTING EMPORIUM.

Our CANADIAN GOODS
IN
Cardigan Jackets,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Half-hose, &c.
WILL BE FOUND VERY COMPLETE.

We have established communications with New York houses to furnish us with

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Gent's Paper Collars, Fancy Ties,
SCARFS & BOWS.

We will receive shortly a new and beautiful assortment of

GAITERS, BALMORALS,
Fancy Slippers, &c.,
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

We also have a large and fine Stock of

TRUNKS,
THE BEAUTIFUL
Saratoga, Monitor, Jenny Lind, &c

☞ We will offer the above Goods at the Lowest possible Prices.

J. MUIR & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 14th, 1868. 31

1868.

AUTUMN CIRCULAR.

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

HAVE now open the greater portion of their Fall Imports, just received from Manchester, Eng., (per Str. *Hibernian*,) and the leading American and Canadian markets.

Special attention is directed to our

DRESS GOODS!
which are of the Latest Style and Newest Material.

FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS.
DRESS BUTTONS!
JET, PEARL, SILK, SATIN, &c., &c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
TWILLED & PLAIN WINCEY, for goring.
NEW PRINTS!
BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAKE.
Cottons!
CARPETS!
TAPESTRY, UNION, 2 ply & 3 ply Imperial.
FLANNELS!
TWEEDS.
SCOTCH and CANADIAN, patterns very choice.
WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.
DRAWERS, SHIRTS and VESTS, Canadian Manufacture.
COTTON BAGS!
COTTON YARN.
WHITE, BLUE, ORANGE AND RED.

We also commend to notice our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,
which will be found replete with everything in the line.

TEAS.
BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN AND JAVA.
SUGARS, &c.
Belleville, Sept. 17, 1868. 31

NOTICE.

Office Pr. Ed. Mut. Ins. Co.
Picton, 20th Aug., 1868.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of this Company have been given to understand that a person calling himself *Joseph Abrahams*, is going through the County of Prince Edward, and representing to be a duly authorised Agent thereof:

THIS COMPANY desire to inform the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Counties, that the said *Joseph Abrahams* is not now nor ever was an Agent thereof.

LEWIS B. STINSON, President.
JOHN TWIGG, Secretary. 33-3m.

HEAVY WINTER GOODS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,
ANNOUNCE THE DELIVERY OF THEIR WINTER STOCK.

New Winceys,
LOCHNAGAR TWILLS,
FRENCH REPPS,
LUXEMBURGS, EPINGLES,
AND FANCY DRESS STUFFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

New Wool Shawls,
IN BOTH GLASGOW AND PAISLEY MAKE.

New Mantle Cloth,
IN ONDULI, MONCHELI,
SILVER PLUSH, RUSSIA SEAL,
TERRY, &c., &c., &c.

New Damasks,
CARPETS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, &c.

To meet the wants of their increasing Family Trade,

GEO. RITCHIE & Co's
Stock is MUCH LARGER and MORE VARIED this Fall than any former season.
Belleville, October 8th, 1868. 34-tf

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with

ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL
of the BEST QUALITY, and in
SPLENDID ORDER,
AT REFINERS' PRICES.

R. HOLDEN & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108.

TO THE TRADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,
which have been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
in the
BEST MARKETS OF EUROPE!
and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.

R. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

FALL GOODS.
AT
JONES & HENRY'S

WILL be found very CHEAP and WELL ASSORTED. Their Stock is now complete in the various Departments, namely:

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DRESS GOODS,
Prints, Cottons, &c.
ALSO HATS, CAPS, WALL PAPER,
AND A GOOD
STOCK OF GROCERIES,

All of which they are prepared to sell as cheap as any other house in Town for CASH.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS Made to Order and Warranted to FIT.

P. S.—Having bought their stock of Cotton before the rise, they are prepared to give their customers the benefit of it.

W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.

☞ Remember the stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel.
Belleville, 1868. 11

To Blacksmiths.

250 TONS best English NEWCASTLE Smiths Coal. This article is far superior to American.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug. 6, 1868. 82 1m-d. 25 3m-w

G. A. CARSON, M. D.,
OF WHITBY.

WILL be at the Anglo-American Hotel, in Belleville, on the second Tuesday, and at Chard's Hotel, in Stirling, on the second Wednesday of each month, where he will be most happy to wait on all who may visit him professionally. 24tf

WANTED.

A BOY from 15 to 17 years old, to work among cows on a Dairy Farm. He must understand milking. Also a small girl wanted. Enquire at the INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.

Belleville, Aug. 4, 1868. 35-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next Sessions of the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to remove doubts to the Rights of the Bondholders of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, to the surplus of the funds paid, or to be paid in the Court of Chancery, under the Act 29 vic cap 79, after providing for payment of rights of way and depot grounds, and to provide for the distribution thereof among such Bondholders.

MORRIS & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants
Toronto, Sept. 22nd 1868. 33-6w.

WANTED.

A MAN to work on a farm. Must be unmarried, and acquainted with all kinds of farming work. Apply at the office of MESSRS. DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers, Belleville.

Belleville, Sept. 10, 1868. 30w

$680 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SIX HUNDRED and EIGHTY DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

Insolvent Act of 1864–65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of RICHARD LENOARD LAZIER, *An Insolvent.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of December next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts

And at the same time the undersigned Official Assignee, will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings.

R. L. LAZIER, Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, this 25th day of September, 1868. 33-2m.

Insolvent Act of 1864-65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of JACOB BROOKS, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Wednesday the second day of December next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

And at the same time the undersigned official Assignee will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville.

JACOB BROOKS, Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 23d day of September, 1868. 32-2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JEHIEL HAWLEY, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a consent by his creditors, to his discharge, and a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

The undersigned Assignee will, at the same time, apply to be discharged from the office of Assignee herein.

Belleville, 21st September, A.D. 1868.

J. HAWLEY, Insolvent. 32-2m
GEO. D. DICKSON, Assignee. 32-2t

Trust your Mother.

Trust your mother, little one;
In Life's morning just begun,
Trust your mother, she will love you,
You will find some grief, some fears,
Which perhaps may cause you tears
But a mother's kiss can heal
Many griefs that children feel;
Trust your mother—seek to prove
Grateful for her thoughtful love.

Trust your mother, noble youth—
Turn not from the paths of truth;
In Temptation's evil hour
Seek her ear it shies new power,
She will never guide you wrong;
Faith in her will make you strong;
Trust your mother—seek to prove
Worthy of her fondest love.

Trust your mother to the end,
She will prove your constant friend;
In the gladness of life's hour,
Share with her the joyful shower;
Or if sorrow shoulds oppress her—
Sue will smile and she will bless;
O, be truthful, loving, true,
That she may confide in you.

Autumn Ploughing.

A correspondent sums up the more prominent advantages to be derived from turning over the soil in autumn, under the following heads:

1. August and September is a good time to turn over bound-out sod lands, to make sure and weed it at once; grass, obtaining a crop of hay the following year.

2. October and November is an excellent time to break up land for planting the following spring.

3. The weather is then cool and bracing, and the team strong and hearty for the work; while the weather in the spring is more relaxing and less able and disposed to work being always busy during, it saves time to despatch as much of the ploughing as possible during the previous autumn.

4. Soil land, broken up late in autumn, will be quite free from growing grass the following spring; the roots of the grass overturned and being so generally killed by the immediately succeeding winter that not much grass will really start to grow.

5. The frosts of winter disintegrate the ploughed land, so that it really crumbles in fine particles in spring, and a deep mellow seed-bed is easily made. The chemical changes and modifications resulting from atmospheric action during the winter, dissolve latent fertility in the upturned furrows, which, together with the mellowing influences, materially increase the crop.

6. Most kinds of insects are either killed, destroyed, or their depredations materially checked, by late fall ploughing, especially the common grub and the wire worm.

7. Corn stubble land may be ploughed late in the fall, and thus be all ready for very early sowing in spring, and will be far to insure a good catch of grass; the roots of the fresh seed getting hold well, or being well established, before the drouths of summer come on.

8. A great deal of land needs deeper ploughing than has generally been practised. Where the subsoil is fine grained and unctuous and close, or where there is a hard pan of good depth, deep ploughing may be at once resorted to, with decided advantage. Where the subsoil is poorer, the ploughing may still be advantageously deepened by degrees, say an inch at each breaking up. But in by far the majority of cases, deep ploughing may be practised at once,—indeed it may be the rule, with safety, while shallow ploughing may be the exception. Plough, say nine, eleven, or twelve inches in depth. The subsoil turned up will grow several shades darker by spring. The frosts and atmospheric influences of winter will sweeten it. The inorganic elements and all latent fertility will be made more active for benefiting the crop. In spring, spread the manure and plough it in, or otherwise work it in; or mingle it with the soil to the depth, say of four inches, or a little deeper, as you have the very best attainable conditions for realizing good crops. Deeper ploughing may thus be practised than it is now at all times be safe or expedient, if the ploughing is delayed till spring.—*Boston Courier.*

Cultivation of the Grape.

The cultivation of the vine in the Province of Ontario appears to be more generally engaged in this year than it ever has been before. In most cases, we are glad to hear that the attempt has been attended with highly satisfactory results. Of course, the first two or three years, the land is cultivated at a loss, the yield being comparatively trifling; but after that time the grape crop is an exceedingly profitable one. As an instance of what may be done in this direction, the Ottawa *Times* directs the attention of its readers to the example of a farmer who is engaged in cultivating ten acres of land at Merrickville, a place about fifty miles distant from the city. The gentlemen has about fifteen hundred grape vines set out upon an acre and a half of his small farm, and has already a large quantity of grapes this year to Montreal and Ottawa dealers. It is estimated that each of these fifteen hundred vines will yield a crop, by calculation 18 lbs. of grapes, which retail at 25 cents per lb. The profit on such a crop must be immense, and a few years more of sunny soils will do well to give their attention to the cultivation of a few acres of vines.—*Montreal News.*

Treatment of Cows.

A writer, who says that the cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made 200 pounds of butter in a year, thinks it worth noting as his treatment. He says: If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows thrice a day, where slightly warm, a little salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to a gallon of water. You will find, if you have not found this by daily practice, that your cow will gain 25 per cent immediately in the richness of her milk, she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink cold water when very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost any time and look for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do best at discounting the lastest. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.

To MAKE CUTTING GROW.—I used to have a great deal of trouble to make currant and gooseberry cuttings or slips grow, until I tried the following plan: I take some potatoes until they were nearly done, and then stuck one on each slip and put it in the ground so that it would sprout and grew well all summer, with but one or two exceptions. The idea of putting the boiled potatoes to the end of the slip, was to furnish and keep moisture enough for them to grow, until the roots became large enough to get sufficient moisture and substance from the soil. I never tried it on grape cuttings, but do not see any reason why it would not do as well with grapes as with anything else.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

HOW TO PREVENT ANIMALS JUMPING FENCES.—Various devices have been resorted to in order to prevent trespasses, and especially in regard to sheep, but none have succeeded, or only in a limited degree—we have a new one, and if it is not cruel or painful, or will not greatly discommode the animal operated upon, and is a remedy we see no objection to employ it. It is to "clip off the eyelashes of the under lids, with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is effectually destroyed, as Samson was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence again until the eyelashes are grown." This fact has been promulgated by that distinguished breeder of cattle, Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess Co., N.Y., who states that he tested it upon a very breachy pair of oxen with entire success. He considers a knowledge of the fact of great value to himself, and hopes it will prove so to others.

Re-arrangement of the Military Divisions of the Dominion—New General Orders.

(From the Official Gazette.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 2.

The following report of the Minister of Militia re-arranging the Military sub divisions of the Dominion has been approved by Lord Monck:—

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, } OTTAWA, Oct. 2, 1868. }

The undersigned respectfully recommends that under the authority of the 12th section of the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, Canada be divided into 9 military districts, viz, one to consist of the Province of Nova Scotia; one to comprise the Province of New Brunswick; three in the Province of Quebec, and four in the Province of Ontario; and that they be numbered from west to east, namely the four Ontario districts shall be numbered from 1 to 4 and shall be called Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. The three districts of the Province of Quebec shall be numbered from Nos. 6 to 7 and shall be called and known as military districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The Province of New Brunswick shall be numbered No. 8, and shall be called and known as military district No. 8; and the Province of Nova Scotia shall be numbered No. 9 and shall be called and known as district No. 9.

And that under the authority of the 13th section of that Act, the territorial divisions of those shall form each of the three militia districts of Quebec, and each of the four military districts of Ontario as follows, viz:—

The counties of Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Elgin, east and west ridings; Oxford, North and south ridings; Middlesex, north west and east ridings; Lambton, Huron, north and south ridings; Perth, north and south ridings; Wellington, north and south riding; Wellington, north, centre and south ridings; Bruce, north and south ridings; Grey, north and south ridings shall form military district number one.

The counties of Norfolk, north and south ridings; Haldimand, Monck, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, north and south ridings; Halton, Peel, Cardwell, north and south ridings; Simcoe, north and south ridings; York, east, west and north ridings; Ontario north and south ridings; the cities of Toronto and Hamilton, and the provisional judicial district of Alcoma, shall form military district number two.

The counties of Durham, east and west ridings; Victoria, north and south ridings; Peterborough east and west ridings; Northumberland east and west ridings; Hastings, east west and north ridings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac and the city of Kingston shall form military district number three.

The counties of Leeds, north and south ridings; Grenville, north and south ridings; Dundas, Stormont, Glengary, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, north and south ridings; Renfrew, North and south ridings; and city of Ottawa shall form military district number four.

The counties of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Huntingdon, Napierville, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead, Compton, Richmond, Wolfe, Megantic, and the town of Sherbrooke and part of the city of Montreal, known as Montreal West, and the centre and west wards, and those parts of the country of Chateauguay not included in Military district No. 6 shall form Military district No 5.

The counties of Two mountains, Terrebone, L'Assumption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St Maurice, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Yamaska, Dagot, Richlieu, St Hyacinthe, Rouville, Vercheres, Chambly, Lapraire, Beauharnois, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laval, Hochelaga, north and south Cartier, and the city of Three Rivers, and the parts of city of Montreal, known as the Montreal East and the east-ward, and the parts of the county of Chateauguay, consisting of the parishes of Sante Filomane, Chateauguay, St. Martine and St. Urbain, shall form Military district No. 6.

The Counties of Lotbiniere, Megantic, Beance, Dorchester, Levis, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata Rimouski, Bonaventure, Gaspe, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Montmorency Quebec, Port Neuf, and Champlain, and city of Quebec shall form Military District for number 7.

(Signed). GEO. E. CARTIER.
Minister of Militia.

Intercolonial Railway.

DESPATCH FROM COLONIAL SECRETARY AS TO INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ROUTE.

DOWNING STREET, July 23, 1868.

"My LORD—I have received your telegraphic telegraphic message that the route of the Bay of Chaleurs has been selected by the Canadian Government to connect Truro with Riviere du Loup and thus complete the Intercolonial railway. I understand three routes have been under the consideration of the government of Canada, namely, one crossing the St. John River, either at Woodstock or Fredericton; the second in a more central direction, through New Brunswick, and the third following the line surveyed by Mr. Robinson in 1848. The route crossing the St. John River either at Woodstock or Fredericton is one to which the assent of Her Majesty's government could not have been given. The objections on military grounds to any line on the south side of the St. John River are insuperable. One of the main advantages sought in granting an Imperial guarantee for constructing railway would have been defeated if that line had been selected. The connecting lines were the central line and that following the general course of the route surveyed by Major Robinson. Her Majesty's government have learned with much satisfaction that the latter has been selected by the Canadian government. The communication which this line affords with the Gulf of St. Lawrence at various points, and its remoteness from the American frontier, are conclusive considerations in its favor, and there can be no doubt that it is the only which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking. "I have, &c.,

"BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

"Governor General the Right Hon. Viscount Monck."

The New Dress for Infantry Officers.

The Queen having been pleased to approve of certain alterations in the dress of officers of infantry of the Line, patterns have been duly sealed and deposited at the Horse Guards for general information and guidance.

The alterations are as follows:

Tunic—Scarlet cloth, patrols, like the Royal Artillery. Collar, 1½ to 1¾ inches high; field officers to have a tracing braid round the collar and round the cuff of 1-inch lace (Appendix.) Double square gold cord on shoulders. Cuffs, pointed with ¾-inch lace and tracing braid for different ranks, as per drawing.

Dress sash—2¼ inches wide; three stripes of 1-inch gold, and two between of ¼ inch crimson silk; gold and crimson fat tassels.

Dress trousers—To have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam 1¼inch wide—crimson in centre 5 inch wide.

Dress sword belt—Gold, with crimson stripe in centre, the same lace as on trousers, with carriages of similar lace as 1 inch wide.

The dress sash, trousers, and sword belt are only to be worn on levee days, &c., and their provision is optional with officers if they can be obtained from respectable tailors and furnishers on the following prices: Dress gold and crimson sash, £4 10s.; dress gold and crimson sword belt, £2 10s.; gold and crimson stripes for trousers, £1 10s.

The present tunic can readily be altered to the new pattern at a trifling expense, and a new tunic costs somewhat less than that now in use; officers will, however, be permitted to wear out their tunics without alteration should they prefer to do so.

The Indian War.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Sept 21.—Chief Scout L. L. Horn, who is just from Col. Forsyth's camp on the Delaware Fork of the North Fork of the Republican River, reports that Captain Carpenter, who started from Cheyene Well on the morning of the 24th, reached Colonel Forsyth on the morning of the 25th. He saw no Indians on the way going other than bodies of 8 or more warriors evidently killed in a fight nearly 20 miles away. The command which left here on the 24th under Col. Bankhead with Provisions, supplies, &c., arrived soon after Capt. Carpenter. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians who wanted their stock, but did not get any of it. Col. Forsyth lost 6 killed and 13 wounded, and all his horses. The Indian loss was about 80 killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock. The fight on the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the Plains, the Indians making charge after charge, and sometimes coming within 50 yards of the men. The night of the 24th the troops were having only a few bushes and there being but a small amount of cartridges, they were almost entirely exposed, their only defences being breastworks of sand. They were thrown up with their hands, the same as they would with shovels or tools. The party were frequently obliged to suspend their work to resist the attacks of the Indians, who charged on them and rode around the breastworks. The Indians were Sioux, Cheyenne Arrapahoes. They numbered about 700, but were all well armed with Spencer carbines and heavy rifles. It is estimated that they fired 10,000 rounds of ammunition, the bullets discharging a great quantity of arrows, as the ground in the vicinity was thickly strewn with the latter. But little fighting was done on the second day after that, though a portion of the Indians remained in the vicinity until the last letter from there, so stated was sent by them. The scout saw the trails of large parties, driving many horses and mules going south and east.

Overworked.

Overwork is undoubtedly one of the great evils of the day. The overworked man goes home at night "tired and nervous and irritable; he can't help it—his vitality is too much exhausted to admit of spiritual exuberance—he is not to be prosecuted if not physically used up. Apropos of one of this class, an editor writes up this domestic incident:

"An aunt of ours concluded to try the effect of a pleasant smile and kind word upon her husband when he returned from his work. She had read how a home should be pleasant, and the wife should always meet her husband with a joyful smile. The success she had is best given in the shape of a dialogue.

Husband—Yes, I suppose so.'

Wife—How has your business prospered to day? [Another smile.]

Husband—'About so so.'

Wife—'Come, my dear, supper is ready; let me draw your coat off.' [Another smile.]

Husband, gruffly—'I'm too tired to stir. Wait till I warm my feet.'

Wife—'Will you not choose, my dear.' [Another sweet smile.]

Husband—'Look o' here, old woman! before any more fuss is made about it, I should like to know what in thunder you are grinning at.'

Aunt sighed and relinquished her sweet smiles from that date. And that was all one of the romantic sort, and didn't understand such things."

An Editor.

An editor has to use pen, scissors and brains, *however small*, correct bad proofs revise *worse manuscripts*, write puffs for nauseous medicines, write up for the public, attend theaters, concerts, balls, races, exhibitions—in all of which he is expected to be deeply interested—give descriptions of *riots* and marriages, review new books, and answer all questions proposed to him by correspondents; he is expected to use all the cough drops, candies and pills, to bear testimony to their value; to hear all the news, and comment upon it; to be ever ready to do anybody a favor when he can get it, free of all charge; to drink with every agent, mountebank, and sporting man who wants a word in the paper to call on all distinguished strangers, and show them the lions; to read over a thousand papers, destitute of interesting news, and still make entertaining items from them; to announce the arrival and departure of all eminent citizens and the obsequities of all dignitaries; to puff all the best hotels and lie about the little ones. If he does not do all this, and more too, he is denounced as mean, and unfit for his position. Who wouldn't be an editor?

A laborer in an ice-house Down East was killed by a lump of ice falling on his head. Verdict of the jury: "Died of hard drink."

A negro, after gazing at the Chinese long and earnestly, exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat out dare, I wonder what's de color ob de nigger?"

When a gentleman steps on a lady's train, the lady should turn round and say, politely: "I beg your pardon, sir." The gentleman should, now, and say: "I accept your apology, madam."

An Indian being asked whether did for a living, replied: "O, me no work, me Indian," said a bystander: 'What do you get for preaching?' "Sometimes me get a shilling, sometimes two shillings." "And what is that mighty poor pay!" "Oh, yes, but it's mighty poor preach.'

HOW TO KEEP UP YOUR HAY CROP.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years to speculators, was asked how he kept up his land, replied; "I never allow the after-math to be cut." If the rule was generally followed, there would be less said about running out of the grass fields, of short crops of hay. Some farmers feed out every spring, which will compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of grass. Cutting rown is certain death to hay crops. A farmer should never buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing.

A BALLAD.—A clergyman, who enjoys the substantial benefit of a fine farm, was slightly "taken down," a few days ago, by a ploughman, who was at work on his plough, in a corn-field, resting his horse. The reverend gentleman, being an economist, and with a desire to know how much wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a good stout scythe here, and be cutting the bearins in the field for your horse? Is it resting a short time?' "Wouldn't it be well, sir," said John with as serious a countenance as the clergyman could display "for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit and when they are singing, to peel 'em awhile to be ready for dinner, you?" The reverend gentleman laughed heartily, and went on his way.

INDIAN ELECTION.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilleg, the well known Orangeman, who suffered imprisonment under the Party Procession Act, has issued his address to the electors of Belfast. He thinks a re-distribution of seats necessary to complete the work of reform in Ireland, a larger share being apportioned to Ulster. He says his is determinedly opposed to a system of universal endowment, "an unhappy movement," he says "which has ruined Mayo." He would give a tenant compensation by law for unexhausted and advantageous improvements, and is in favour of a marriage law, "perfect freedom of election," religious but no sectarian education, and the repeal of the Party Procession Act. The success of his candidature is hoped for by his many friends in Canada, who will therein see the triumph of principles which Mr. Johnston has done his best to maintain.

WOOL CARDING!

THE undersigned will in a few days have the New Factory in operation in the Town of Belleville, on the site formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Reed, where he will open business with the

Latest Improved Machinery.

He would say to all those who manufacture their wool, that he is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING!

in the best possible manner, and as follows: The wool will be passed through a Single Carding Machine, winding it around a large drum, when a certain amount is on the drum, a signal is given by a bell; from thence it is taken in the form of a sheet, and nyerved on the apron of the second Carding Machine and made in rolls or roving. This manner of carding makes an even mix, cards better, and the rolls or roving is of equal size. He will also do custom Fulling Cloth Dressing, Dressing, Spining, Weaving, and manufacture Wool by the yard.

With his long experience in the business, and the advantage of the latest improved machinery, he fancies that he will not fail to give the best satisfaction.

He would further call the attention of the public to his

DOMESTIR SPINNER

for the noble and speedy manner in which it does its work. It will spin from rolls at the rate of 40 knots, and of roving 90 knots per hour. It repeats the same amount of rolls, roving and twist, this prevents cloth from cockling in the fulling mill. It spins on the bob bin ready for the shuttle, reels, doubles and twists. All necessary changes to spin fine or coarse, and to twist warp or filling.

The undersigned will manufacture wool in roving for customers. His will run his establishment by steam and water power, so that the drouth will not prevent him from working six days each week.

Parties wishing to purchase a Spinner can see one at work by calling on the undersigned.

JOHN LAZIER.

N. B.—To accommodate those who come to the Market with wool, the subscriber will receive wool for the Factory in the building adjoining the Police Office, over the Butter Market. J. L.

Belleville, May 28, 1868. 15-tf

GET YOUR SUPPLIES

AT

N. McARTHUR'S,

GROCERY,

Provision and Liquor Store,

Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR

HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.

☞ Call and see an old friend.

N. McARTHUR.

Belleville, April 16, 1868. 2964 w10

CRUCIBLES, Muffles, Scorifiers,

ROASTING DISHES, AND

FURNACES, of 3 Sizes.

FOR SALE AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

The above are of

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.

And may be relied on to stand all require of them.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, April, 1868.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

M. LAFERTE

IS

IS NOW SELLING OFF the REMAINING

PORTION OF

HIS DRY GOODS SAVED AT THE LATE FIRE.

THE WHOLE OF THE GOODS MUST BE

SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

CALL AND GET

CHEAP BARGAINS

☞ Directly opposite the Penitentiary Shoe Store, Front Street.

Belleville, May 7th, 1868. 12

FOR SALE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

I WILL SELL my Wharf and Storehouses in West Belleville to a company for the purpose of putting up elevators and for storage and shipping grain.

A combination having been formed which appears to work against your interest in selling your grain, you now have a chance to obtain a suitable place where a warehouse can be erected at which four vessels can load at the same time.

If arrangements are made I will get out the timber this winter and arrange so you can have store room for 75,000 or 100,000 bushels of grain by next harvest, as that you can sell, hold, or ship, as may best suit your purpose.

My price is $7,000, cash down, and $1,000 stock in the company.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1868. 30-tf 109-tf

Mill Property for Sale.

THE large Stone Saw Mill, capable of turning out 80,000 feet of Lumber every 24 hours, now in complete working order, together with about three acres of land, boarding house and out houses, lumber docks, piers and booms, situate in Belleville, together with limits, and 150 tons of hay now cut for winter use.

The above is a desirable property for persons wishing to invest capital in the lumber trade.

Apply to

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 24, 1868. 497 w28

REMOVAL.

MISS PRITH

WOULD respectfully announce that she has removed her

Millinery Establishment!

To the shop 3 doors east of the corner formerly occupied by her, and directly opposite the Post Office, where she will be happy to see her old customers, and as many new ones as will favor her with a call. She expects shortly a fresh and complete supply of Millinery goods of every description, which she will furnish at reasonable rates, and in a style to give satisfaction.

H. PRITH

Belleville, Aug. 13, 1868. w26

Improved Valuable FARM FOR SALE!

THE Farm occupied by the undersigned, being the east half of Lot 13, in the 6th Concession of Thurlow, lying about one mile and a-half from Corby's Mills, and six miles from the Town of Belleville, with the macadamized road running through it. There are 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, well fenced, with cedar rails. On the 30 acres of wooded land there is a good sugar bush. There are upon the farm a large dwelling, frame barn, a large stable, and good Orchards. It is well watered, and has every convenience for a farmer.

☞ JOHN BOLDRICK.

Thurlow, Aug. 13, 1868. 26-3m

MESSRS.

WALLBRIDGE & SCHOLES,

HAVING entered into co-partnership and have purchased the stock of the late Robert Wallbridge, will continue the business at the old stand, Front Street, where they shall be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

Their Stock of choice

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

is very complete, and well worth the attention of consumers.

Special care taken in delivering goods promptly to all parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLBRIDGE.
WILLIAM H. SCHOLES.

Belleville, April 13, 1868. 9tf

Improved Farm for Sale,

THE undersigned offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 8, and the North East quarter of Lot No 7 in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 150 acres, 120 of which are cleared, well fenced with cedar rails, and under good cultivation. There are upon the premises a good frame barn and shed, and a comfortable log house, well watered, and a young and thriving orchard. This farm lies about three quarters of a mile from the village of Tweed, and will be sold reasonable. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT.

Hungerford, May 27, 1868. 15-tf

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES

SELLING for CASH.

TEAS

AT VARIOUS PRICES!

OLD FASHIONED

BONNETS & HATS!

5 CTS. EACH!

AT

F. HACKETT'S STORE.

T. ELLIOTT

Belleville, May 20, 1868. 14-tf

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE

Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Oct. 30th, 1864. 86

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. } ON Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1868, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, Sept. 1st, A.D. 1868.

29 2m WILLIAM BAKER.

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* Office.

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS OR TONICO REALE.

Dal Dottore P. D. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the receipt, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

☞ The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of puffing off or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
12wald-dm 24 Hospital Street, Montreal

FLINDALL'S Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

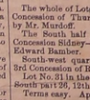
☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39w1y

JOHN W. BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 97, Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

GARMENTS

MADE

TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville, Sept. 7th, 1865. 29

FOREST & LOZO'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES

BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure and delight, where they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having theargest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in Town or City. *Large Groups and Portraits* pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture having been introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please.

125p3t-32w1t

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion.

T. WALTERS.



HAVING Removed from his place of business to the

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

begs respectfully to return his thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now begs to announce to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Vestings, &c.

ALSO

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Leave no home purchasing elsewhere.

You will find

My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal upon the square, but fear trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
I'll treat him kindly as I can.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop in Bridge Street to all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY, warranted

manufactured either by himself or under his immediate superintendence. He can warrant the work leaving his Shop. He long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville.

Belleville, April 2nd, 1868. 6

MACHINE CARDS.

Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CARD CLOTHING!

Warranted equal to any other English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.

☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!

FORSYTH & CO.

GEO. D. DICKSON.

Dundas, Ont.

Dundas, Feb. 24, 1868. 1-tf

SPRING STYLES for 1868

AT

GEORGE ROCHE'S,

Front-St., Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in Cash paid for RAW FURS.

March 26, 1868. 6-tf

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE.

(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street

FAIRBANKS

TAKE THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION,

All kinds of Scales

CONSTANTLY ON HAND & FOR SALE.

ALSO,

Baldwin's Alarm Money Drawers,

The best now in use.

JOHN LEWIS.

22-3m AGENT, Belleville.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South half 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,

Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,

Barrister, Belleville.

Belleville, May 14. 13w-tf

For Sale or to Rent,

THE property of the late John Coulter and situate on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street, consists of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en bloc*, to suit purchasers.

Apply to

THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867. w21tf

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	32	5	200
"	"	E½	22	98
"	Huntingdon.	W½	17	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W½	10	100
"	"	19	9	200
"	Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W. ¼	Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.		

Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. Montreal, 40-tf

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whitford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS

Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N.B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

LAND FOR SALE.

CHEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining to it, in Rawdon Township, Hastings, 2,500 half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,

Barrister.

Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

1868.

Storage and Wharfage Free!

MONTREAL & BELLEVILLE.

Bay of Quinte & River St. Lawrence STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



THE STEAMER "ST. HELEN,"

CAPTAIN SMITH,

WILL make her regular weekly trips during this season, as follows, viz:

Leaving Trenton, every Monday at - - - 6 a. m.
" Belleville, " " - - - 12 m.
" Picton, McCoag's Wharf, - - - 2 p. m.
" Kingston, St. Lawrence Wharf, - - 7 p. m.

And calling at all intermediate ports, arrives at Montreal on Tuesday evening, connecting with the Quebec steamers.

RETURNING,

Will leave Montreal every Thursday, - - 2 p. m.
" Kingston " Saturday, - - - 7 a. m.
" Picton " Monday morning, same evening.

To avoid loss of time incident upon the steamer calling at all intermediate ports, the Company can warrant the freight passing thereby delay to passengers, arrangements have been effected with the undersigned, by which no charge to the owners or consignees for wharfage, will be made at Belleville, Kingston or Montreal, on freight shipped or landed on Plinth's Wharf.

For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, Mr. John F. McCoag, at Montreal, or to the undersigned, at Belleville.

CHARLES MARTIN,
Wharfinger.

Belleville, April 21st, 1868. 18

Belleville, Picton, Kingston and Oswego.

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMER



"ROCHESTER,"

CAPT. J. B. DEWEY, will run, until further notice, between

BELLEVILLE and OSWEGO,

leaving Belleville every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., touching at Mill Point at 2:45 P.M.; Picton at 4:15 P.M.; Kingston at 9 P.M.; connecting at Oswego with Railroads for all points East and West.

For freight and passage apply to wharfingers at Ports on the Bay, the Captain on board, or to

CHAS. WILKINS, Agent.

Belleville, April 29, 1868. 11w30d

The Intelligencer Book and Job Establishment IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type.

ORDERS

For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:

RAILWAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, PAMPHLETS, FUNERAL CARDS, POSTERS, BILL HEADINGS, LAW BLANKS, SHOW BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, STAGE BILLS, CHEQUE BOOKS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, BLANK NOTES, BILL BOOKS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.

Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.

☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 34. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1868. NUMBER 35.

The Intelligencer. IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE.—Intelligencer Buildings, Front St.

TERMS:

$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.

$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.

When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.

No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.

Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John D. Evans,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman.
OFFICE—Over Overell's Book Store, Belleville. 34w-246d-6m

McLeod & Carre & Gaviller,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville. d&w

C. E. Rankin,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Provincial Land Surveyor, and Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Wild and other lands examined and valued. Bridgewater, Ontario. 3w261d-6m

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, over Price's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand or sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal*,) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

M. D. Ward,



SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

Drs. Willson & Hamilton.
OFFICES—Roslin and Lonsdale. Office in Lonsdale attended by C. S. HAMILTON, M. D., C.M., Graduate of McGill College, Montreal. June 11th, 1868. 17-3m

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m. January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. George J. Potts,
BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.
Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.
Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 13w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Holbrook & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 30

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

MacLellans & Fraleck,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN. BALDWIN FRALECK, B. A.

Diamond & Dickson,
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OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
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A. R. Dougall,
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Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
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ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICIEOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

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Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

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Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

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Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

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Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

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Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40v1

J. C. VAPOR, No. 95!
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late C. L. HERCHMER, Esq., are requested to make payment to A. THOMSON, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank, Belleville.
B. SEYMOUR,
Administrator.
February 7, 1868. 52

REMOVAL.
N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Dafoe House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
MADOC, ONTARIO.
P. HUFFMAN, PROPRIETOR,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)
☞ Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new 145-tf 36tf

Ames, Millard & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
15 ST. PETER STREET,
And head of Evans Court, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
May 6, 1868. d&w1y

Bury me in the Morning.

Bury me in the morning, mother;
Oh! let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere you leave me alone with night;
Alone in the night of the grave, mother—
'Tis a thought of terrible fear!
And you will be here alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here,
So bury me in the morn, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I am alone with night.

You tell me of the Saviour's love, mother,
I feel it in my heart;
But oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part!
Forever to part, when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay,
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And heaven seems far away,
Then bury me in the morn, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I am alone with night.

Never unclasp my hand, mother,
Till it falls away from thine—
Let me hold the pledge of thy love, mother,
Till I feel the love divine;
The love divine—oh! look, mother—
Above its beams I see;
And there an angel's face, mother,
Is smiling down on me!
So bury me in the morn, mother,
When sunbeams flood the sky—
For Death is the gate of Life, mother,
And leads to life on high.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee."

In the family, the social gathering, and the sacred vestry, we hear the beautiful song ascending, and apparently with intensest desire,—

"Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee."

Yet it is to be feared that the greater portion of those who utter it have but a faint idea of its import. A few both understand its import and court its possible results, if answered. To such, it is precious, even in those responses most unwelcome to the flesh. Those who do not, would, in case of its realization, be thrown into the greatest consternation and dismay at first, thinking it to be the work of an enemy, instead of their dear, best Friend. The Christian who enjoys a little of the love of Jesus, wishes to enjoy more, and accordingly offers this prayer, yet with the most vague conception of the way in which it may be accomplished. And how should the child be expected to comprehend the deep, broad, eternal designs of his infinite Parent, which lay lovingly arranged, and lovingly ready to be dispensed unto him when the right moment should come, even before he had a being!

But the prayer is heard, and he who is all love, even more desirous than the praying one that the child should be nearer to him than ever before, because it will ultimately fill his soul with bliss, and impress upon it his own glorious image, does indeed draw him. But how? With silvery cords, on "flowery beds of ease?" Surrounding him by wealth and dissipating follies? Satiating him with earthly blessings till he knows not a wish ungratified? It is rather probable, that if he be possessed of an abundance of earthly good, he will be stript of at least a portion of it, and obliged to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." If plunged too deeply in the enjoyments of life, or even its responsibilities, he may be made to see the sombre and more distasteful side, by disease fastening upon his frame, unfitting him for the position he once occupied, or for the various rounds of pleasure which he once sought with zest, or by finding the friends dearest to him on earth, torn from his embrace. Thus the fascinations of life lose their charms in his eyes, and consequently, their hold of him; and then it is he begins to taste the blessedness of communion with Christ and of a faithful performance of duty in his cause.

The means by which the Christian is drawn nearer to his God, are so numerous and varied that it would be impossible to enumerate them. He who made the human heart, and who only understands its many forms of moral disease, alone is able to apply the antidote, and we may be assured that he will do so most skillfully and safely. We need not fear the ordeal, however fiery, when in his wise and loving hands. The Christian who has passed through even a part of it, finds his spiritual eyesight so cleared of the mists and film which sensual indulgence had drawn over it, that he is able to catch most ravishing glimpses of those unutterable joys which are reserved for him in heaven. This makes him long for other and still more glorious views of his future home, and again the prayer is wafted up, "Nearer to thee!"

If the child of God be fitted for his "mansion" above, it must be through numberless trials and disappointments. The Scriptures declare that "through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of God."

Who would not, then, prefer to suffer affliction—to walk sorrowfully the vale of tears a while, that he may by and by "inherit all things" with his dear "Elder Brother," who has died to redeem unto himself an innumerable number, who shall be with him forever, and "drink of the fruit of the vine with him anew in his Father's kingdom?"—*National Baptist.*

What M. D. Means.

Some time ago, Huntsville, Ala., was under municipal law, permitting only druggists to sell intoxicating liquors, and then only by a written order from a physician.

It happened on a cold, rainy day that a fast chap, whose name might have been Johnson, a drummer from a New York dry good house droped into Huntsville, and, after stopping at the hotel, wrote a note and sent a little darkey to the drug store for a bottle of whiskey.

The boy returned minus the whiskey, but with the information that a physician's order would bring it.

It only required a moment to add 'M.D.' to Johnson's name attached to the note, and the whiskey was then forthcoming.

The next day, in conversation with Johnson the druggist addressed him as 'Doctor.'

'Beg pardon,' said Johnson, 'but I am no doctor.'

'But you put M. D. to your name yesterday?'

'Only intended for Mighty Dry, was the cool reply.

MURDER BY A FATHER.—A peddler named Tuscher has just been tried at Colmar, Ireland, for the murder of his eldest son, aged 20. The father had for some time past borne ill-will against the young man because the latter always took the part of his mother in disputes which frequently arose between the husband and wife. A parricide named Young was tried at the beginning of May last, in the same town, and Tuscher, hearing that the man was only condemned to hard labor for life, exclaimed, "I shall have as much one of these days." He had already frequently menaced his son, and a fresh quarrel having arisen a few days latter while the family was travelling to Munster, he drew a razor across the throat of the deceased and then took to flight. The young man died the next day from the wound, and the father, being brought to trial, has had his provisions with request to his sentence verified, as he was sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor.

East Hastings Agricultural Fair.

Following in the wake of the other Ridings of the County, the East held its first fair and show at Roslin, on Wednesday the 7th inst. Though the morning looked lowery and there were many forebodings of rain, by 10 o'clock old Sol made his appearance through the hazy atmosphere, and the remainder of the day was delightful, being neither too cold nor too warm; and to their credit, the farmers took advantage of it to show their stock and produce in every department. In short, this exhibition was the show of the year in every respect save and except the display made by our merchants and manufacturers in Belleville, but in those branches which rendered it essentially an Agricultural Fair, it was decidedly the best, and gave more general satisfaction than any held this fall. The contrast, and it is by contrast that we judge of the superiority of one thing over another, between the enterprise of the farmers of the East and West as portrayed in their respective Fall Fairs is very great, and unless Sidney goes to work with a will, Thurlow will carry off the palm. A truce to invidious comparisons which are never relished by those who do not get the praise, and let us look at the Fair more minutely.

The Blood Cattle were very fairly represented, there being 31 entries. Mr. Wood, whose herd of Durhams we missed at the Fair in Belleville, had on exhibition only his three year old Durham bull, a very fine animal which would compete successfully at any Fair. Mr. Hugh Campbell also showed a fine 2 year old.—Mr. John Wilson, Jr., had a splendid bull calf, sired by an Ayrshire bull, from a Durham cow, which was universally and deservedly admired. We are glad to see our farmers crossing with the Ayrshire and Durham, by which the milking qualities of the former may to a certain extent be obtained, and the size of the latter secured. In milch cows we have seldom seen better. Those belonging to Mr. John Wilson, John Clark and James Barber, were excellent animals. The young stock was also promising, particularly those shown by Mr. Elliott, Garbutt, Barber and Wilson. It is pleasing to witness the interest taken in the improvement of stock by the farmers generally.—There are other good breeders in this Riding who did not "show," for which there could be no excuse, except distance.

In Grades there were eighty entries, among which were many superior animals showing a large proportion of Durham blood—a class of cattle remarkably well adapted to our country. The competition in this branch was keen, and gave the judges plenty of work, particularly when it is considered that the cattle were scattered over a large field. The number of exhibitors was so large that space will not permit us to particularize. The prize list will enable the reader to ascertain who they were.

The show in Horses has never been exceeded, even when the whole County constituted one agricultural division. To look at the number of all kinds upon the ground one would have supposed every farmer thought he had the best horse in the Riding, there having been 119 entries. Mr. Fairman exhibited a good stallion, and the old "Shales Ratler" was well represented in the two year olds exhibited by Mr. Hurley and Mr. Chisholm, giving good promise of future stock. There were a number of well matched teams, particularly in carriage horses. The pair exhibited by Mr. Henry Ross was not exceeded at the Provincial Fair for beauty in every respect, and though they were not awarded the first prize, they were the decided favourites on the ground. The blacks owned by Mr. John Graham, of Thomasburgh, and which carried off the first prize, were beautiful animals, well mated and broke. A carriage beast shown by Mr. P. R. Palmer, was also much admired. There were very many other fine horses upon the ground.

The principal exhibitors in Long Wooled Sheep were Messrs. P. R. Palmer and Robt. Garbutt, who had some good Leicesters, particularly the aged ram and ewes of Mr. Palmer, and the ram lamb of Mr. Garbutt. There were but twenty-one entries in this class.

The competition in Fine Wooled Sheep has never been large in this county, being almost confined to Mr. Cheseboro', of Thurlow, who upon the present occasion exhibited some very fine Merinos, as did Mr. Easton. Mr. Cheseboro' has, during the past year, been experimenting by crossing his Merinos with the Leicesters, and the result has been very gratifying, combining in the one the qualities of both. Nineteen entries comprised this department. Of Grade, or common sheep, there were twenty-seven entries, and some good sheep shown.

The Swine were well represented in both large and small breeds, there being thirteen entries of the large, and twenty-eight entries of the small breeds, most of which were good samples of hogs. Those of Mr. Wm. Moorman, were much praised by all who saw them. Mr. John Wilson also exhibited some fine pigs. Those of the large breed were fine hogs, but the small breeds were decidedly the favourites.

The samples of Grain shown were good, and the competition keen, there being no less than 130 entries.

Of Farming Implements, Carriages, etc., there was a goodly display and fair competition among the various articles comprising the 76 entries. Among the ploughs it will be seen that Mr. John White carried off a number of prizes. Mr. Hudson exhibited a well made drag, as did also some others. There were a number of well made lumber waggons and buggies, Mr. Ashley, of Smithville, being the principal exhibitor. An open phaeton, shown by him, was much admired for its lightness and the workmanship upon it. Mr. Hudson also exhibited a very fine buggy, as did also Mr. Vermilyea.

In Domestic Manufactures the quality was good, the display was not as large as was desirable, though there were some good articles, but not numerous.

Leather was better represented than we are in the habit of seeing at our Fairs; there being 30 entries, comprising calf skins, upper leather, boots, harness, &c.

Butter and cheese were represented by 39 entries, the whole of which was remarkably good, particularly the butter. The cheese was also of a good quality, particularly that from the Factory, some of which was from the Canifton Factory, which established its reputation by carrying off the 1st prize at the competition in Belleville, and of which the Judges reported no fault could be found.

Roots and Vegetables were excellent, of which there were no less than 125 entries. The potatoes, turnips, cabbages and in short every kind of vegetables was of an excellent quality. The cauliflowers exhibited by Mr. Munro of Tweed, were not surpassed in Hamilton for size and quality.—Those shown by Mr. Clare were also of good quality, but lacked in size.

The Fruit of which there were 34 entries, was good, in apples as well as pears; some very fine grapes were shown by Messrs. James Barber, and James Clarke.

The Ladies' Department was well sustained, though the room in which the articles were shown was too small, causing a good deal of crowding. Still the display in shawls, plaids, coverlets, and particularly patchwork was remarkably fine. Some wax flowers by Mrs. John Wilson was much admired; and some drawing by Mr. John H. Martin, showed a natural taste for the fine arts, which by cultivation would enable him to excel.

Taking the Fair as a whole, the President and Directors have cause to congratulate themselves upon its success, and let us indulge the hope that it may be an incentive to the other Ridings, and lead them to renewed energy in every respect.

The absence of the President, J. J. Farley, Esq., was much regretted, more particularly as it was caused by the death of a near relative.

The following is the

PRIZE LIST:

BLOOD CATTLE, 30 ENTRIES.—Consisting of Durhams, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires and Galloways—Bull three years old and upwards, 1st W Woods. Bull two years old, 1st H Campbell. Bull calf, 1st J Wilson, Jr. Milch cow, 1st J Clark; 2nd J Wilson, Jr.; 3rd J Barber. Heifer two years old, 1st and 2nd W Elliott. Heifer one year old, 1st R Garbutt; 2nd J Barber; 3rd R Garbutt. Heifer calf, 1st J Barber; 2nd J Clark.

GRADE CATTLE, 80 ENTRIES.—Bull three years old and upwards, 1st W Elliott; 2nd G Stokes; 3rd R Sills. Bull two years old, 1st R Sills, 2nd F Fargy; 3rd H Campbell. Bull one year old, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd J Thrasher; 3rd P R Daly. Bull calf, 1st H Campbell; 2nd J Fargy. Milch cow, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd W Hudson; 3rd C Hudson. Heifer two years old, 1st C Hudson; 2nd T McCready; 3rd T Martin. Heifer one year old, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd R Sills; 3rd R Garbutt. Heifer calf, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd R Dunkin. Yoke of oxen, 1st G Hall; 2nd F Fargy; 3rd R Preston. Yoke of steers, 1st J Fargy; 2nd G Sherry; 3rd W Elliott.

HORSES, 119 ENTRIES.—Stallion, 1st R C Fairman; 2nd J Ismond. Brood Mare with Foal by her side, 1st G Caldwell; 2nd W F Chisholm; 3rd W Lingham. Span of Carriage Horses, 1st J Graham; 2nd H Ross; 3rd W H Sills. Span of Draught Horses, 1st T Martin; 2nd O Roblin; 3rd W Casey. Carriage Beast, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd J Barber; 3rd D Clapp. Saddle Beast, 1st G Stokes; 2nd T McCready; 3rd L McNellis. Stud Colt, 3 years old, 1st S S Casey. Stud Colt, 2 years old, 1st D Hurley; 2nd W F Chisholm. Yearling Horse Colt, 1st A N Denyes; 2nd W A Shory; 3rd W Chapman. Gelding 3 years old, 1st W Elliott; 2nd W Elliott; 3rd S S Casey. Gelding 2 years old, 1st G Caldwell; 2nd W Burley; 3rd G Stokes. Gelding 1 year old, 1st J McKim. Mare Colt 3 years old, 1st J N Ketcheson; 2nd J Graham; 3rd J Hicks. Mare Colt 2 years old, 1st J Ketcheson; 2nd A N Denyes; 3rd J Haslett. Yearling Filly, 1st J Hodgen; 2nd J Wilson; 3rd J Fargy. Sucking Foal, that its dam did not compete, 1st A N Denyes; 2nd J Wilson Jr. 3rd W A Shorey.

SHEEP, LEICESTERS AND OTHER LONG WOOLED SHEEP, 21 ENTRIES.—Ram, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd and 3rd R Garbutt. Two Ewes, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd R Garbutt; 3rd P R Palmer. Ram Lamb, 1st R Garbutt; 2nd and 3rd P R Palmer. Pair of Ewe Lambs, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd R Garbutt.

SHEEP, SOUTH DOWNS, SAXONS, MERINOS AND OTHER FINE WOOLED SHEEP, 19 ENTRIES.—Ram, 1st R G Cheeseboro; 2nd R Easton; 3rd J Ismond. Two Ewes, 1st and 2nd R Cheeseboro. Ram Lamb, 1st R Easton; 2nd R Cheeseboro.

GRADE SHEEP, 27 ENTRIES.—Ram, 1st G Hall; 2nd J Haslett; 3rd G Caldwell. Two Ewes, 1st F Fargey; 2nd G Hall; 3rd J Barber. Ram Lamb, 1st N S Reed; 2nd O Roblin; 3rd R Easton. Pair of Ewe Lambs, 1st G Hall; 2nd O Roblin; 3rd F Fargey.

SWINE (Large Breed), 13 ENTRIES.—Boar, 1st N Aylesworth. Breeding Sow, 1st W Chapman; 2nd J McKim; 3rd P. R. Palmer. Boar Pig of 1868, 1st M Dislets; 2nd P R Palmer; 3rd W Chapman. Sow Pig of 1868, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd and 3rd W Chapman.

SWINE (Small Breed), 28 ENTRIES.—Boar, 1st W Moorman. Breeding Sow, 1st W Moorman; 2nd J Wilson; 3rd W Moorman. Boar Pig of 1868, 1st H Campbell; 2nd and 3rd W F Chisholm. Sow Pig of 1868, 1st and 2nd W F Chisholm; 3rd H Campbell.

SEEDS, 130 ENTRIES.—2 Bushels of Fall Wheat, Red, 1st J Hunter; 2nd W McD Cook; 3rd J Wilson Jr. 2 Bushels Fall Wheat, White, 1st J Wilson; 2nd W McD Cook; 3rd O Roblin. 2 Bushels Spring Wheat, Fife, 1st W McD Cook; 2nd P Post; 3rd J Fargey. 2 Bushels Spring Wheat, other kinds, 1st R Easton; 2nd G Hall; 3rd A N Denyes. 2 Bushels Large Field Peas, 1st T Martin. 2 Bushels Small Field Peas, 1st A N Denyes; 2nd J Clark, Jr; 3rd J Huffman. 2 Bushels Rye, 1st J Hunter; 2nd E Carter; 3rd G Huntley. 2 Bushels Barley, 1st W McD Cook; 2nd J Wilson, Jr; 3rd G Huntley. 2 Bushels Buckwheat, 1st G Philips; 2nd J Fargey; 3rd N Aylesworth. 2 Bushels Oats, 1st T Martin; 2nd P R Daly; 3rd G Huntley. 2 Bushels Corn, in the ear, 1st G Phillips; 2nd J Hunter; 3rd T Clare. 2 Bushel Timothy Seed, 1st T Martin; 2nd R Sills; 3rd O Roblin. 1 Bushel Vetches, 1st G Phillips; 2nd T Clare. Half Bushels Beans, White, 1st T Martin; 2nd J Clark; 3rd W Latta.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, 76 ENTRIES.—Threshing machine, 1st P G Duncan. Fanning mill, 1st J Fargy; 2nd T McCready. Plough, steel, 2nd G Sherry; 3rd J White. Plough, iron, 1st 2nd and 3rd J White. Harrow, 1st W Hudson; 2nd J Fargy; 3rd Peter Dunkin. Straw cutter, 1st N Aylsworth; 2nd T Clare; 3rd F Fargy. Horse rake, 1st F Fargy; 2nd P R Palmer. Grain Cradle, 1st and 2nd, L McNellis. Field cultivator, 1st J Barber. Lumber waggon, 1st P R Palmer; 2nd C Ashley; 3rd W Hudson. Reaper and mower, 1st J Fargy. Carriage, 1st G Clapsaddle; 2nd J Wilson. Corn cultivator, 1st J Hunter; 2nd C Hudson. Corn plough, 1st J White; 2nd J Emerson. Roller, 1st J Fargy; 2nd C Hudson. Best other labor saving machine for Agricultural purposes, 1st G Phillips; 2nd G Sherry; 3rd J Barber. Democrat, 1st C Ashley; 2nd J Graham; 3rd G Sherry. Open buggy, 1st W Hudson; 2nd C Ashley; 3rd O Allison. Covered buggy, 1st W H Vermelyea. Horse cart, 1st J Barber.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, 86 ENTRIES.—10 yds. home made Full Cloth, dressed, 1st T Martin. 2nd P S Denyes; 3rd J Fargey. 10 yds. home made Full Cloth, undressed, 1st T Martin; 2nd J Wilson Jr.; 3rd E McKim. 10 yds. Satinett, factory, the Judges reported none worthy of first prize; 2nd N S Reed 3rd W Chapman. 10 yds. white Flannel, 1st O Roblin; 2nd J Fargey; 3rd J Clark. 10 yds. check or plaid, 1st Jas. Clarke Jr.; 2nd H Campbell; 3rd Isiah McKim. Home made carpeting, Judges reported none worthy of first prize; 2nd A P White; 3rd W Lingham.

LEATHER, 30 ENTRIES.—Two calf skins, 1st T Clare; 2nd H Campbell. Side of upper leather, 1st G Clapsaddle; 2nd P McGunion. Pair of fine boots, men's ware, 1st G Clapsaddle; 2nd W Hudson. Two pairs of ladies' boots, 1st G Clapsaddle. Set of lumber harness, 1st T Martin; 2nd W H Sills. Carriage harness, double, 1st G Clapsaddle; 2nd W H Vermilyea. Carriage harness, single, 1st W Latta; 2nd W Empey. Saddle and bridle, 1st B Henry 2nd G Hall.

DAIRY PRODUCE, 39 ENTRIES.—Firkin of Butter, not less than 50 lbs, 1st J Fargy; 2nd W H Sills; 3rd J Clarke. Best ten pounds of butter, 1st J Haslett; 2nd J Hunter; 3rd G Caldwell. Three cheeses, not less than fifteen pounds each, 1st S S Casey; 2nd G Caldwell; 3rd A P Wright. Three cheeses, not less than fifty pounds each, Factory made, 1st F Brenton, Canifton Factory; 2nd P R Daly, Hallowell Factory.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES, 125 ENTRIES.—Potatoes 1½ bushels, 1st W McLaren; 2nd J Clark; 3rd W A Shorey. Turnips, 1½ bushels, 1st P S Denyes; 2nd J Barber; 3rd G Clapsaddle. Onions, one bushel, 1st J Hall; 2nd J Clark; 3rd W McD Cook. Carrots, one bushel, 1st J Hunter; 2nd J McKim. Parsnips, half bushel, 1st G Duncan; 2nd W McD Cook. Tomatoes, one dozen, 1st P G Duncan. Mangel Wurtzel, one dozen, 1st P S Denyes. Blood beets half a bushel, 1st J McKim; 2nd E McKim; 3rd W H Sills. Sugar beets, half a bushel, 1st P S Denyes; 2nd G W Hall; 3rd W McD Cook. Cabbage, four heads, 1st T Clare; 2nd J Barber. Cauliflower, three heads, 1st T Clare; 2nd G Munro. Pumpkins, 1st N Aylsworth; 2nd J Clark. Squash, 1st J Emerson; 2nd J Clark. Citron, 1st T Clare; 2nd N W Sills. Water melon, 1st W Latta; 2nd J Barber. Musk melon, 1st W Latta.

FRUIT, 34 ENTRIES.—Twelve winter apples, 1st P R Daly; 2nd W McD Cook; 3rd J Barber. Twelve fall apples, 1st A N Denyes; 2nd W Chapman; 3rd P R Daly. Best variety of pears, 1st W McD Cook; 2nd J McKim. Best variety of grapes, 1st J Barber; 2nd J Clarke, Jr.

LADIES DEPARTMENT, 103 ENTRIES.—Woolen Shawl, home manufacture, 1st S T Casey; 2nd W McD Cook; 3rd O Allison. Gent's Plaid or Shawl, home manufacture, 1st N S Reed; 2nd S S Casey; 3rd P S Denyeas. Woolen Coverlid, 1st P McGunion; 2nd W Beatty; 3rd A P Wight. Cotton Coverlid, 1st W McD Cook; 2nd W A Sills. Quilt in Patch Work; 1st J Barber; 2nd W Beatty; 3rd W H Sills. Specimen of Gents' Shirts, 1st P G Duncan; 2nd J Barber. Ornamental Needle Work, 1st J Hicks; 2nd W H Sills; 3rd P G Duncan. Crochet Work, 1st J Barber; 2nd W Lingham; 3rd Mrs I McKim. Fancy Knitting, 1st Mrs I McKim; 2nd W Lingham; 3rd J Barber. Muslin Embroidery, 1st W H Sills; 2nd P G Duncan; 3rd J Barber. Worsted Embroidery, 1st and 2nd W Lingham; 3rd S C Emerson. Wax Flowers, 1st J Wilson. Drawing, 1st J H Martin; 2nd W Hudson; 3rd P McGunion. Hat, Canadian Straw, 1st E McKim; 2nd I McKim; 3rd S S Casey. Hearth Rug, 1st J Hicks; 2nd J Clark; 3rd W Hudson. Two Pairs of Socks, 1st J Thrasher; 2nd S S Casey; 3rd T Clark. Two Pairs of Stockings, 1st W H Sills; 2nd P G Duncan; 3rd P S Denyeas. Best Farmer's Wreath, 1st J Wilson. Quilt in Needle Work, 1st O Allison.

DISCRETIONARY.—Maple Sugar—J Wilson. Ox yoke—G Sherry. Gents muffler—S C Emerson. Hand rakes—S C Emerson. Gents plaid—S C Emerson. Plaid for gents pants—N Dislet. Berlin wool frame—J Hicks. Wool shirting—T Martin. Fancy work box—W Lingham.

Fall Assizes.

SEVENTH DAY.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

OCTOBER 7th, 1868.

THE QUEEN *vs.* EVE LAMBERT.—The Grand Jury found a true bill against the prisoner, on a charge of murder. She pleaded "not guilty," when arraigned.

Mr. Bell opened the case for the Crown, explaining that the deceased, Johanna Lambert, was a step-daughter of the prisoner. The evidence would be purely of a circumstantial nature, as no person had seen the act committed. He was quite sure the jury would be satisfied that the deceased came to her death by violence. He would take the medical men's testimony first.

DR. HAMILTON, sworn.—By Mr. Bell—Reside in Tyendinaga; was called on the 2d July to make a *post mortem* examination of deceased. Saw her in the grave yard near Wallbridge's mill; understood she was buried the day before; made the *post mortem*; found evidence of injuries; it was the body of a female, apparently about sixteen; it presented a very emaciated appearance; very thin and scarcely any flesh; her thighs were hardly any larger than my wrists; across the chest there were some marks of old wounds apparently healed; on some of them the scab was still on, and on others just off; these wounds extended up on the right side of the neck. The left eye was in a sunken condition, very much blackened all round, and shewing signs of suppuration. Round the eye ball there was matter, and also in the cellular tissue surrounding it; on removing the skin found the eye very flaccid, though the coats of the eye ball were not injured. Just over the left eye was a contusion about one and a half inches in diameter, about a week old; it could not have been caused by any sharp edged instrument. Above the right eye was another contusion or bruise which had passed into suppuration. On removing the scalp, on the right parietal eminence was another severe cut about two inches in diameter; this appeared more of the date of the one over the left eye. I found from the occiput to between the shoulder blades another, very deeply bruised, extending to the vertebral column. The parts looked just like jelly; could just detect the muscular fibre and that was all; the inflammation also extended to the spinal cord; there was another severe bruise from the middle of the neck along the collar bone to the outer point of the left shoulder and extending up the neck; it was so severe that the inflammation from it extended to the apex of the left lung; right arm very much swollen; from the humerus to the hand it was mashed like jelly on the front and outer portion; could not detect the muscular fibres; there was another just below the elbow which was suppurating and must have been before the other injuries to the arm; from the left shoulder a little lower than on the right, down to below the elbow, was another extensive bruise, the abrasion of the skin not being so great as on the right arm; on the left fore-arm was an old wound about half an inch in diameter with undermined edges; on the back of the hand, about four and a half inches in length, was a dark discoloured patch like a bruise; the parts were so close to the bone that they resisted the attempt to pass the scalpel there; the lower part of the chest was dark; on making an incision I found an old bruise of a bluish colour; there was clotted blood in the process of absorption; this was on the lower part of the fourth rib, extending to the seventh rib; it must have been of some weeks standing; one blow or two blows would not do the injuries; the lungs were perfectly sound—quite normal in appearance—except the apex of the left one; The heart appeared quite normal; the liver and spleen were natural to all appearance; there were no other lesions to indicate either present or past disease; upper portion of brain quite healthy, but at the base inflammation had been present, and the membranes of the brain or surrounding it and inside of the skull were adhering to the base of the skull; there was also a small clot of blood there; the brain was quite soft, but firm enough to admit of satisfactory examination; the stomach was quite natural in appearance, only slightly reddened; it contained some food, and quite a quantity of bile; the body was quite free from organic disease; have never seen persons dying of consumption more emaciated than she was; she seemed not to have had proper nourishment; I was quite satisfied at the time that the injuries were the direct cause of death; I forgot to mention that the injury to the eye was inflamed, and the inflammation extended to the brain.

To his Lordship—The injuries would produce death by exhaustion and from the shock; I have no doubt that if I examined any corpse like that, I should be convinced that death was caused by the injuries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallbridge—If she had been afflicted with ulcers the wounds were so completely healed that I could not detect the cicatrices. I looked for them; there are cases on record in which up to 24 and 25 years of age menstruation has not been obstructed, and the general health has not suffered; the body would not emaciate through the absense of regular menstruation to such an extent as from consumption; the body was very little decomposed; if it had been that of a fleshy plethoric person, decomposition would have taken place more rapidly; I am a graduate of McGill College, Montreal.

To Mr. Bell—There was not enough decomposition to exclude it from anatomical purposes in a dissecting room; the bruises on the arms were just like jelly, bloody serum oozing from them.

DR. WILSON, sworn.—Was present as coroner at the post mortem; Dr. Hamilton is quite competent to perform such a duty; the details he gives are quite correct; I assisted him sometimes giving directions; I corroborate his statement as to the bruises and the state of the flesh.

Cross-examined—There are two classes of persons subject to the suppression of menstruation; in the case of plethoric persons there is a deal of physical disturbance; in the opposite in which I suppose deceased may be classed, there is anemia or impoverished blood; this would produce emaciation; sometimes there are indigestion and dyspeptic symptoms with such persons; sometimes it causes consumption.

To Mr. Bell—The suppression of menstruation would have nothing to do with the appearance of the deceased as to the bruises.

ROBT. BIRD, sworn.—I knew the deceased; have been called on as to prisoner's treatment of the deceased; think it was some few years ago, on which occasion I was passing through Smithville; in consequence of what somebody told me, I went to the prisoner's house, told her there was a complaint about her treatment of the girl; she did not seem pleased at my interference; asked where the girl was and she said her father had taken her to Prince Edward. I went there again and said I believed the girl was secreted; she said she did not know where she was; she went to look for her and after ten or fifteen minutes came back with her. Girl said she fell on the stove; her arm was burned; she seemed very delicate and about twelve or thirteen; asked if any one had thrown her on the stove and she said no; she said she was not abused by any one and had enough to eat. The step-mother was present all the time; heard nothing more of her until I heard the girl was dead.

ALMIRA ALCANBRACK, sworn—Live in Huntingdon; am married; know prisoner; she is my sister, and remember the time Johanna died; was at my sister's about dark on Saturday night; my husband was with me; Lambert was home; he is a pedlar; he is always home at night; my sister is married about 8 years to him; Johanna lived with them most of the time; prisoner told me Johanna was sick and had fallen down stairs; she asked me to go up and see her; she was lying on a bed on the floor; she told me herself she had fallen down stairs, but was getting better; prisoner was up stairs part of the time; did not say when she fell down stairs; prisoner said she had been much worse on Friday night; her eye was swollen; she was sitting up part of the time; I saw her arms were sore; did not notice her neck; had seen her arms sore before often; don't know from what cause; went up twice that night; last time just before we went to bed; prisoner went with me and asked her if she would not rather go down stairs; she said she thought she would; but after a while she said she would stay up there; she talked just as good as she ever did, when I was up with her; did not see the girl again until after her death; did not see prisoner go up to her again; we started away home on Sunday morning, when Mrs. Lambert called out the girl was dead; from the time we took breakfast until we went away prisoner was not out of my sight; she came up to me quietly and told me the girl was dead, and to go and call my father and mother; we would be a little more than a dozen steps from the door; Mr. Lambert was close by us; said nothing to Lambert about it; supposed he knew; did not turn back to look at Johanna; went straight to my father's about 2 miles off; our house would be about 3 miles from Lambert's; my father, brother and husband went to Lambert's; I went back there about 2 o'clock; heard nothing between Lambert and his wife about the girl's death; she seemed to feel bad when she told me of the death; helped to lay deceased out; saw nothing particular except the injury on both arms and the eye. (To his Lordship—She slept alone up stairs; heard no remark made about the girl at breakfast.) Never heard Lambert charge prisoner with abusing the girl; never saw her beat her; she was kind of simple; think my sister thought so; on my oath as far as I know, she always treated her well; I know she was always sickly; don't know anything more.

Cross examined—Mrs. Lambert and me took some cake up to her. She ate a couple of mouthfuls and said it made her sick; then she vomited. Mrs. Lambert got the breakfast for us; did not see her take any up stairs; think she had time to go up and see her before she told me she was dead. The stairs were crooked; there was no bannister, nothing to prevent a person falling down stairs. She complained of a pain in her side, and across her; she was 20 or 21; have known her since they were married; she was always lean and thin, and always troubled with something like boils on her arms; I have seen them on her feet; girl never complained of being improperly treated; she always slept until late; she complained to me that she was not regular for about five years; could not get any person to lay her out; don't know why; think I would have heard if there was any violence committed on her that night; was surprised to hear of her death.

To His Lordship—I spoke to my husband on the way about it.

Re-examined—Am three years married; I never, since I was married, stayed from home all night; last time I saw her before was in May; she had sores then on her hands and arms; it was in April or May she said she was wrong in her courses. There is a door to the stairs; on both sides of the stairs there is a wall; there was no railing up above.

WM. ALCANBRACK, sworn.—Am husband of last witness; was with her at prisoner's house the time she spoke of; I went out and talked with Lambert; I heard a noise up stairs and he said his daughter was throwing up; went in again; did not go upstairs at all; prisoner said Johanna had fallen down stairs on the Friday; my woman and prisoner went up stairs the second time about half an hour after the first; heard nothing more about deceased until on the road going home; about a quarter of a mile from Lambert's I heard of the death from my wife; she said Mrs. Lambert told her Johanna was dead; we went on to her father's Mr. Rushlin's; he and young Rushlin and I went back as soon as they got the horses harnessed; we met Mrs. Lambert coming out; she said to her father, "I was just coming out to tell you Johanna is dead," I saw Lambert just after; I asked him if he knew Johanna was dead; I think he said no; we went up stairs; I saw her lying on the bed covered up; she looked as if she was dead; saw her face after; when I first spoke to Lambert he seemed to feel bad. (To His Lordship; he is a sober man,) he seemed to be out of his mind, flying round like—taking quick turns—when we came down stairs from seeing the body Mrs. Lambert had been taken with a pain in her stomach, and had gone to lay down; Lambert was carrying the young 'un round, &c.; I think Lambert said something about letting Johanna sleep when Mrs. Lambert called her to get up.

To His Lordship—I always saw the girl with her hand on her side doubled up.

To Mr. Bell—About a year ago I went in and saw Johanna alone in the house; her dress was off and she was picking scabs off her arm; never saw any scabs on her since.

JOSEPH RUSHNELL, sworn—Am father of the prisoner; was at church when the word came; it was after half past ten; Mr. Alcanbrack brought me word; when we got to the house I asked prisoner about deceased; Lambert seemed to know nothing about it; he told me he did not know; I think she was in the room then, but I don't know; never heard Lambert say a word to Mrs. Lambert about the death; I was agitated and surprised; he requested to have the Coroner; his wife had these … fits; I saw the body; I saw a black eye; I saw her arms; did not see the back of the neck.

Cross-examined—I remember her arms last spring; I called them boils that she had on her arms; I told her father different times he should do something for her; she was very thin; I saw her eat and I thought she eat twice too much; she was treated like the rest of Mrs. Lambert's children.

To Mr. Bell—Never had any occasion to speak to my daughter about her treatment of the girl.

SYLVESTER REED, sworn.—I live nearly a quarter of mile from the prisoner's house; remember the time of the death; heard no conversation with Lambert and his wife alone; I went for the coroner; have seen slight marks on her face, and a black eye a year previously; never saw prisoner beat or whip the child; never said anything to Mrs. Lambert as to her treatment of the child; Mrs. Lambert was not present at any time while I was talking to Lambert.

Cross-examined—The girl had a black eye; it was like as if it was from a bruise.

DR. LISTER, sworn.—Did not hear the evidence of Dr. Hamilton; heard Dr. Wilson speak of the injuries on the back and arms; think it impossible that the injuries could have been sustained by falling down stairs; think they could only have been occasioned by repeated bruises from a blunt instrument, such as an axe handle, or a broom stick, or rolling pin.

Cross examined—The decomposition in four days particularly with a very emaciated subject would not embarrass surgical examination; suppression of menstruation does not necessarily cause emaciation, it would cause general loss of health, and debility; don't think emaciation depended upon the absence of her monthly discharge; there is a sympathetic pain in the left side.

To Mr. Bell.—The injuries I have heard described would have nothing whatever to do with that.

MRS. ANN JONES, sworn—Live near Lamberts; about 2 o'clock that Sunday went into Lambert's at Alcanbrack's request, as he said the girl was dead; did not speak to Mrs. Lambert at first; she told me to sit down and she would tell me all about it; she had one of her spells of hysterics; she said that girl would get an armful of wood and fall over the fence; Mr. Lambert said "my woman was up and down stairs last evening doctoring her;" he said "we all know about the sores on her arm; but oh my God what ailed her arms and her eye;" before that we had gone up, him and I to see her; saw her arms swelled so bad that I was frightened; her left eye was badly bruised; did not notice the back of her neck; cannot just say what kind of bed it was; he seemed to be very much grieved; don't remember any conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Lambert; I heard nothing about falling down stairs; remember nothing further being said in prisoner's presence about the girl's death.

Mrs. Alcanbrack re-called by Mr Bell.—My husband asked me if I knew whether Lambert knew of it or not; I told him I did not know.

DEBORAH HOUGH, sworn.—I was at Lambert's that Sunday; saw the prisoner; Mr. Lambert was in and out; did not hear Lambert say anything while in presence of his wife nor in her hearing; never had occasion to speak about the treatment of the child.

MARGARET S. HOUGH, sworn.—Did not hear Lambert say anything about the child in her presence; don't think prisoner could hear anything he said; on the 22d June, or thereabouts, I saw prisoner give the girl a kick; I was passing their house; it was off the steps, and, as near as I could tell, it knocked the girl off the steps; I heard nothing; never heard the child cry; I saw the body.

Mr. Wallbridge—did you ever give a slap to any of your children?

Witness—Did you ever hear of a family raised without correction.

ALLENA RUSHNELL, sworn.—Saw the body; did not see the back of her head; am mother of the prisoner; heard nothing said by Lambert in prisoner's presence about the death of the girl; saw no bruises on the arm when we laid her out; her arm was swollen; could see no boils where it was bruised.

Cross-examined—Have known for three or four years of her being afflicted with boils; I used to visit the house; I have known for five years the girl to have her discharges suppressed.

Dr. Wilson recalled by Mr. Bell.—I do not think the injuries on the back, head and arm could have been caused by falling down stairs. The injuries I saw must have been caused by several blows. You could not have such injuries from one fall. There must have been an interval between the contusions.

This was the case for the Crown.

Mr. Wallbridge had no witnesses except a little girl who saw the deceased fall down stairs, and His Lordship told the jury he did not think there was any evidence before them to convict—he did not think it would be safe to do so.

The Jury gave in their verdict "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.

His Lordship then said in a very impressive manner—"Prisoner at the bar, you are acquitted, but some day, sooner or later, perhaps sooner than you think, you will have to appear before a Judge who can read your heart now. The jury cannot do so. All I can say to you with my present impression is, God forgive you. You can go now."

J. Bell, Q.C., for the Crown; L. Wallbridge Q. C., for the prisoner.

SUTHERLAND *et. al. vs.* JARVIS.—Action of ejectment to recover possession of East half of lot 15 in the 4th concession of Madoc. Plaintiff claims title through Jacob Loucks the patantee, title passed through several hands before it came to plaintiff's. Defendant's claim is by a previous deed from Milo Barton, the first person who held the deed from patantee who conveyed it to Barton, who made several deeds of same lot. Verdict for Plaintiff. McLellan & Co., Attorneys for Plaintiff, R. Jellett Counsel. Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q. C., for Defendant.

READ *vs.* FEIGLE *et al.*—Action of ejectment. Another unfortunate gold mine gone into Chancery. The defendants having obtained an injunction in Chancery, had to confess the action at law. Bell & Holden for plaintiff; R. P. Jellett Counsel, McLellan & Co. and A. R. Dougall Attorneys for defendants.

FAHEY *vs.* KENNEDY.—Action on the case to recover damages for maliciously swearing to an affidavit, and procuring the issuing of a writ of absconding debtor's attachment out of the County Court, in a suit when one O'Brien was plaintiff and Fahey was defendant, in the month of November, 1866. Verdict for plaintiff for $300. Jellett for Plaintiff; J. Bell, Q. C., and G. E. Henderson for deft.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Church in the United States proposes certain reforms, notice having been given of the following new canon:—"It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing, or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a Federate Council or Convention, representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, and enact any laws necessary thereto, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention and the Book of Common Prayer."

News from Europe.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The provisional Junta has made a declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. It is received with enthusiasm and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid, especially in favor of religious toleration.

Large numbers of workmen are idle in consequence of the political agitation which have caused temporary suspension of industry and labor in the city. The provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who wants it.

A rumor is current that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain.

Much excitement has been created in Catalonia by the reform in the customs tariff.

The Cubans in this city demand that their Island be represented at the deliberations of the provisional Junta.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Papal corvette Concegione has been ordered to Marseilles to take on board the Queen of Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Rumors are current at Paris and Madrid that Cuba has declared for independence.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Junta will bring a bill before the Cortes for abolishing slavery in the colonies at the expiration of ten years.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, has issued his address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of Reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased estimates in regard to Ireland; he says the true policy would be to make the law, the friend of the Irish people; he repudiates the proposition for a general endowment of the churches in Ireland, and says the case against the established church is aggravated by the fact, that it is the church of the rich, the arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds. The established church is a mark of past oppression. Disestablishment will give the clergy of that church more scope, the interests of the Irish people must be cared for, the revenue must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishments. Mr. Gladstone closes with an appeal to the votes of South Lancashire, to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms. Among them are administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, right of public assemblage, radical changes in system of education, right of trial by jury and equality of all men before the crown, judges of courts are to be appointed for life.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The preliminaries of a naturalization treaty similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a circular invoking all the Spanish officials and citizens to join in preserving order, and thus prove that the revolution just accomplished was not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The United States Minister had a cordial interview with Serrano to-day, and notified him of the probable recognition by the United States after a lapse of one year.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—The Italian Government has officially recognized the Juarez Government in Mexico.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of South Lancashire, is praised by the liberal organs who contrast its frank and positive tone with vague and negative utterances of Mr. Disraeli. The Tory journals do not take up the "no policy" cry of the Premier, but trust the claims of their party in the Parliamentary canvass in the brilliant foreign policy of the Ministry, the success of the Ayssinian war, and the necessity for the defence of the church of England from the dangers by which it is menaced, and the maintenance of the strictest economy in public expenditures. On the latter point, however, they are sharply assailed by the Whigs who point out the wide inconsistency which exists between the precepts and practice of the party in power.

The Chinese Embassy are making progress in their preliminary arrangements for negotiations with the British Government. It is reported that Mr. Burlingame finds Lord Stanley is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the question on the based grounds of civilization rather than from the purely English point of view urged by the London *Times*. It is understood that the Embassadors will be received by Queen Victoria on the 20th of the present month, after which they will make a visit to Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The reference to Schleswig made by the King of Denmark in his speech at the opening of Rigsdag, induces some of the official journals here to declare that France is pledged to the treaty of Prague, and that Prussia must not depart from the obligations of that compact. The fears of an European war have abated. The *Press*, however, says the armies of France were never busier than at present.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Local Junta at Seville by request of the United States Consul, granted permission to the foreign residents to build a Protestant Church within the walls of the city. Don Rivero has been appointed Mayor of Madrid.

All the Provinces have formerly recognized the authorities of the central Provisional Junta now in Session in this city.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch from Bombay says favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes of the north western district of India. The troops have so far met with slight opposition. The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The United States is the first nation to recognize the new Provisional Government of Spain. The Madrid *Gazette* to-day publishes the official recognition made through Mr. Hall, the American Minister. The Junta has declared in favor of additional reforms—among which are the abolition of the death penalty and the sanctity of private letters and domiciles. The Junta has ordered the restoration of the barque *Tornado* to England, payment of damages for her wrongful detention, and the imprisonment of the Spanish officers who ordered her seizure.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The *Journal des Debats* says that Lersundi, the captain-general of Cuba, has given in his adhesion to the revolution. The Cubans in Spain will be permitted to choose two members of the Junta.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The following is the substance of what was said on both sides at the interview between the American Minister and the Duke de la Torre. Mr. Hall, addressing the Duke in the name of the United States, congratulated the Provisional Junta and the people of Spain on a success so marked in a revolution of such grand proportions. He was happy to return the greeting which Spain gave to the United States on their entrance into the family of free and sovereign people. The relations between Spain and the United States had always been friendly. Under the present circumstances all his efforts would be exerted to augment the friendship between both people. The Duke de la Torre in the course of his reply, said that amid the ruins of the old rule, a structure would be formed which he believed would merit the approval and sympathy of the United States. Spain now desired and needed the support of all free nations, and that of the American Government was highly esteemed.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Despatches from Madrid, state that great interest is manifested in Cuba, in regard to the representation of that Island in the new Government of Spain; and also in regard to the abolition of slavery, and the action of the constituent Cretes on their question, is awaited with great anxiety. The ministers promise Cuba equal liberties with Spain.

MADRID, October 13.—The Provisional Junta is sure of the adhesion of Lersundi, the Captain General of Cuba. Despatches were sent to him by the steamer which left Cadiz on the 2nd, which, it is believed, will remove all doubt and hesitation on his part of the course to be pursued.

LONDON, October 13.—Despatches from Madrid state that general interest is manifested in Cuba in regard to the representation of the Island in the government of Spain, and also in regard to the abolition of slavery and the action of the constitutional Cortez on these questions is awaited with great anxiety. The Ministers promise Cuba equal liberties with Spain.

Mr. Gladstone commenced the political canvass in Lancashire with an able speech at Warrington, in which he denounces the Tories for their bad financial policy, and for their course in the Irish Church question.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Daily News* this morning says, there is no doubt the protocol of the treaty proposed by the American representative will be approved by the English Parliament, and the American Congress.

It is announced here that the British mails will not go forward by the Hamburg line, after the 30th inst.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A meeting was held here to-day for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in South America. The Lord Mayor presided. Among the prominent persons who took part in the proceedings were the Governors of the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and Barings. Nearly seven thousand pounds sterling were raised.

The Junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and abolished the order.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Junta has issued another circular urging the extinction of all religious corporations. The internal taxes on home or foreign wares have been abolished.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The following Spanish news have been received: Gen. Prim has written a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, stating that the Provisional Junta desires close relations with France. They also prefer a ruler who will be acceptable to France and to Europe. The Provinces of Barcelona and Valencia being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the Junta.

LONDON, October 14, 1:30 p.m.—Consols 94⅛; Bonds 74⅜; Erie 3[illegible]; I C 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, October 14, 1:30 p. m.—Cotton steady; Cheese 59s; Lard 70s; Tallow dull.

BREST, Oct. 14.—The steamship *St. Laurent*, from New York, has arrived.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Horace Greely was nominated for Congress to-night, from the fifth Congressional district.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It will be remembered that in July last the Senate adjourned without acting upon the treaty so promptly ratified by Denmark for the cession to the United States of the Island of St. Thomas. The limitation for the ratification having expired, the President, in September last, proposed to the Danish Government that the period for the ratification by the United States, should be enlarged one year, in order that the Senate might be afforded time to act upon the treaty. The cable telegram relative to the postponement of the cession, is by the State department, understood to mean that Denmark has accepted the President's proposition.

There is a rumour about the White House which, however, lacks confirmation, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has signed a naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain. However, this fact may be, there is every reason to believe that it is a measure upon which the two Governments are now diligently engaged.

NEW YORK, October 11.—South American advices to September 10th are received. The earthquake continued on the southern coast of Peru, but caused no farther damage.—6,000 houses were destroyed by previous shocks in Arequequa, which it would cost forty millions of dollars to rebuild. Provisions have been received all along, and the coast sufferers abundantly supplied. At Iquique 167,000 quintals of saltpetre were washed away by sea. Yellow fever has appeared in Peru.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Captain General of Porto Rico has announced in a proclamation that the recent disorders on that Island have been suppressed, and that all the insurgents have been captured or dispersed. The whole Island is now in a tranquil state. Mathew Buckman, a coffee planter was killed during the disturbance.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The Captain General has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba and to the army here, announcing the creation of a Provisional Government in Spain, and acknowledging the same. He invites all to join him in allegiance and loyalty to that authority, and recommends all to peaceably await the course of events. The proclamation has been well received.

Advices from Mexico state that rich gold mines have been discovered in Guadalajara.

Advices from Venezuela up to the 12th inst., state that Government vessels had arrived before Maracaibo, and it was supposed a blockade would be established. Gen. Perez has been repulsed by the troops from Maracaibo and has retired higher up the river. The State of Trugello has declared in favor of the Central Government, and it is expected that Merida will follow.

A Haytian letter states that the inhabitants gave vent to the most violent outbursts of indignation and hatred against the United States and the American nation at large, whom they accuse of open assistance to President Salnave, for which assistance they are to receive as a recompense the port of Molestalcholus.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Cricket Match between the All England Eleven, and twenty-two selected from the strongest native and foreign born cricketers, commenced to-day. The United States twenty-two was sent to the bat first, and when time was called they had only placed seventy runs on the telegraph. After obstinate and protracted defence of their wickets, during which time a fine display of cricket was made on both sides and twenty wickets had fallen before the invincible British cricketers. The match continues until Wednesday and Thursday, and a Base Ball match between the English cricketers and American ball players, will take place on Friday and Saturday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The ticket for State officers is a long one, and tedious to count. The Republican and Democratic gains and losses over 1866, are about even. So far the Democrats gain heavily in Southern Indiana. In the vicinity of Louisville and in northern and central Indiana, the majorities are about as in 1866. In the eastern section of the state there are strong Republican gains. The Republican majority may not exceed 8000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The *World's* Cleveland special says: Ohio has probably gone Republican by 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

The *Tribune's* special from Philadelphia at 1 o'clock, a. m., says: The Republican majority in that state is not less than 15,000. This city has elected a Republican Mayor by a majority which will exceed 2,000.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 14.—The latest returns give the Republicans a majority on the state ticket of 29,000. Fifteen Republicans certainly, and seventeen probably elected of the nineteen Congressmen. Hoag elected over Ashley, and Schenck over Vallandingham.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The *Press* has reported the majorities from 38 Counties in Pennsylvania, showing a Republican majority of 13,241, and claims that the full count will increase it to 18,000.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—Can you tell me how it is that the grain buyers of our town could afford to pay on Saturday last, one dollar thirty-five cents only per bushel for barley, while at Trenton and other places along the bay, one dollar and fifty cents was paid. Our grain buyers, mind you, were paying one dollar fifty cents, and more, the day before. How is it that a higher price is always paid for grain of all kinds at Trenton, Napanee, Picton, and other places along the bay, than in Belleville? How is it that our Belleville grain buyers purchase of the speculators of Trenton and other places, the identical grain which has been bought at a higher figure than they profess they can pay for it at home? How was it at the opening of the grain trade this Fall, some parties buying, (I need not mention their names), because they would not enter into a compact with the rest to keep down the price of grain, were put to all possible trouble and inconvenience thereby? Storehouses were rented even where they had fallen into decay and disuse, to prevent them falling into the hands of these uncongenial men, who were consequently compelled to load their grain on a boat as they bought it or store it away in Wallace's Mill. Must we infer from the *movement* on *Saturday last* that these unruly members have been whipped into subjection and are now *decent fellows*?

How is it that our grain buyers are the very first, not only this season, but every season, to telegraph to grain speculators at all ports of the bay endeavouring to get them to enter into an agreement to pay a certain price for grain; the lowest price you may be sure. How is it that our grain buyers were the first to oppose the silver movement this Fall, and the very first to rejoice at its failure. I may throw a little light on this question by mentioning that on several occasions I have known the farmer to be promised by the runner on the market, to be paid for his grain in bills, and when he came to receive his money from the buyer he was compelled to accept half bills and half silver. I can mention the names of the grain buyers and runners employed by them if called upon to do so.

Again how is it that the price of grain is run up to perhaps a cent or two above its real value, until towards the last of the week when farmers commence to bring in large quantities, the price on our market is put down fifteen or twenty cents below that which is paid other places. An insertion of these few questions, Mr. Editor, in your paper will be extremely gratifying not only to myself, but to other intelligent farmers throughout this County, who have just reason for complaint at the use we have received at the hands of the Belleville grain buyers. I propound these few *practical* questions for the exclusive benefit of the grain buyers who may reflect upon them at leisure, and be able to give a satisfactory answer when they meet on the market.

Yours, &c.,
FARMER.

Sidney, Oct. 12th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

The Colleges.

SIR,—As the meeting of the Ontario Legislature is near at hand, it may not be amiss to ask—what is doing for the Colleges? So far as the Government is concerned, it is not very likely after the declaration of last winter, that it will take the lead in making provision for the higher education of the country. That declaration was merely thrown out as a temporary quietus of the agitation of the time, and as a feeler of the public mind. If the majority of our people are favorable to that line of policy, then of course the Government will be sustained in it. But, if, as we believe to be the case, the majority of the people are in favour of aiding other Colleges than that of Toronto University, upon some system that will at once ensure proper standards of study and proper distribution of aid, then this Legislature or its successor, will see that the wishes of the people in this matter are met, and that the Colleges of the people, the Colleges that are doing the work in the country are sustained by public liberality, as well as by private benefaction. What is wanted, we think, is that the friends of the Colleges bestir themselves upon this question, that they co-operate, and co-operate promptly and vigorously upon some general basis for the common good. Lack of friendly understanding and cordial co-operation has injured the Colleges hitherto. Let there be no more of it.

DELTA.

Belleville, October 9th, 1868.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	6.10 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.00 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.20 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.05 A. M.
Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

The Swiss Bell Ringers.
Notice to Tie Contractors.
Dundas Cotton Yarn—G. Coburn.
For Sale—E. McGillivray.
A Card—W. Sproule.
To Printers—R. Hoe & Co.
Executors' Notice.
Lime—E. Stapley.
Valuable Property for Sale.
Situation Wanted.



The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868.

ERRATA.—In the list of premiums awarded at the West Hastings Fair, we copied from the Secretary's book the prizes given for woolen yarn, are published as follows: "A. T. Ketcheson, T. Docksdater and A. Thompson." It should have read, A. Thompson, T. Dockstader and A. T. Ketcheson.

FRONTENAC.—The nomination for this Riding took place at the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Friday, the 9th inst. Several persons were nominated, but the only ones who demanded a poll were D. D. Calvin, Esq., and B. M. Britton, Esq. Kingston papers believe Mr. Calvin's chances decidedly the best.

EMIGRATION.—It is announced by the *Journal de Quebec*, that a conference between the Dominion and Local Governments is shortly to be held at Ottawa on the subject of Emigration. Each government is to have one representative. It is to be hoped the conference will lead to the adoption of some policy by which we can induce emigrants to remain in Canada.

A BIG POTATO.—A potato has been shown us which knocks the spots off anything seen in this Canada of ours, for many a long year. It measures thirteen and a half inches in length, nine inches in circumference, and weighs two pounds and a half. It was grown in the garden of Mr. Wm. Hedge of Belleville. Who can beat it?

THE SILVER MOVEMENT IN MONTREAL.—The two million of dollars in silver advertised for by Mr. Weir, is said to be coming in rapidly, and the movement promises to be successful. To make it so, Mr. Weir has pledged his good faith and the means at his command. The price of silver at Montreal, has already declined to 3 and 3¼ per cent, through this project.

TASTE FOR HONEY.—Some one who had a taste for honey, appropriated the other night a Bee-hive, bees and all, belonging to Mr. Alex. Thompson, of Sidney. The worst punishment the culprit could receive, would be to confine him and the bees in a small room, and let them have a chance at him for a few moments. It would effectually cure him of stealing honey and bees at all events.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.—Another advance has taken place in Canadian securities. Advices by the *Java* show that the six per cents of 1877-84 of the old Province of Canada are quoted at 105 to 107. New Brunswick is quoted at 103 to 105, and Nova Scotia, owing to her insane repeal agitation, is down to 100 to 102.

MARINE LOSSES.—The marine losses for the nine months ending September 30th, 1865, have amounted in value to $11,689,500, and include 367 vessels. The losses during the same period in 1865 were 375 vessels, valued at $20,249,800; in 1866 the losses were 389 vessels, valued at $19,680,800; and in 1867 the losses were 388 vessels valued at $16,876,100. So far, therefore, the year 1868 has not been so fatal to the shipping as its predecessors.

POST-OFFICE REVENUE.—The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says, a comparison of the receipts from the first quarter shows that the post-office department has sustained a loss of about twenty-five thousand dollars, in consequence of the reduction of the letter rates from five to three cents. The estimated loss for the year was one hundred thousand dollars, but as it is believed a considerable sum of old postage stamps were held, it is thought the loss from the reduced rate will be less when the year's returns are in.

GAY AND FESTIVE.—The Louisille *Journal* relates a sensation experience in that city last week which it describes as follows; "It was occasioned by a company of thirty-seven females on horse back, from Greenvill township Indiana, charging through our principal streets. They came over just for the fun of thing, from New Albany, clad in butternut riding habits, wearing upon their breasts, as insignia, the names of the thirty-seven States and each escorted by a white boy in blue'—as they had appeared in the democratic parade on Thursday. They were a gay and festive set of gals."

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The next Sabbath School Convention is to be held in Belleville, the time of meeting to be left to the decision of the Local Committee. The following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee of the Association for the ensuing year:—Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville; Dr. Mair, W. P. Lacey, Dr. Lavell, Kingston; A. Muchmore, Ottawa; F. Lyman, J. A. Matthewson, D. Morrice, F. E. Grafton, Montreal; Alex. Fraser, Cobourg; J. G. Hodgins, T. Nixon, H. F. Morse, J. L. Blaikie, W. Kennedy, W. Craig, D. McLean, J. J. Woodhouse, Toronto; Alex. Robertson, Brantford; W. Johnson, R. McKinley, St. Catharines; R. Smith, Brampton; W. Begg, London; T. Muir, Hamilton; R. B. Smith, Goderich.

SIR JOHN AND THE "GLOBE'S" SPECIAL.—The *Globe's* special of the 7th says:—"Sir John Macdonald requests me to explain that if he does not reach his department until 3 o'clock, he transacts public business in an office at his private residence, and gets to his department in time for the meeting of Council. The country may think this is an excuse for the Premier, but it would not be accepted as an excuse for the subordinates in Sir John's department." If Sir John took the trouble to make any such explanation to the Ottawa spy of the Toronto *Globe*, he must have forgotten his self-respect. It was indeed coming down "a peg" to make an explanation to the man who does the special for that journal. We can only account for it on the ground that Sir John thought that the constant repetition of direct and indirect falsehoods would ultimately be believed.

The Swiss Bell Ringers Coming.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.—The following extracts we copy from the English, Irish and Scotch press, complimentary of the world renowned Alleghanians, who appear at Ontario Hall, on Saturday evening next week, October 24th.

"It has the charm of novelty both for the eye and ear." —*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 17th, 1866.

"The pieces are executed with marvelous precision."—*London Times*, January 18th.

"No human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music than is uttered by the metal tongues of these magical bells; no such performance has been heard in London within our memory."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 14th, 1866.

"THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—We clip the following from the *United Service Gazette* of Saturday: "'Colonel P. L. McDougall and Lieutenant Colonel Powell have been re-appointed as Adjutant General and Deputy Adjt. General respectively. Better appointments, or ones that would give more satisfaction to the efficient men of the force, could not have been made. We believe it is the intention of the Adjutant General to spend the winter in England." And come back in spring? Or is the satisfaction to last as far as summer?"'—*Spectator*.

When the member for North Hastings stated in the House of Commons that he was sure the Deputy Ad.-Gen. could do all the work of the office, he was pooh-poohed by the knowing ones, and specially selected by the Adjutant General at a Volunteer Inspection, for ridicule and abuse for daring to give utterance to his opinions upon this subject. Now, however, we find that at the very moment when the whole Volunteer and Militia force is undergoing a complete re-organization, the Adjutant General is leaving the country on a six months leave, by which time the work of re organization will be over when we may expect his return to Ottawa, to wear his life away in the service of this Canada. If this does not convince the people of the absurdity of keeping such a staff, we do not know what will.

The United States Elections.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which took place yesterday, sealed the doom of the Democratic Candidates for the Presidency. It was conceded by the Democratic leaders as well as Republicans, that these elections would decide the Presidential election, for whichever party carried these States now, would be certain to carry them with increased majorities in November. The Republican party were sanguine of Indiana, and pretty sure of Ohio, but Pennsylvania was considered doubtful, and they would not have been greatly disappointed if that State had gone Democratic. The immense majorities rolled up for the Republicans, must have surprised the leaders of that party, while it has produced dismay and consternation in the ranks of the Democrats. The result of the election in those States, in November, can no longer be considered doubtful, and the triumph just achieved by the party must have a wonderful effect on the contest in New York and in other States. The election of Grant and Colfax, in November, may now be considered a certainty.

The Repealers.

The organs of the Repeal party in Nova Scotia are as rabid as ever. The defection of Mr. Howe from their ranks has increased their bitterness, and hints are thrown out that the Canadian Cabinet gave Mr. Howe his price. That gentleman has not, it is true, come out flat-footed for the Union, but then he has not given his adhesion to the wild schemes proposed by the repealers, and he has taken occasion, latterly, to say a great many pleasant things in favor of the Statesmen of Canada, of Canada itself, and has thrown out the suggestion, in a round about way, that Nova Scotia can afford to wait awhile before plunging into the maelstrom of revolution. He has even gone so far as to suggest that probably, after all, their grievances may be redressed without resort to forced and unpleasant measures. The attitude assumed by this former champion of Dis-union—the very corner stone of the movement—the man, above all others, who was the means of developing the present Repeal agitation, and who was looked upon as the chieftain who would lead the host of disaffected Nova Scotians to sure and certain victory, has very naturally caused a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the leaders of the party, and they are endeavoring to do away with the effect which his defection has produced.

The election in Inverness, Mr. Blanchard's constituency, gives an excellent opportunity for the Antis to show their hatred of the Union and their determination to stick to the Repeal ship so long as it holds together, and they are improving it with a vengeance. The Halifax *Chronicle*, the most ultra of the Repeal papers, thus discourses to the people of Nova Scotia, with respect to the pending election:

"Once more, O wronged and patient people of Nova Scotia, the fate which presides over the destinies of nations has placed within your hand the honor of your country; once more has been given unto you an opportunity of placing before the eyes of the world your indignant repudiation of the political Union into which you have been forced; once more have you the time and the means of inflicting signal punishment on the last of our betrayers the only one who has hitherto escaped the punishment his perfidy deserves. The election for the County of Inverness will take place in a very short time."

The *Chronicle* has evidently taken a leaf out of the Toronto *Globe's* book, for it boldly asserts that the Canadian Government has put its hands into the Treasury of the Dominion, and sent money enough to Nova Scotia to buy up the constituency of Inverness. Here is what it says:

"But not alone with the enemies of freedom who yet lurk in their midst, will the people of Inverness have to fight—they will have to contend with the *wealth and the power of Canada*. We say this advisedly; we say this knowingly. For so low an opinion has Canada of the political virtue of Nova Scotia, that the Government have put their hands into the Treasury of the Dominion *and sent enough money, as it is thought, to buy up the constituency of Inverness.*"

It closes up its article with the following high-falutin and spiteful objurgation:

"Let every elector of Inverness, then, as he goes to the polls, think that he has the honour of his country in his hands, and let him vote only for him who will give his aid to a Repeal of the Union. Let the number of Unionists be reduced; let a Unionist be as a black sheep among ye; let him be as one plague-stricken; 'let no honest man speak to him; let no woman salute him.'"

The Halifax *Citizen* is a little more moderate than the *Chronicle*, but not less determined in its opposition to Confederation, nor less hopeful of success. It says:

"The County of Inverness would be eternally disgraced by the election of Blanchard. The whole people of the Province are clamorous for repeal, and there is every chance of their success. Should Inverness fall out of the ranks there will be but one county *the* less battling for liberty, and its decision will have but little effect on the final result of the contest, but its people will be looked upon as traitors who had done their best to rivet upon the unwilling limbs of their countrymen the chains of a foreign domination."

Magistrates.

The subject of the issue of a new Commission of the Peace for the County of Brant having been under consideration for some time, Dr. Bown, M. P. for North Brant, says the Hamilton *Times*, "addresses "a communication to the Premier of Ontario "inquiring when the issuing of the new "Commission might be expected. The "answer was that the Government had no "intention of issuing any new Commissions "of the Peace at present—that it was the "intention of the Government to make some "important changes in the laws relating to "the appointment and duties of Magistrates, "and that it would be injudicious to issue "a new Commission until the Legislature "shall have sanctioned the amendments, "which the Government proposed to move "in relation to the present Act." What these amendments are to be, the Attorney General did not intimate, hence we must wait until Parliament meets for further information.

Found Dead.

On Sunday afternoon a man named J. L. McCollum, who formerly lived in Oswego, was found dead in bed in the Railroad House. A bottle half-filled with laudanum being on the table in his bedroom, gave rise to the suspicion that he had poisoned himself. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, before Coroner R. M. Roy, assisted by John P. McDonnell, Esquire. It was shown by evidence that deceased had been lounging about the hotels and saloons for several days past, and had been seen on several occasions in an intoxicated condition. He had been boarding at McArthur's Hotel for some days, and not having anything to pay for his board, on Saturday, Mr. McArthur told him he could not stay any longer. He then made application to Mr. Borridale, of the Railroad House, who gave him a room. On Saturday afternoon deceased purchased an ounce bottle of laudanum at Mr. Hambly's, stating that he was in the habit of using it. It was proved by some of the witnesses that he had, for some years previous, used laudanum. The quantity taken was about three drachms, sufficient to produce death, although, in the opinion of Dr. Lister, with a man of his habits, it was a small dose. It was proved that when he went to bed he was sober, though he acted very strangely.—Whether deceased took the poison with the intention of destroying himself or as medicine, no one could tell—that secret will probably not be known until the Great Book shall be opened. The deceased, we understand, was a son of Mr. McCollum, who kept store in Belleville previous to and at the time of the Rebellion of 1838.

—Another illicit still has been seized in Montreal.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company have commenced the erection of their line.

—4,186 graduates have passed the military schools since their formation.

—The customs receipts at Montreal from the 1st to the 10th of October, amounted to $163,999.

Tyendinaga Fair.

The annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Township of Tyendinaga, was held in Shannonville, on Saturday, October 10th, and was very well attended. The show in Cattle, though not large, was very good. Mr. Anderson, showed his Durham Bull, a fine animal. Mr. Wm. Beatty had a very fine Spring Calf. Mr. WcCulloch exhibited a very good yearling Devon, and the Young Cattle was not behind the other Townships.

In Horses Mr. Hurley's two year old and his yearling, both Shales Rattler's, were deservedly admired. There were also a number of good Brood Mares with their foals.

The Sheep were not numerous, though the quality and breed were fair. In Hogs the show was small.

The Root Department was well sustained in every variety, and so was the Dairy, there being a number of excellent samples of butter.

In Farming Implements the competition was not great. The lumber waggons were, however, first class.

Mr. DeMill exhibited some capital stoves.

In the Ladies' Department there was a very fair display of Quilts of various kinds and devices, and other useful as well as ornamental articles. Taking the show as a whole, it was very fair, but not what a rich Township like Tyendinaga could and should produce upon such an occasion. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

BRED CATTLE.—Consisting of Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords and Ayrshires—Bull 2 years old and upwards, 1st D Anderson; 2nd J Geddes; 3rd O Roblin. Bull 1 year old, 1st W H McCulloch; 2nd D McFarlane. Milch Cow, 1st O Roblin; 2nd N Wilson; 3rd O Roblin. Heifer 2 years old, 1st W H Oakely; 2nd J Geddes; 3rd W H Oakely. Heifer 1 year old, 1st W H Oakely; 2nd J Geddes; 3rd R Clarke. Bull Calf, 1st W Beatty; 2nd N Wilson. Heifer Calf, 1st W Beatty; 2nd J Wilson.

GRADE CATTLE.—Bull 1 year old, 1st A Reed. Milch Cow, 1st and 2nd J Johnson; 3rd R Clarke. Heifer 2 years old, 1st and 2nd J Johnson; 3rd R Clarke. Heifer 1 year old, 1st W Beatty; 2nd J Johnson; 3rd R Clarke. Yoke of Oxen, 1st D P Sprung; 2nd J Johnson; 3rd R B Morden. Bull Calf, 1st R Clarke. Heifer Calf, 1st and 2nd J Johnson.

HORSES.—Stallion, 1st R Hamilton. Brood Mare with Foal by her side, 1st S Osborne; 2nd F Brown; 3rd J Wilson. Span of Carriage Horses, 1st B Allison; 2nd M Hill; 3rd J Wilson. Span of Draught Horses, 1st J F Morden; 2nd B McGinnis; 3rd O Roblin. Single Horse either before carriage or under saddle, 1st R Clarke; 2nd W H McCulloch; 3rd J McLaren. Colt (horse) 3 years old, 1st P Height; 2nd and 3rd J Wilson. Colt (stud) 2 years old, 1st D Hurley; 2nd Charles McCulloch. Colt (mare or gelding), 1st S Osborne; 2nd W Balcanqual; 3rd G R Earle. Colt 1 year old, 1st D Hurley; 2nd D McFarlan; 3rd A Reed.

BRED SHEEP.—Ram, 1st N Wilson; 2nd C Roblin; 3rd D P Sprung. Two ewes, 1st R Clark; 2nd N Wilson; 3rd O Roblin. Two lambs, 1st N Wilson; 2nd O Roblin.

COMMON SHEEP.—Ram, 1st G Munro. Two ewes, 1st O Roblin; 2nd W H McCulloch. Two lambs, 1st and 2nd C McCulloch; 3rd O Roblin.

SWINE.—Breeding sow, 1st N Wilson. Pair of spring pigs, 1st R Clarke; 2nd S Gunsolus.

GRAIN AND ROOTS.—One bushel of Fall Wheat, 1st O Roblin; 2nd O Roblin; 3rd J Darcy. One bushel of Spring Wheat, 1st J Darcy; 2nd D Hurley; 3rd R Clarke. One bushel of Rye, 1st B McGinnes; 2nd W McLaren; 3rd W L Ross. One bushel of Barley, 1st J Darcy; 2nd P Height; 3rd W Beatty. One bushel of small Peas, 1st E Phillips; 2nd E Power; 3rd W L Ross. One bushel large Peas, 1st W Beatty; 2nd R Clarke. One bushel of Oats, 1st W Beatty; 2nd O Anderson; 3rd D Anderson. One bushel of Buckwheat, 1st O Roblin; 2nd J Darcy; 3rd P Height. One bushel of Timothy Seed, 1st J Darcy; 2nd O Roblin; 3rd R Clark. Thirty ears of Corn, 1st E Phillips; 2nd P Height; 3rd W Ward. One bushel of Beans, 1st W Beatty; 2nd D Anderson; 3rd D P Sprung. One bushel of Potatoes, 1st D Anderson; 2nd W McLaren; 3rd C Anderson. One bushel of Turnips, 1st C Anderson; 2nd D Anderson. One bushel of Mangel Wurtzel, 1st S Osborne; 2nd C Anderson; 3rd D Anderson. One bushel of Beets, 1st S Osborne; 2nd P Height; 3rd D Anderson. One bushel of Carrots, 1st D Anderson; 2nd W Ward; 3rd S Osborne. One bushel of Onions, 1st M Hill; 2nd D Anderson.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Plough, 1st and 2nd R Clark. Harrow, 1st W Wilson; 2nd J Easton; 3rd W Beatty. Field Cultivator, 1st W Beatty; 2nd R Clark. Fanning Mill, 1st R Clark.—Democrat Wagon, 1st W H Oakley; 2nd J German; 3rd W Beatty. Lumber Wagon, 1st J Easton; 2nd P Height; 3rd W Ward. Reaper, 1st N Wilson.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—10 Yards Full Cloth, home made, 1st W H Oakley; 2nd W Beatty; 3rd R Clarke. 10 Yards White Flannel, 1st O Roblin; 2nd W H Oakley; 3rd N Wilson. 10 Yards Colored Flannel, 1st J Darcy; 2nd S Tripp; 3rd J German. 10 Yards Kersey, 1st C Anderson; 2nd W Ward; 3rd D Anderson. 2 Pair Socks, 1st G Munro; 2nd J Darcy; 3rd O Roblin. 2 Pair Stockings, 1st P Height; 2nd E Phillips; 3rd W Wilson. 2 Pair Mittens, 1st P Height. Quilt, 1st W Beatty; 2nd E Phillips; 3rd C E Clarke. Coverlid, 1st and 2nd W Beatty; 3rd J German. Shawl, 1st J German; 2nd J Darcy; 3rd J German.

LEATHER.—Pair Men's Fine Boots, 1st and 2nd C E Clarke. Set of Draught Harness, 1st J F Morden; 2nd O Roblin. Set of Carriage Harness, double or single, 1st W Ward.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Ten Pounds of Butter in Roll, 1st W McLaren, and W H Oakely; 2nd W Beatty, and R Clarke; 3rd O Roblin, and D Anderson. Cheese ten pounds weight, 1st J German; 2nd W H Oakely.

DISCRETIONARY.—Apples 1st B McGinnis; 2nd and 3rd E Power. Yarn 1st J Darcy; 2nd N Wilson; 3rd P Height. Hungarian Grass Seed, 1st H B Morden. Parsnips, 1st D B Sprung. Buggy, 1st G R Earle; 2nd E Phillips; 3rd W Ward. Men's Coarse Boots, 1st C E Clark. Floor Rug, 1st and 2nd C E Clark. Corn Frame 1st C E Clark. Citron, 1st R Clark. Corn Cultivator, 1st W McLaren. Cabbage, 1st C E Clark; 2nd M Hill. Horse Hay Fork, 1st E Phillips. Fancy Card Basket, 1st C E Clark. Pears, 1st R Clark. Pumpkins, 1st W H Oakley; 2nd R Clark. Stand Cover, 1st B McGinnis. Chair Cover, 1st B McGinnis. Kitchen Stove, 1st and 2nd D N Demill. Tomatoes, 1st J Kemp; 2nd D N Demill; 3rd J Kemp. Field Roller, 1st R F Peagen. Water Melons, 1st J Kemp. Egg Plant, 1st J Kemp. Fowls, 1st S Gunsolus.

Rawdon Fair.

The Fair and Cattle Show for the Township of Rawdon, was held in the Village of Stirling, on Tuesday, October 13th. The attendance was large, and the display so far as we saw, was generally good. The system of driving off the stock, and taking away articles the moment they are judged, prevented us from seeing all that was brought to the Fair. The cattle, we were informed were very good, but did not see them, as they were gone at half past two in the afternoon. In horses there was a very good show. The sheep was about the same as that shown at the North Hastings Fair. In swine, Mr. Anste exhibited some very fine spring pigs, a cross between the Suffolk and Yorkshire. His breeding sow was also the finest animal on the ground, though she nor the pigs obtained the first prize. The roots, were really fine; some of the largest white turnips we ever saw, were exhibited. The celery and cauliflowers were the finest shown at any of the Fairs this fall. There were some fine samples of grain shown, particularly some fall wheat from the Oak Hills. In domestic manufactures, the show was good, whist there was of it; some remarkably fine Ladies Work was exhibited. The trades were well represented, in lumber waggons, democrats, buggies and farming implements; the manufacture of Mr. Fenie, Bunce and White. Some fine toned bells, cast by Mr. Bunce, were exhibited.

The following is the prize list:—

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Full Cloth, undressed, 1st J Butler; 2nd J Spry. Full Cloth, dressed, 1st S Seely; 2nd S Caverly. White Wool Flannel, 1st E Hubble. Colored Wool Flannel, 1st J Brooks; 2nd J Spry. Wool and Cotton Flannel, white, 1st E Hubble; 2nd J McCaw. Wool and Cotton Flannel, colored, 1st and 2nd J McCaw. Wool Socks, 1st E Hubble; 2nd G Conly. Cotton Stockings, 1st J McCaw. Woolen Mittens, 1st S Caverly; 2nd G Cummins. Home made Quilt, Woolen, 1st G Conley. Home made Quilt, Cotton, 1st F Sine; 2nd J Doake. Fancy Needle Work, 1st H G Thurber; 2nd Dr. Boulter. Fancy Crochet Work, 1st H G Thurber. Home made Carpet, 1st E Hubble. Wool Stockings, 1st E Hubble; 2nd F Sine. Shirt, 1st J McCaw; 2nd F Sine. Maple Sugar, 1st and 2nd S Johns. Honey, 1st S Johns.

SEEDS.—Fall Wheat, 1st H Juby; 2nd R Good. Spring Wheat, 1st R Good; 2nd J Brooks. Corn in Ear, 1st E Horton; 2nd F Sine. Barley, 1st J Brooks; 2nd E Horton. Rye, 1st R Good; 2nd E Horton. Large Peas, 1st J Brooks; 2nd H Juby. Buckwheat, 1st A Sills; 2nd R Good. Beans, 1st R Good; 2nd J McCaw. Oats, 1st S Johns; 2nd R Good. Timothy Seed, 1st A Sills; 2nd S Vandervoort. Flax Seed, 1st J Taylor. Vetches, 1st R Good.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Cheese, 1st S Vandervoort; 2nd E Green. Butter, 1st F Sine; 2nd E Hubble; 3rd J Brooks; 4th J Taylor.

CATTLE.—Bull 3 years old, 1st J Taylor. Bull 2 years old, 1st P Chard; 2nd A Anstee. Bull 1 year old, 1st S S Vandervoort; 2nd W Kingston. Heifer Calf, 1st A Anstee; 2nd G Conley. Cow, 1st J Taylor; 2nd E Eastwood. Heifer 2 years old, 1st J Taylor; 2nd C A Jordison. Heifer 1 year old, 1st and 2nd W Kingston. Oxen, 1st S S Vandervoort; 2nd E Horton. Steers 3 years old, 1st W Kingston; 2nd E Eastwood. Steers 2 years old, 1st J McCaw; 2nd A Sills. Steers 1 year old, 1st J Taylor; 2nd A Sills.

HORSES.—Stallion 3 years old, 1st R Juby. Mare with Foal, 1st H Juby; 2nd E Horton.—Spring Colt, 1st S Johns; 2nd E McKim. Carriage Horses, 1st J Hawly; 2nd E Horton. Draught Horses, 1st H Juby; 2nd J McCaw. Single Horse in Harness, 1st E F Potts; 2nd P Chard. Saddle Horse, 1st P Kingston; 2nd E Horton. Horse Colt 3 years old, 1st W Kingston; 2nd E Horton. Horse Colt 2 years old, 1st P Kingston; 2nd F Fargy. Horse colt 1 year old, 1st W Kingston; 2nd E Horton. Mare Colt 3 years old, 1st J Taylor; 2nd W Sharp. Mare Colt 2 years old, 1st W Sharp. Mare Colt 1 year old, 1st C Kington.

GRADE SHEEP.—Ram, 1st A Austee. Shearling Ram, 1st E Hubble. Ram Lamb, 1st J McCaw; 2nd J Taylor. Ewe, 1st J McCaw; 2nd J Doake. Shearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd J McCaw. Ewe Lambs, 1st J McCaw; 2nd E Hubble.

LONG WOOLED SHEEP.—Ram, 1st W Kingston; 2nd C A Jordison. Ram Lamb, 1st and 2nd J McCaw. Ewe, 1st and 2nd C A Jerdison. Shearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd C A Jordison. Ewe Lambs, 1st W Kingston.

SWINE.—Boar, 1st E Horton. Boar 1 year old, 1st E McKim. Breeding Sow, 1st E Horton; 2nd A Austee. Spring Pigs, sow, 1st E McKim; 2nd A Austee.

ROOTS.—Red Potatoes, 1st E Green; 2nd S Johns. White Potatoes, 1st J Bateman; 2nd F Sine. Yellow Turnips, 1st H Juby; 2nd J Taylor. White Turnips, 1st T Stewart. Yellow Carrots, 1st W A Mitchell; 2nd J McCaw. White Carrots, 1st J Taylor. Blood Beets, 1st Dr. Boulter; 2nd W A Mitchell. Onions, 1st E Green.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbage, 1st S Seeley; 2nd E Green. Cauliflowers, 1st W A Mitchell; 2nd Dr. Boulter. Celery, 1st Dr. Boulter; 2nd J Hawley. Apples, 1st J Doake; 2nd J Butler. Citrons, 1st S Seeley; 2nd D Wootton. Pumpkins 1st S Seeley; 2nd S Johns. Squash, 1st and 2nd W A Mitchell. Water Melon, 1st R Good. Tomatoes, 1st D Wootton; 2nd J Barlow.

TRADES.—Democrat Waggon, 1st J Doake; 2nd J McCaw. Buggy, 1st J Feeney; 2nd P Chard. Lumber Waggon, 1st W Kingston; 2nd J McCaw. Single Harness, 1st H G Thurber. Double Harness, 1st E McKim. Side Upper Leather, 1st W Wright; 2nd J Barlow. Calf Skin, 1st and 2nd J Barlow. Flour Barrel, 1st and 2nd J Ackers.

DISCRETIONARY.—Mangold Wurtzel, 1st G Conley. Side Board, 1st W Martin. Tete-tete Sofa, 1st W Martin. What-not, 1st W Martin. Rocking Chair, 1st W Martin. Ladies' Diner, 1st W Martin. Piano Stool, 1st Dr Boulter. Iron Harrow, 1st J McCaw. Straw Cutter, 1st J McCaw. Spring Pig, 1st A Austee. Wellington Plough, 1st J White. Corn Plough, 1st J White. Common Plough, 1st J White. Curtis' Steel Plough, 1st J White. Red Cabbage, 1st E Green. Cucumber, 1st A Shearing. Woolen Shawl, 1st S Caverly. Woolen Gloves, 1st J Doake. Home made Blanket, 1st J Doake. Photographs, 1st R M Roy. Bull Calf, 1st A Sills. Ohio Plough improved, 1st E Bunce. Ohio Plough, 1st E Bunce. Horse Rake, 1st E Bunce. Amalgum Bells, 1st E Bunce. Waggon Jock, 1st E Bunce. Mangold Wurtzel, 1st J Taylor. Woolen Shawl, 1st J Spry. Red Pepper, 1st R Good, Worsted Wool, white, 1st R Good. Worsted Wool, colored, 1st R Good. Home made Skirt, 1st C A Jordison. Embroidered Chair, 1st E F Potts. Spring Pig, Boar, 1st E McKim. Fancy Bead Work, 1st H G Thurber. Toilet Sets, 1st H G Thurber. Crayon Drawings, 1st H G Thurber.

Picton Assizes.

The celebrated case of Boyle *vs.* Allan was tried in Picton on the 12th Oct., before Mr. Justice Hagarty. The evidence showed that Boyle was the editor of the Picton *Times*; that some article had been written therein offensive to Allan; the nature of which did not appear as neither party gave it in evidence. Allan took Boyle by the neck and, with a four foot raw-hide, gave him twenty-three very severe cuts, one from the eye to the jaw, and the rest on the shoulders and back. The doctor who testified to the injuries, said they were very severe. The affair took place about 10 a.m., in front of the Post office. The County Judge separated the parties, and was a witness on the trial. The jury, after retiring for about an hour, returned into court with a verdict of $20, and the jury refused to certify for costs. Counsel for Plaintiff, Henderson and Allison; for Defendant, Wallbridge, Jellett, and Fitzgerald.

[This is an extraordinary verdict. $20 for unmercifully thrashing a man in a public street, without a provocation, is but a premium to rowdyism and blackguardism.—Editors in Picton will have to be cautious in future how they comment upon the public acts of any man, or they may be brought under the lash, for such men as Allan would not object to the payment of $20 to gratify their passion.]

School Trustees.

MONDAY, Oct. 12th, 1868.

PRESENT—F. McAnnany, Chairman, and Messrs. Wills, Smith, Shepard, Sisson, Sawyer and Walton.

Mr. Sisson called attention to an error in the minutes of a preceding meeting, where he was represented as having seconded a motion of Mr. Wills, which Mr. Coleman seconded. The error was corrected.

Mr. Wills on behalf of the Committee, appointed to define the duties of the Local Superintendent, wished for further time, which was granted.

The Finance Committee's Report was presented and adopted.

Mr. Wills moved, seconded by Mr. Sisson, That the Chairman be authorized to order the sum of Ten Dollars to be paid to such teachers as he may permit to attend the Model School in Toronto, such order to be given, on a certificate from the Head Teacher of said school, that such teacher had attended the Model School for five teaching days, but if such teacher leave the employment of the Board within six months, the amount to be deducted from the salary.

Mr. Smith opposed the motion. He thought the Board had no right to appropriate money for such a purpose. We employed teachers whom we supposed were competent to teach, and it was their business to understand their duties. If they want to attend the Model School, they could do so at their own expense.

Mr. Wills was confident it would be a great advantage if all the teachers could spend a few days in examining the system taught in the Model School, and he thought it would be money well expended. So far as the right of the Board to make the appropriation, there could be no doubt in his opinion.

Mr. Shepard suggested that the $10 might be added to the salaries of the Teachers, to enable them to go.

Mr. Sawyer said if any appropriation was made, it might be given as additional salary to such Teachers as would avail themselves of the five days allowed by law, to go to the Model School, and give evidence of their knowledge of the method of teaching in that School.

Mr. Sisson thought it highly important that our Teachers should have every facility of improving the method of Teaching, and if we had not succeeded in obtaining all Normal School Teachers, we could give them at all events some of the advantages taught by that system.

Mr. Walton believed there was room for improvement, and if the Teachers did better when they came back, he would be in favor of giving them the amount spoken of.

Mr. Shepard while West and in Western New York, had visited several Schools, and confessed, so far as the system of teaching and the effectiveness of the Schools were concerned, our Schools here were far in the background. The fact was our Teachers had too much to do. The idea of expecting one Teacher to properly educate one hundred children, classified as they are in our Schools, was simply absurd, and yet that is what we are trying to accomplish. He felt that the knowledge he had gained during the few hours spent in the Schools he had visited, would be of great value if he were a Teacher, and he believed it would be of great advantage to the cause of education here, were each Teacher to spend a week in examining and perfecting themselves in the system taught in the Model School, Toronto.

The motion was altered so as to make the amount as an addition to their salary, and in that shape adopted unanimously.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Wills, That until the repairs to School No. 2 are completed, the Assistant Teacher of said school be attached to No. 4.—*Carried.*

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, the Committee of school No. 2, were empowered to have the school building shingled.

The Board adjourned.

From a New Brunswick Correspondent.

MR. EDITOR,—Have you ever travelled for ten hours on a Grand Trunk mixed train? If so you can sympathize with my feelings in my journey from Brockville to Montreal.—There are, however, various modes of passing the time in a railroad car, and of some of these I availed myself. I often think that we Britons lose in imagination and pleasure what we gain in *dignity*—that, I believe, is the modern name for conceit or pride—by our cold reserve, that unsocial withdrawing into ourselves which we instinctively exhibit when travelling alone. There can surely no evil result from a little exercise of that sociability—which forms so large an item in our composition—when thrown among our fellows, even though they may happen to be total strangers. Our neighbors on the other side of the line set us an example in this respect, which we might do well to follow to a certain extent at least. Among them a railroad car is a place where a traveller, who is not over fastidious, may be amused and entertained if not very much instructed, so that a long journey is not so great an affliction as it is with us. It is true they do often carry the spirit of "inquiry" a little too far, and they sometimes exhibit a disposition to "take in" and entertain strangers in a very unpleasant manner. But the *abuse* of any good custom is no argument against the proper *use* of it; and I do think that the rigid coldness characteristic of our Canadian traveller could with advantage be partially thrown off. The present custom is so irksome to a man of social disposition that it almost justifies him in wishing that the train would quietly run off the track, or some other little accident happen to break the ice which seems to have covered up the springs of our sociality.

This day was, however, an exception to the general rule. Every one seemed excited about Whelan's trial; and if the noise which it made throughout the Dominion is an evidence of fame, his name will surely go down to posterity, and fulfil the fiendish boast which has been so strong an evidence of his guilt. I also amused myself watching the tender glances of a newly married pair upon their wedding tour. Another youthful couple, who seemed on a fair road to matrimonial felicity, supplied considerable ground for quiet laughter. And lastly, but not *leastly*—gauging by his circumference—a chatty, fat little French Canadian, on his way home for a visit to his mother, after an absence of about a quarter of a century which he had spent in the United States, helped to pass the time very pleasantly indeed until we reached the commercial capital of our Dominion.

I think I promised in my last a description of Montreal, but I saw so little of it in the short time which elapsed between the arrival of one train and the departure of the other that I would require to go back over the records of my memory, of what this great city was some time ago, in order to describe it; and when I remember that a large proportion of Bellevillians have been in the city lately, and others have read the accounts which have from time to time appeared of the growth, wealth, grandeur, prosperity, goodness and wickedness of Montreal, I shall take back the aforesaid promise, and hurry on board the train for Quebec. At length the whistle sounds; the iron horse snorts impatiently as the weight of the train holds him back, and off we start—*on time!* But then it is Monday, and the train is "made up" in Montreal, which accounts for the anomaly.

In course of time I stretch myself in what Brother Jonathan would term "one of those splendid institutions"—a sleeping car. In the morning I awake up very near Quebec, and after having looked up my baggage, etc., landed and *put* off in pursuit of breakfast, before "doing the town," I need not linger long around any particular scene. Who visits Quebec without seeing the monument of Wolfe and Montcalm? There is something touching and very instructive in erecting one monumental pillar to two men who commanded the opposing armies on the Plains of Abraham, and fell almost side by side in the battle by which Quebec was lost and won. Brave men! They served their native countries during life, and nobly died each man fighting for his own native land; and now that they have gone to their reward, this single monument reminds us of the truth of those beautiful lines which, speaking of the peaceful nature of the grave, tells us that

"*There* servants, masters, small and great,
Partake the same repose;
And there in *peace* the ashes mix
Of those who *once were foes.*"

The Citadel, the old Parliament buildings, now the seat of the Local Government, and two or three old Russian cannons, captured at Sebastapool, are all worth seeing. From the Esplanade you can lean over the railing and look down upon the narrow, crooked streets, with their houses placed at all kinds of angles to each other, from a perpendicular elevation of perhaps 200 feet. (I may be astray in my figures.) You can, from the same position, command a splendid view of the river and the town of Point Levi, on the opposite shore, with the country stretching away beyond. I noticed that the governors of Morin College have purchased the old jail of Quebec and put it through a thorough renovation, so that it presents quite an imposing exterior. The interior is also fitted up in a most commodious manner, so that if the ghosts of any of the unfortunates who have marched to the fatal drop from the dark recesses of the once gloomy dungeon should chance to return to earth, they would have some difficulty in recognizing in the spacious halls and large, airy class-rooms, the lonely prison cells in which they awaited in silent dread the execution of their fearful sentences. The purpose for which the building is now occupied presents a strange contrast to that for which it was originally erected. It may be instructive and *suggestive* to your readers to know that Morin College owes its existence to the munificence of the late Doctor Morin, who bequeathed out of his great wealth something like $12,000 for the endowment of a College to train young men for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Scottish Kirk. Men of wealth, belonging to all denominations, might take a lesson from this; I do not say that all should endow new colleges, but they might add to the funds of those already existing, or found scholarships in connection with them; or they might pick out some deserving pious boy from the Sabbath Schools of their Churches and defray the expenses of educating him for the Ministry. In this manner the present great want of educated clergymen might easily be supplied. The Arts Department of Morin College is unsectarian, so far as being free from the imposition of denominational tests. The institution is affiliated to McGill University, Montreal. It has a good staff of Professors, and bids fair ere long to become one of the foremost Seminaries of higher education in the Province of Quebec. More anon.

Yours, &c.,
VOX.

Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 29, 1868.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

The North Hastings Agricultural Society.

SIR,—Your correspondent "North Hastings," on the 19th September last, endeavours to enlighten the public in regard to the dispute between the two Agricultural Societies in North Hastings, but as his arguments are all in favour of the old organization, and as he labours hard to prove that it is the legal Society of North Hastings, and entitled to the Government grant, I shall apply a quotation from the first article of "N. H." as applicable to his whole communication, viz: "While it contains much that is true, contains some things having no foundation in fact, and showing a want of acquaintance with both the letter and meaning of the statute quoted in support of the statements it contains." As you have replied to "North Hastings" throughout, I will not occupy time and space by going over the same ground again, but will attempt to prove from the statutes of Ontario, the following proposition.

That the new Agricultural Society, organized in Madoc in March last, is the legal Electoral Division Society of North Hastings, and that the old Society was unlawfully organized in January last, 1868. The Statutes of Ontario, 31 vic, cap 29, sec. 53, first clause, reads as follows: "In any *County*, or Riding of a County, divided into two or more Electoral Divisions by the *Act of Confederation*, it shall be necessary to organize a new Agricultural Society for each," &c. Now let us see how the Act of Confederation divides the County of Hastings, which act can be found in the same Statutes, I quote from page 38. "The *County* of Hastings, divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively, the West, East, and North Ridings." Section 77, same page, gives the names of the Townships in the North Riding, viz: "The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora, and Lake, and the village of Stirling, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the north of the said North Riding." (Take notice Mr. "North Hastings," that *Hungerford* is not placed in this Riding by the Confederation Act.)

I will now turn to page 164, same statutes, and read the first clause of section 34, as follows:—" An Agricultural Society may be organized in each of the *Electoral Divisions of Ontario, as now constituted* for the purpose of representation in Parliament, (in which there was not one at the time of the passing of this Act,") &c.

I must here show that North Hastings at the time of the passing of this Act, March 4th, 1868, did not contain or possess an Electoral Division Agricultural Society, in accordance with the Electoral Divisions of Ontario, as *now constituted* by the "Act of Confederation."

This is very easily done, for the old North Hastings Agricultural Society, organized for the present year, at its annual meeting in the third week in January last, 1868, including the Township of *Hungerford* in that organization; many of the members, and some of the Directors appointed at that meeting live in the Township of Hungerford. But the Confederation Act, which became law in this Dominion on the first day of July, 1867, places the Township of Hungerford in the East Riding of Hastings six months previous. Therefore as the old North Hastings Society included a Township in the East Riding; at its last organization it was not legally organized, and was not the legal Electoral Division Society of the North Riding, as "now constituted" by the "Act of Confederation."—Hence the necessity of a new organization. I have been credibly informed that the new Society was called, and organized according to law, and should have received different treatment from what it has from the Commissioner of Agriculture; for he appears to have authorized the organization of the new Society, that is if the following letter is correct, which I find in the Madoc *Mercury* of the 29th of August last, and I have no reason to doubt it:

"BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
"Toronto, March 21st, 1868.

"SIR,—I am instructed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to call your attention to the new Agricultural Statute, Sec. 36, Sub-Sec. 1, and Sec. 53. From these you will perceive that the North Riding of Hastings, in order to have an Agricultural Society this current year, must organize before the first of May; and that you as representative of said Electoral Division, are the authorized party to call a public meeting for such purpose.

I have the honor to be, &c.
"GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary."

"G. H. BOULTER, Esq., M. P. P."

I have not heard any good reason assigned by the Commissioner why he abandoned the new Society after thus ordering its formation. Perhaps "North Hastings" can give full explanations, as he appears to exonerate the Commissioner from all blame in the matter, and from his style of writing concerning "the differences which had arisen and created so much ill-feeling," he may have had some communications with the Commissioner, if so, let him enlighten us, for we are extremely anxious to know upon what authority the old unlawfully organized Society, (as I have shewn,) has become the pet of the Hon. Commissioner at the expense of the legally organized Electoral Division Society of North Hastings, according to the "Act of Confederation."

I should like to have "North Hastings" answer the following question, as I live so far from the head quarters of that old Society I know but little of its proceedings except by report. Did the old Society reorganize itself at any of its monthly meetings, after the passing of the new Agricultural Act, leaving out the Directors living in Hungerford, and appointing others in their places?

"North Hasting" argues that the North Riding of Hastings is not a new Riding within the meaning of the new Agricultural Statute. If he will take the trouble to read the 75th, 76th and 77th Sections of the Confederation Act, page 38 Statutes of Ontario, under the heading of *new Electoral Divisions*, he will see that North Hastings is a new Electoral Division, and in the same catalogue with East and West Hastings; therefore if he denies the newness of the one, he must deny the newness of the others, and thus contradict the Statutes.

There are many other fallacies in the communication of "North Hastings," but Mr. Editor I will not now further trespass upon your time and space, but reserve a sufficient quantity of ammunition for the future flights of your Huntingdon correspondent, and in the meantime allow a generous public to decide whether my *proposition* is correctly demonstrated or not.

Yours, respectfully,
MADOC.

Madoc, Oct. 5, 1868.

—Poor Carlotta is beyond hope.

—Hon. Mr. Fisher is gazetted as Judge in New Brunswick.

—Discount on American invoices this week 28 per cent.

—The wife of Hon. Malcolm Cameron died on Friday.

—There was snow in London on Thursday last.

—Shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Montreal on Friday and Saturday.

—John Sides, a farmer of Pickering, committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself.

—Snow fell in Quebec on Wednesday last to the depth of an inch.

—It is said that Mr. Blanchard's chances of re-election in Nova Scotia are very good.

—Russia has the finest hot houses in the world.

—Peat has advanced in Price to $5 50 per ton in Montreal.

—Mining Companies are being formed rapidly in Nova Scotia.

—Sanford Fleming is expected in Ottawa on Friday next.

—Counterfeit four dollar bills on the Niagara District Bank are in circulation.

—Grant receives nearly a thousand letters daily.

—Erastus Corning, jr., has bought the horse George Palmer, $15,000.

—Saratoga has had 60,000 more visitors this season than ever before.

—Something for vaulters to remember—that one good turn deserves another.

—No man can choose his own lot. Real-estate owners should be excepted.

—A paper in the Irish interest is to be started in Montreal.

—Barley sold in Toronto yesterday at $1 42 to $1 45.

—Eight prisoners for the Penitentiary, from Montreal, arrived at Kingston on Monday night.

—Barley has advanced to $1 40 cents per bushel at this market.

—Montreal has offered $500 reward for the detection of the incendiaries in that city.

—The Fall Assizes at Picton opened on Monday.

—The barque 'Wieland,' 640 tons, laden with choice lumber, has left Quebec for Australia.

—The Texas cattle disease is raging in Memphis, and appears to be on the increase.

—"Fenian Colonel Roberts has bought Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 7, Amity street, for $115,000."

—John A. Gerow, of this County, has obtained a second class certificate from the military school.

—Trooper Sylvester Smith, of Belleville, has obtained a certificate from the commander of the cavalry school.

—Mr. Chandler has been appointed to represent New Brunswick on the Intercolonial Railway Commission.

—Four thousand six hundred hogs passed Belleville, on Monday, per Grand Trunk Railway, for Boston.

—Large sums have been subscribed in England, for the Red River sufferers. The Hudson's Bay Company gave £500.

—The St. John (N B) *Globe* says, 'We have had seventeen fine days since the first of May." A Halifax paper says it is the result of confederation.

—The latest news from the Wisconsin hop fields are: One birth in field; one marriage at first sight; and one elopement, with several precincts to be heard from. Hops are 'lively.'

—Joseph Abraham, in a letter to the Picton *Times*, denies that he ever represented himself as an agent of the Prince Edward Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company.

—It is said that C. S. Ross, Esq., formerly of the Commercial Bank, will be Treasurer of the Intercolonial Railway Commission.

—The soundings on the coast of South America, since the late earthquake, are much shallower.

—France is adding 16 iron-clads of various kinds to her present iron-clad fleet, 28 in number.

—The stock of the Merchant's Express Co., a purely Canadian institution is being freely taken.

—The exodus of miners and their families from Cornwall, England, continues, in consequence of the hard times.

—A gentleman boarding at one of the Toronto Hotels, says the *Telegraph*, went to the Provincial Show, but has neither been seen nor heard of since. He had considerable money with him.

A Jealous Father.

A RAILROAD ADVENTURE.

'Katonah,' shouted the brakesman, opening the car door as the train passed before a splendid little station on the Harlem railroad.

I do not know that I should have particularly noticed that we stopped at all, for I had been napping it for some miles; but just as I was casting an inquiring, sleepy look out of the window, and settling myself for another siesta, my attention was attracted by the entrance of a young lady, a way passenger, who, perceiving that the car was well filled, paused before me in evident embarrassment.

I scarcely wish the reader to infer from this that there were no vacant seats; on the contrary, the chair I occupied was selfishly monopolized by my shawl and valise, which had excluded many an occupant, and so the moment I observed the car door open I mentally resolved not to budge an inch; but one glance at the new comer changed my mind.

She was a young lady of exceeding beauty, dressed in the rich and tasty style of the present fashion. Whether it was her genteel aspect or the soft melancholy of her dark impressive eyes I cannot say, but when she ventured, almost timidly, to inquire if the half seat at my side 'was engaged,' I gallantly arose and proffered it to her at once. I must acknowledge I felt somewhat flattered by her preference, for though a young man, and tolerably good looking, I had the sense to perceive there were far better looking men around, who, like me, might have shared their chair with the handsome lady stranger, I half fancied they envied me too, as the fair girl sat plump down, and her dainty form nestled close to my side.

"I fear I have disturbed you," said my companion, in a low tone, sweet voice that thrilled me with its soft cadence.

'Not at all, Miss,' I rejoined with sterotyped politeness. 'I am too happy to oblige you.'

She bowed and smiled in reply, and a short pause ensued, as is usual upon such sudden acquaintanceship. In the meantime the train has started, and we rattled swiftly through the fields and woods, now decked in the lively tint of Spring. The conductor came in, and went through his customary routine of examining the tickets when I perceived that hers was marked for New York, and after some hesitation I said:

'You go to the city?'

'Yes,' she replied with a smile of winning candor; 'I presume you have found that out.'

'I shall keep you company, then,' I observed pleasantly.

'Thank you, sir.'

There was a slight dignity, I thought, in her tone which repelled further familiarity; so, as I am a very modest man, I drew back and said nothing further. On rushed the steam horse upon its iron railway. One more station has been passed, and I was fast relapsing into my former apathy when my lady friend, to my surprise, leaned toward me and whispered—

'I am very timid on the cars.'

'Indeed,' said I, quite charmed with her abruptness. 'You surely are well accustomed to travelling?'

'Perfectly,' she replied with some nonchalance; 'but that is not it exactly. There are so many dreadful accidents on the railroad.'

'Dreadful indeed,' echoed I.

"And," added my companion, with naivete; 'it is unpleasant to travel unattended. I usually have my brother Charlie with me. He is a splendid escort.'

'If you will allow me,' I said quite gallantly, 'I will gladly occupy that position.'

'I am much obliged to you, sir,' replied the young lady, with a grateful glance from her dark orbs, 'yet I am half frightened to think I am accepting the escort of a stranger; not that I fear you, sir; but alas, I have a jealous father.'

'A jealous father,' I repeated, somewhat puzzled and surprised.

'Ah yes,' sighed the young lady, 'it is my misfortune, while having health wealth and almost everything that the heart can wish, to be under the control of a tyrannical old step-father, who treats me oft-times in a most cruel manner, debars me from the society of our sex, shuts me up in the gloom of my chamber, and treats me with pitiless rigor if I do so much as speak to or look at a man.'

'What a monster!' I ejaculated with a face of melodramatic sympathy.

'That is the reason,' she continued, looking around her half fearfully as she spoke, 'that is the reason why I am so diffident about trusting myself to your care, but I did it on one condition.'

'Name it,' I rejoined, charmed and delighted with the strange confidence the young lady was reposing in me,

'That you leave me the instant the cars reach New York.'

I was so bewitched by the beauty and charming insouciance of my quondam friend that I readily gave the required pledge. Apparently quite relieved the young lady threw aside all reserve, and talked and chatted with me in the most pleasant manner possible. It is needless to say that in an hour I had so far advanced in her good graces as to venture to press her hand, and the sweet half coquettish smile that played around the corners of her cherry lips did not seem to disapprove of the liberty I had taken.

"Do you know," said she, as we sat chatting confidentially together, "that I liked your face the first time I saw it."

"It was sympathetic on both sides, then," I whispered, drawing her so near that I could feel her hot breath fan my cheek.

"Yes," she murmured gently withdrawing herself from my glowing embrace, for we had passed through the tunnel, and I taken a lover's advantage and snatched a hasty kiss.

'You are a naughty man—the naughtiest man I ever saw,' she said in a low and tremulous tone. 'If pa should be on the train, what would he say of such proceedings.'

'Never fear, sweet creature,' I rejoined earnestly, 'your cross old father is miles away, and let us improve the present opportunity.'

'Are you aware,' she observed half mischievously, 'that there is another tunnel beyond, a great deal darker too, than the one we have left?'

'I know it,' said I, with a tender glance at my fair enslaver. 'We are drawing near it very fast.'

Once more I placed my arms around the waist of the lady, and wrapped up in the gloom of the tunnel, took sweet pledges from her lips. It was very gratifying to my vanity. All good looking men are vain, you know, I perceived that my lovely companion clung more affectionately to me than before; indeed, I had scarcely time to tear myself from her arms when we emerged once more into broad day light. She had let her veil drop over her face, but I could detect the crimson flush through the fine-net-work of lace. Her voice betrayed much agitation as she whispered:

"I have gone too far with you sir; alas! you have ceased to respect me."

"My sweet charmer," I replied, "let us ever be friends. Give me your name and address."

"My name and address," she responded, "you must never know. I already feel frightened to think how far I have permitted myself to venture with a stranger. Forgive and forget me."

'A flirt—a coquette!'

'No, no,' she returned hurriedly, pressing my hand; 'I am not a flirt, but I dare not—as much as I think of you—let the acquaintance proceed further. Have pity on me—have pity!'

She looked so pleadingly, so entreatingly, with those dark, soft eyes gleaming through the silken meshes of her veil, that I could not persuade myself to be offended with her. At last she reluctantly consented to give her name, and handing me a prettily embossed card I read, 'Kate Darrel, No.—University Place.'

Already I was beginning to share the uncomfortable feeling of my companion as visions of angry papa flourishing a cane over my head rose vividly before my mind's eye, when suddenly Miss Darrel uttered an exclamation, rose from her seat and unceremoniously darted from the car.

I wondered at the ease and dexterity with which she descended, though the car was propelled quite rapidly by horse power, but my wonder and suprise was destined to be considerably increased when, a few minutes afterwards, a thick-set, stern-looking gentleman entered from the side, his eyes inquisitively scanning the face of each lady passenger.

'Halloo!' said he rather gruffly, pausing before me, 'has a young lady been occupying this seat?'

'Yes, sir,' I replied somewhat disconcerted and quite abashed.

'Light jockey, maroon colored-silk and gray travelling cloak?' pursued he interrogatively.

'I believe that was her costume,' I replied, sulkily.

'By Gad! she's given me the slip again!' cried the gentleman, slapping his breeches pocket with much emphasis.

'Given you the slip,' I repeated, a sudden and awful light breaking upon me.

'Yes, the jade is as sharp as a needle.'

'Pray, sir,' said I, with a slight sensation of suffocation, 'may I be so bold as to inquire if you are the father of that young lady?'

'Father, the devil! No, sir, I am a detective.'

'Then,' said I with desperate calmness, 'who is this young lady?'

'Bless my soul, she is Nancy Dacors, the fashionable pick-pocket. By Gad, sir, has she been playing her points on you?'

The detective grinned, and the passengers, gradually comprehending the "situation," smiled provokingly. I did not reply—the intelligence was stunning and mortifying in the highest degree. So my beautiful companion was nothing more than a member of the "swell mob," and I, while flattering myself upon having made a conquest, in reality had been the victim of a cunning and designing deceiver; and well she had played me, for even while I was snatching those dear-bought kisses she had dexterously relieved me of watch and purse, and it may be readily believed that my adventure was not without its moral, or that I was thereafter quite as eager for a RAILROAD FLIRTATION.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer cleans the scalp of dandruff, and allays all unpleasant irritations.

The Woodstock (C. W.) Sentinel says: "It is a generally admitted fact, that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain. Is Sold everywhere.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

At a Public Meeting held in Buffalo a few days since Ex-President Fillmore is reported to have said, that he would do nothing to excite the ire or provoke the hostility of his Canadian neighbours, they were a worthy people, and were for the most part friendly; an immediate outbreak was not to be anticipated, but he would advise his fellow citizens to heed the lessons which history had taught all nations. "In time of peace prepare for war," hence it would be well to have our Northern frontiers well fortified. Is not this a lesson to us to fortify our Southern frontiers! and while doing so would it not be well to fortify ourselves against the attacks of rheumatism, coughs, colds, cholics, bowel complaints, and all other diseases incident to this climate by supplying ourselves with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Can be had of any Medicine Dealer for 25 cts per bottle.

The Chinese embassadors learned to play euchre, and liked it. Civilization will thus break into China.

The servant girls of New York gave a few weeks ago about $30,000 for the Pope's private pocket.

A man in Brattleborough, Vermont, sells his squashes for $100 a load—payable when Seymour and Blair are elected.

A new disease called "swollen tongue," or black tongue," is very prevalent among the cattle in Washington county, Ill.

It is less than six years since the first six miles of railway was open in Minnesoto. It now has four hundred and seventy-four miles in active use.

Brandreth, the pill man talks of writing up his European experiences for the New York Post. His letters will then be from pill-er to post.—Chicago Post.

A Boston paper ventures the opinion that beet sugar is as good as cane sugar, because the difference between beating and caning is merely nominal.

A young gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellowish hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth K—— "it looks like twenty four carrots."

The height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

A clergyman, who was persuaded to look into a ball-room in Saratoga by a lady friend and was then asked what he thought of the scene replied:

"How ill the motion with the music suits!
So Orpheus fiddled, and so danced the brutes."

Belleville Congregational Church.

REV. WILLIAM HAY, MINISTER.
Sabbath Services—Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening 6½. Sunday School, 2½ P. M.
Weekly Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M.
6 SEATS FREE.

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACROSTIC.

Pain Killer is *worth* what it weighs, in gold,
All around the world are its praises told;
It will Cholera cure—scourge of southern climes,
No victim dies, who takes it betimes.
Keep Pain Killer—a true friend by your side,
It will cure Cough or Cold, or Colic beside;
Look out to apply it for Bruise or for Sprain.
Let it once be tried—*'twill be used again!*
Every word I am telling you, Reader, is true,
Remember that Pain Killer is *good for you.*

The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines. 33-1m

European Celebrities.

BISMARCK. The Great Minister and Statesman of Prussia was cured by Radway's Pills. (See letter from the Professor of the Prussian Medical College at Breslau. Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.) Radway's Ready Relief has effected astonishing Cures in all Diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Muscles, &c., in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation, Cramps, Spasms, Strains. Pains and Aches of all kinds are relieved in a few moments, and cured in a few hours. It will prevent the system against Cholera and all malignant Fevers, Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Diptheria, &c.

The Regulating Pills possess the alterative, anti-billious, and disinfectant properties of Mercury, without any of its pernicious attributes. They are prepared in vacuo from concentrated vegetable extracts, and are an absolute specific for all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. They tone the system while relieving the bowels from viscid humors, and control the liver more readily than blue pills or any preparation of quicksilver, or its salts or its oxides.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants.
See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 34-2w

Sick Reader, You are Invited.

To follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the nonprofessional, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in case of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Read This.

ST. CONSTANT, DIST. OF LAPRARIE, May 25, 1868.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggist, next the Courthouse, Montreal:

DEAR SIRS.—When I began using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be glad to confirm. Very respectfully yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.

Physicing Horses.

Many persons physic their horses frequently—especially every spring. This is a great error, and one which has caused the loss of many valuable horses, as physic as it is usually given, often produces inflamation of the bowels which generally proves fatal; it also weakens the horse and thus renders him more liable to disease, or less liable to throw it off—what is required is a medicine which will operate gently upon the bowels, and act upon the liver and lungs, removing all obstructions therefrom, purifying the blood and enabling all the organs to do their work without overtaxing any, which is accomplished by the use of "Darley's Canadian Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it is always safe and certain.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents per package. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing, and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent sliny stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-similie signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, Diptheria, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C W.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS

MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. 18-1yr

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER
MONTREAL, October 14, 1868. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$7 00	@	7 25
Extra	6 75	@	6 90
Fancy	6 00	@	6 10
Welland Canal Superfine	5 10	@	5 15
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	5 10	@	5 40
" " 1 Western Wheat,	5 10	@	5 15
" " 2 " "	4 50	@	4 70
Bag Flour	2 50	@	2 60
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 22½	@	1 25
Spring	1 20	@	0 00
Western	1 17	@	1 19
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 45	@	0 46
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 25	@	1 30
BUTTER—Dairy	0 20	@	0 24
" Store Packed	0 20	@	0 24
ASHES—Pots	5 65	@	5 70
Pearls	5 50	@	0 00
PORK—Mess	24 50	@	00 00
Prime Mess	17 00	@	00 00
Prime	17 00	@	00 00
PEAS	0 97	@	0 98
RYE FLOUR	4 25	@	4 50

Flour—Receipts 50,000 barrels; market dull and lower; sales of Welland Canal at $5 10 to $5 12½; small sales of strong ranging up to $3 40. Grain—Wheat no transactions, rates nominal. Peas—A few sale of car loads at $1 08 for 66 lbs. Provisions generally unchanged. Ashes—Pots rather lower; pearls dull at former rates.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 15.

Greenbacks, buying at	72
" selling at	73
Bank of Upper Canada Bills	60
Silver, buying at	3¾ per c.
" selling at	3¼ "

Gold opened at 137; closed at 137¼.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Oct. 15, 1868.

The receipts of grain since Monday last have been comparatively light, not more than 5000 bushels having been purchased at this market, and prices have considerably fluctuated. Barley has ranged from $1 35 to $1 50. Yesterday it touched $1 50, and up to noon to-day, buyers were offering $1 40 to $1 45. Rye has advanced to 90 cents; for one lot yesterday 93 cents was paid. To-day 83 cts. has been paid and as high as 90 cents. Other grain at quotations. There is a more plentiful supply of beef, which is quoted a shade lower, $5 for hind quarters and $4 to $4 50 for fore quarters. Mutton could be had today for 4 and 5 cents by the quarter. Butter is in good supply, but the prices remain about the same, 18 to 20 cents. The following are our quotations to-day:

FALL WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 15
BARLEY—$1 40 to $1 50
RYE—85 to 90c
OATS—55c to 60c.
PEAS—90c.
BUCKWHEAT—70c to 75c
BEEF—$4 to $5 00.
PORK—$6 to $7.
MUTTON—4c to 6c per pound.
BUTTER—18c to 20c.
EGGS—12c to 15c.
HIDES—$6 50.
SHEEPSKINS—25c to 55c.
TALLOW—Rough 8c to 9c.
POTATOES—40c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$10 to $11.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—No. 1, $7 50 ⅌ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.
CHICKENS, per pair—30c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS—30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c.
TURKEYS—60c to 80c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 14.

Cotton lower.

Flour 5 to 10c lower; receipts 13,400 bbls.; sales 9,100 bbls. at $6 60 to $7 10 for superior state and western; $7 70 to $8 for common to choice extra state; $7 05 to $8 30 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour dull at $6 to $8 25.

Grain—Wheat; receipts 71,900 bus.; sales 80,000 bus. at $1 50 for No 2 spring.

Rye firm; receipts 7,700 bus.; sales 8,000 bus. western at $1 60.

Corn 1c lower; receipts 69,000 bushels; sales 49,000 bus. at $1 15 to $1 18½.

Barley quiet; receipts 39,000 bus.; sales 2,000 bus., state at $2 32½.

Oats dull.

Provisions—Pork firm at $28 90 to $29 for mess.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, October 14.

Stocks strong.
Gold 137.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Joseph Wild, M. A., in the Episcopal Methodist Manse, Belleville, Oct. 7th, Mr. Joseph F. McKenzie, to Miss Hannah Liddell, both of Thurlow.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 7th inst., William T. Whitton, of Seymour, to Miss Mary Totton, of Rawdon.

By the Rev. Joseph Wild, M. A., in the Episcopal Methodist Manse, Belleville, October 13th, Mr. Adalbert E. Bleckman, of New York State, to Miss Mary Farnham, of Canifton.

DIED.

At her father's residence, Canifton Road, on the 9th October, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Thompson, aged 10 years.

At Stirling, on the 12th October, after a short illness, William R. Parker, Esq., aged 44 years.

At Wollaston, on the 28th September, Annie, the beloved wife of John Foster, after an illness of two weeks, aged 39 years and 11 months. Her end was peace.

Wanted,

BY a competent house-keeper, a situation either as Cook or House-keeper. Would have no objection to go to the country. Apply at this office.
Belleville, Oct. 14, 1868. 141-2t 35-1t

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs thus publicly to thank Captain Thomas N. Jenkinson, for saving, at the immediate risk of his own life, Mrs. Sproule and child from being drowned on the 1st inst., an account of which appeared in the *Intelligencer* of the 9th of October.

WM. SPROULE.
Belleville, Oct. 14th, 1868. n-35 1t

Lime, Lime, Lime!

A NEW and improved system of burning lime has been invented, so that

Fresh Lime

Can be had DAILY at MOORMAN'S KILN.

PRICE—12½ cents per bushel at the Kiln, or 15 cents per bushel, delivered anywhere in town.

Orders left at the Hon. Robt. Read's office, or at W. Docter's, opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station, will meet with immediate attention.

The Kiln is situated half a mile north of the Railroad Station.

E. STAPLEY.
Thurlow, Oct. 13, 1868. 35-1m 141-1m

Valuable Property for Sale

IN BELLEVILLE.

1st. Lot No. 19, Bleeker's Grove, upon which there is a large Stone Dwelling House, at present occupied as one of the Ward Schools.

2nd. Lot No. 3—25 feet frontage, immediately adjoining the premises formerly owned by John Hanly, on the north side of Bridge Street.

3rd. Lot No. 24, on George Street, West Belleville, 66 x 165.

For particulars apply to DR. STEWART.
Belleville, Oct. 13, 1868. 141-6t 35-1t

Notice to Tie Contractors.

THE subscribers are prepared to let Contracts for the supply of RAILWAY TIES, required by the Grand Trunk Railway, at all Stations between Kingston and Toronto. Parties desirous of contracting will please address the undersigned, who will furnish full particulars.

J. & R. O'NEILL.
Port Hope, Oct. 9th, 1868. 35-2w

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having claims or demands on the estate of David Roblin, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, deceased, are required forthwith to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the estate are also requested to pay such debts to one of the undersigned.

HECTOR LEAVENS, NATHAN JONES, } *Executors.*
Belleville, Oct. 15, 1868. 35-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE P. Ed. Co. M. Ins. Co., Picton, Oct. 2nd, 1868.

THE members of the PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that Four Assessments have been laid and declared payable on the amount of Premium Notes in force as follows, viz:

2¼ per cent. on the 14th November, 1867.
2 " " 30th December, "
¾ " " 31st " "
1¾ " " 5th April, 1868.

And that the said Assessments, making together the sum of 7 per cent., will require to be paid at my office, on or before the expiration of THIRTY DAYS from the first publication of this notice.

By order,
JOHN TWIGG, Secretary.
(First publication, Oct. 9, 1868.) 34-6t

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

ONTARIO HALL.

FIRST APPEARANCE HERE AFTER AN ABSENCE OF NINE YEARS.

Owing to their Engagements in Toronto, &c., they can

REMAIN ONLY ONE NIGHT.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 24th.



HAVING just returned from a six month's tour in Europe, during which time they gave twenty-eight successful Concerts in the Great St. James' Hall, London; performed at the Crystal Palace on the 6th of January, before an audience of

11,884 Persons,

Also, had the distinguished honor of appearing before the

QUEEN & ROYAL FAMILY.

AT WINDSOR CASTLE;

Would now most respectfully announce their highly popular musical entertainment. They will appear at

Ontario Hall,

ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th.

Admission only 25 cts; Reserved seats 50 cts. Tickets for sale at the Music and Book Stores.

PROF. J. M. BOULARD,
D. G. WALDRON, Agent. Director.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE the west half of Lot No 32, in the 6th Concession of Madoc, close to the recent gold discoveries. Terms liberal, title perfect and free from royalty.

Apply to
EDWARD McGILLIVRAY, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Oct. 10th, 1868. n35-6t
(Madoc *Mercury* insert six times.)

FOR DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
COTTON BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
GO TO

GEORGE COBURN'S,

Next door to Holden's Drug Store.
Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

NEW GOODS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Ready-Made Clothing.

Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.

Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.

W. MEREDITH & Co.

STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept. 28th, 1868.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers manufacture Type Revolving Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

Bed and Platen Power Presses!

FOR

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB!
AND CARD PRINTING.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their New

Railway Printing Press,

Which is especially designed to supply News papers of moderate circulation with a plain but servicable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200, without noise or jar.

The Press occupies 5½ x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight, boxed, 3,600 pounds.

THEIR SINGLE LARGE

Cylinder Hand Printing Machine!

OR COUNTRY PRESS!

Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out of town Office.

It is designed to run by hand at a speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost EVERY ARTICLE required for LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC or COPPER PLATE PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, ELECTRO-TYPING and STEREOTYPING, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Galleys, New Compositors' Stands, Cabinets of new designs and of all sizes, Standing Galleys, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c., &c.

Blanketing and Type of our own importation, and made expressly for our newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A NEW CATALOGUE, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their books, with descriptions for putting up, working, &c., can be had on application.

R. HOE & CO., New York and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement, displayed as above, three times in their *weekly paper, with this note, but not without,* any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for *four times the amount of their bill,* which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.
July 23d, 1868. 35-8t

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most easonable terms.

☞ All claims promptly settled.

OFFICE—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.
Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43D 19w1y

LANDS IN MARMORA

FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con. Marmora.
West half Lot No. 1, 9th " "

Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS, Montreal, or
AND'W THOMSON, Belleville
October 5, 1868. 133-3t 35tf

To Blacksmiths.

250 TONS best English NEWCASTLE Smiths Coal. This article is far superior to American.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug. 6, 1868. 82 1m-d. 25 3m-w

HEAVY WINTER GOODS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

ANNOUNCE THE DELIVERY OF THEIR WINTER STOCK.

New Winceys, LOCHNAGAR TWILLS, FRENCH REPPS, LUXEMBURGS, EPINGLES, AND FANCY DRESS STUFFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

New Wool Shawls, IN BOTH GLASGOW AND PAISLEY MAKE.

New Mantle Cloth, IN ONDULI, MONCHELI, SILVER PLUSH, RUSSIA SEAL, TERRY, &c., &c., &c.

New Damasks, CARPETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, &c.

To meet the wants of their increasing Family Trade,

GEO. RITCHIE & Co's

Stock is MUCH LARGER and MORE VARIED this Fall than any former season.
Belleville, October 9th, 1868. 34-tf

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with

ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL

of the BEST QUALITY, and in

SPLENDID ORDER,

AT REFINERS' PRICES.

R. HOLDEN & Co.

Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108

TO THE TRADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,

which have been

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

in the

BEST MARKETS OF EUROPE!

and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.

R. HOLDEN & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 2rd, 1868. 29

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

M. LAFERTE

IS

IS NOW SELLING OFF the REMAINING

PORTION OF

HIS DRY GOODS SAVED AT

☞ THE LATE FIRE. ☜

THE WHOLE OF THE GOODS MUST BE

SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

CALL AND GET

CHEAP BARGAINS.

☞ Directly opposite the Penitentiary Shoe Store, Front Street.
Belleville, May 7th, 1868. 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, will, at its next meeting, pass a By-Law to establish a road across part of Lot Sixteen and all of Seventeen, in the fourteenth concession of the Township.

ANDREW GLASS, Township Clerk.
Rawdon, Sept. 12, 1868. 33-4t

G. A. CARSON, M. D.,

OF WHITBY,

WILL be at the Anglo-American Hotel, in Belleville, on the second Tuesday, and at Chard's Hotel, in Stirling, on the second Wednesday of each month, where he will be most happy to wait on all who may visit him professionally. 24tf

WANTED.

A BOY from 15 to 17 years old, to work among cows on a Dairy Farm. He must understand milking. Also a small girl wanted. Inquire at the INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.
Belleville, Aug. 4, 1868. 35-tf

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the under signed about the 1st of July last, a brown Mare Colt, two years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WILSON, Jr.
Hungerford, 1st con. lot 2, October 1st. 1868. 33-3w

WANTED.

A MAN to work on a farm. Must be unmarried, and acquainted with all kinds of farming work. Apply at the office of Messrs. DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers, Belleville.
Belleville, Sept. 19, 1868. 30w

$680 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SIX HUNDRED and EIGHTY DOLLARS to any person whose will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
R. H. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to remove doubts to the Rights of the Bondholders of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, to the surplus of the funds paid, or to be paid in the Court of Chancery, under the Act 29 vic cap 79, after providing for payment of rights of way and depot grounds, and to provide for the distribution thereof among such Bondholders.

MORRIS & SMITH, Solicitors for applicants
Toronto, Sept. 22nd 1868. 33-6w

R. NEWBERY,

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,

BELLEVILLE.

ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of WILLIAM HALL, An Insolvent.

SALE OF LANDS by AUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the powers vested in me as Official Assignee, I, the undersigned, will sell by Public Auction, at my Office, No. 5 Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto, on

Wednesday, the 13th of January,

A. D 1869, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all the interest of the Insolvent in the following lands. All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, composed as follows:

No. 1. The west half of Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Elzevir, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario.

No. 2. The west half of Lot No. 16, in the 8th Concession of the said Township of Elzevir.

No. 3. The west half of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Elzevir.

No. 4. The west half of the east half of Lot No. 17, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the said County of Hastings.

W. T. MASON, Official Assignee.
Dated at Toronto, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1868. 34-13t

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* office.

FALL. 1868. FALL.

GRAND ARRIVAL

AND OPENING OF

FALL

AND

WINTER GOODS

J. MUIR & Co.

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of the great portion of their FALL and WINTER Stock of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, &C.

We will show this season the Largest and Cheapest Stock in both Departments.

Our New Styles will be fully equal to CUSTOM WORK, being purchased in the

Montreal, Western & American Markets.

We have determined this season to make our Establishment more fully and completely

A GENERAL

OUTFITTING EMPORIUM.

Our CANADIAN GOODS

IN

Cardigan Jackets,
Drawers,
Shirts.
Half-hose, &c.

WILL BE FOUND VERY COMPLETE.

We have established communications with New York houses to furnish us with

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Gent's Paper Collars, Fancy Ties,

SCARFS & BOWS.

We will receive shortly a new and beautiful assortment of

GAITERS, BALMORALS,

Fancy Slippers, &c.,

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

We also have a large and fine Stock of

TRUNKS,

THE BEAUTIFUL

Saratoga, Monitor, Jenny Lind, &c

☞ We will offer the above Goods at the Lowest possible Prices.

J. MUIR & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 14th, 1868. 31

1868.

AUTUMN CIRCULAR.

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

HAVE now open the greater portion of their Fall Imports, just received from Manchester, Eng., (per Str. *Hibernian*,) and the leading American and Canadian markets.

Special attention is directed to our

DRESS GOODS!

which are of the Latest Style and Newest Material.

FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DRESS BUTTONS!

JET, PEARL, SILK, SATIN, &c., &c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

TWILLED & PLAIN WINCEY, for goring.

NEW PRINTS!

BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAKE.

Cottons!

CARPETS!

TAPESTRY, UNION, 2 ply & 3 ply Imperial.

FLANNELS!

TWEEDS.

SCOTCH and CANADIAN, patterns very choice.

WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

DRAWERS, SHIRTS and VESTS, Canadian Manufacture.

COTTON BAGS!

COTTON YARN.

WHITE, BLUE, ORANGE AND RED.

We also commenced to notice our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

which will be found replete with everything in the line.

TEAS.

BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN AND JAVA.

SUGARS, &c.

Belleville, Sept. 17, 1868. 31

NOTICE.

Office P. Ed. Co. Mut. Ins. Co. Picton, 20th Aug., 1868.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of this Company have been given to understand that a person calling himself *Joseph Abrahams* is going through the County of Prince Edward, and representing to be a duly authorised Agent thereof:

THIS COMPANY desire to inform the Inhabitants of this and the adjoining Counties, that the said *Joseph Abrahams* is not now nor ever was an Agent thereof.

LEWIS B. STINSON, President.
JOHN TWIGG, Secretary.
33-5m

Paddy to his Mistress.

Arrah, Kitty, I love you to madness,
  I swear by this cross o'er and o'er—
If you let me, I'll kneel down with gladness,
  And your beautiful self I'll adore;
The ancient we're tould by Herodotus,
  Used to worship cowld statues of stone,
Then surely less guilty and odd it is,
  To worship the rale flesh and bone.

When Paris loved Leda's fair daughter,
  (Oh, he was the broth of a boy,)
Away from her husband he brought her
  To lofty and wide-streeted Troy;
But I don't intend for to carry
  You over the ocean for to roam—
But, darlin,' I'd ask you for to marry,
  And be queen of your own little home.

You tell me wait till the Shrovetide,
  But to waste time, you know, is a sin,
And always in summer the love-tide
  Far stronger and warmer sets in.
Och! look at the birds in the bushes,
  O how each has a husband though coy;
Then, Kitty, away with your blushes,
  And make sure of your own little boy.

Correspondence.

From Mill Point.

To the Editor of The Intelligencer.

MILL POINT, Oct. 5th, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—The writer being aware of the great interest you take in all matters pertaining to Belleville and its neighbourhood, takes the liberty of sending you for publication, the following in regard to this stirring little village.

Leaving Belleville on Saturday afternoon by the steamer *John Greenway*, which by the way, under the management of the enterprising proprietor, Capt. Porte, is working up a trade between the several ports on the bay and our town, that cannot but result in considerable advantage to our merchants. This idea was impressed upon us during the trip down the bay. The number of passengers on board was quite large, while the great quantity of parcels, baskets, barrels of salt, &c., shewed that the people who patronize the boat do not come to Belleville for nothing. We were informed by the captain that the season so far has been quite successful, eighty and 100 people coming to Belleville on one trip. We hope to see this little steamer long continue to flourish on our waters. After enjoying a delightful trip of some two hours and a half down our bay—which although beautiful at all times, is doubly so at this season of the year when the foliage along its shores is covered with the variegated hues of Autumn—we arrived at Mill Point.

The prosperous condition of this village is in the main due to the indomitable energies of that enterprising firm, the Messrs. Rathbun & Son, who since their purchase of the Bogart Mill in our town, may be said to have created a bond of,—shall we call it affinity, between the two places, which we trust will result in mutual advantages. The extensive steam saw mill at Mill Point owned by these gentlemen, is in excellent running order, and may be said to be a model of what a mill should be.—The Messrs. Rathbun, understand the advantage of system, and also of having the right men in the right place; consequently everything connected with the establishment goes along like clock work.

The following particulars will give your readers an idea of the extent of the enterprise of these gentlemen. They refer to the Mill Point establishment, which is the headquarters of the firm. Two hundred and fifty men are employed by them in the different capacities of carpenters, waggon makers, blacksmiths, shipwrights, sawyers of lumber, lath and heading, teamsters, harness makers, tailors, gardeners, foremen, &c., &c., to whom is paid about fifteen hundred dollars for wages weekly. Also they own house accommodation for 55 families, worth at least a yearly rental value of $2,000. Last year was manufactured, twelve million feet of lumber, one and three quarters million heading, and over two million lath, besides a large quantity of pickets and shingles. In the month of September this season, 1,864,000, feet of lumber was cut. They have shipped this season, already, about 20 million feet of lumber, as well as large quantities of lath, heading, pickets, shingles, &c., &c. In the ship yard where 20 men are employed, 3 vessels have been built, one old one *rebuilt*, and the fourth new one (intended for the Bay trade) is at present on the stocks.

The firm are also owners of three vessels and one steam tug, constantly employed in their shipping trade. A large store owned by them, containing all the requirements of the workmen and their families, is in full operation in the village.

The principal employees of the firm are W. R. Aylesworth, P.L.S., who attends to everything concerning land matters, &c.; Tobias Butler, Superintendent of Shanty and River Business; John Drewry, head Book-keeper and Cashier; M. H. Williams, Manager of Store and Paymaster; H. B. Sherwood, Superintendent of General business; W. McCrary, Millwright, and Superintendent of repairs, &c., in this mill, as well as the Belleville mill, and a third one owned by Messrs. Rathbun, on the Salmon River; James Whitton, Head Engineer; Thomas Roach and Anseline Bruillette, Head Sawyers; J. B. Benson, in charge of yard, shipping, &c; Charles Dryden, Purchaser of Horses, Cattle, &c.; John Young, in charge of the lath, heading, and picket mills, while the whole concern is under the immediate supervision of E. W. Rathbun, the junior partner and general business manager of this enterprising firm, who have in full operation two steam and one water-power mill, containing altogether 249 saws, besides those used in the manufacture of edging, butting, lath and heading.

Quite a number of new dwellings are in course of erection in the village, evincing unmistakeable signs that the place is "going ahead." The Mill Pointers feel very much elated over the prospect of having a new church, which is at present rapidly approaching completion. Beautifully situated on the brow of the hill which slopes to the bay, and upon which the village is situated; it will be quite an acquisition to the place. As it is the only church in the village, the people feel quite proud of it. The ladies of Mill Point, not to be behind hand in the examples set them by those of other towns and villages, and feeling that it was but due on their part to render any assistance in their power towards defraying the expenses incident to building the new church, met in solemn conclave on Saturday last, and organized themselves into a sewing society. There being no short hand reporters present that your correspondent is aware of, he was unable to obtain any full account of the proceedings, but learns that Mrs. E. W. Rathbun was duly installed as President; Mrs. Drewry, Vice President; Miss Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer. A deputation was also appointed to canvass the place, to the end that their funds may be increased.

On Sunday morning we had the pleasure of attending worship in the very prettily situated Indian Church—about a mile from the village. A very able discourse was delivered by the Rev. G. A. Anderson, the Rector, on the subject of "Confirmation," which beautiful and very impressive rite of the Church of England, was to be administered in the church on the following Tuesday, by the Lord Bishop of Ontario. There were quite a number of the dusky brethren in attendance, all very cleanly and neatly attired, who listened with marked attention, to the discourse of the rev. gentleman. The choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Anderson, favored us with some choice music.

During the evening, we went to "meeting" in the school house. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sing, who preached a very excellent sermon, but during the delivery of which we were not a little disturbed, by the sonorous sounds emanating from the nasal organs—or in other word, the "snores" of some present, who were inviting the embraces of the drowsy god. They were suddenly brought to the "right about," however, by the very modest request of the minister, that they would be so kind as to defer their woonings "in that line" until "church was out. The gentle hint was effective, for with the exception of the voice of the speaker, "silence reigned supreme" until meeting was over.

W.

From a New Brunswick Correspondent.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been reminded by the punctual arrival of *The Intelligencer*, that I promised to keep you posted with the events that may be transpiring in this portion of the world. It may be of some benefit to your readers to learn, or be reminded of the fact, that there is a large portion of this mundane sphere lying to the east of Belleville. People are apt to get into their heads the idea that the place of their nativity is the centre of the civilized world, and though there may be other cities and towns in existance, yet they are comparatively *slow*, even though they do happen to be rather better than half civilized. It is just possible that in this respect the inhabitants of your thriving town, form no exception to the general rule. Now there are—whether your readers believe it or not—several large cities between them and the Atlantic, and if education, religion, civilization, flourishing cities, populous towns, smiling villages, comfortable homes, and a fair proportion of wealth bring us within the confines of the world, we are not so far beyond its limits as many of you westerns imagine. Indeed, having had some experience in almost all the inhabited and some of the uninhabited portions of the Dominion, I have come to the decided conclusion that the whole Paradise of British North America, is not confined within the limits of the Province of Ontario. There are many enjoyable comforts, and even advantages down east, which you do not possess, vastly superior though you imagine your country to be. But you have to travel a long way to reach them. I shall therefore endeavor to give your readers a few "notes of my journey eastward." These I shall endeavor to render as interesting as I possibly can.

I left your active flourishing town by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and reached Kingston as usual "behind time." Regarding this old fashioned city I need make but few remarks Your readers, thanks to numerous holiday excursions are pretty well acquainted with it, both by report and observation. A stranger visiting Kingston and taking a view of the city, cannot help coming to the conclusion that something has gone wrong. After a while he will find out that it is a little too large. This may seem a strange assertion, but it is true. Kingston took a mushroom growth when it was the seat of Government. And when the ruling powers moved away, many of their parasites followed. Perhaps this last mentioned class was no great loss to the city. But their presence helped to swell the population and they spent some money there; and you know people and money are both necessary to make a flourishing city. At present the trade is not sufficiently extensive to keep the city up to what it formerly was, and were it not for the Garrison and the Penitentiary, the number of the inhabitants would be considerably less. I dare say some of the Kingstonians would not be pleased should they happen to see these remarks, but I can't help that, if I say anything I must tell the truth, and besides it is a good thing for people to learn what others think of them once in a while; even though it may not be very flattering it helps to keep down their pride. I must, however, admit that they are hospitable and kind, and there is an air of comfort and stability about their well-furnished stone mansions which indicates a strong probability that the city may last during the lives of the present generation. I also noticed some improvements about the buildings of Queen's University which show that Principal Snodgrass and the other governors have determined not to abandon their claims to their own proper share of the Upper Canada University endowment, and that they purpose to continue to furnish Central Canada with one of the very best schools of literary and professional training in the Dominion. The collection of geological and zoological specimens renders the Museum well worthy of a visit from the learned and the curious A numerous collection of shells from the Indian seas is particularly interesting, from the fact that they have been contributed by a former *alumnus* of the University—a Canadian, and now one of the Church of Scotland's missionaries in India. Along with the shells, &c., appears a small Hindoo idol. I forgot to ask the learned Principal to what class, order, or family of the animal productions of India it belongs. This is a question which may yet test the knowledge or puzzle the inventive genius of some incipient Darwin during his University course.

But I have lingered too long around the classic Halls of my *Alma mater*, and I must now hurry away to the steamer, which in due time carries us into the lovely scenery of the Thousand Islands. The morning was unfortunately not favourable for viewing all the beauties of the landscape. A thick fog had settled down upon the river, and prevented us from seeing any great distance off. As we glided down the smooth waters, and passed one Island after another, clothed in all the beauty of their glorious green, enough was revealed to cause every appreciative mind to feel or express the wish, that Old Sol would break through the bank of mist, and display all the treasures of that gorgeous beauty which lay hidden in the obscurity beyond our ken. But our desires were of no avail. Darker and still darker became the misty cloud, and more contracted the circle of our view, the farther onwards we went. It was a welcome relief when we were summoned away from chagrin and disappointment outside, to a good substantial breakfast inside. It is a strange fact—but still a fact, which holds good with the great majority of men, that no matter how ethereal, or far off our thoughts may be, the sound of a gong, about meal time, instantly recalls them, and reminds us forcibly of the wants of the inner man. The important duties of breakfast being attended to, out we go once more into the fog, which soon became so thick, that we cast anchor in the river to wait until it should clear away. After a time we moved slowly and cautiously along, until at length the air became so clear, that we caught a faint glimpse of a few struggling rays, which forced themselves down as if to cheer us in our gloom, with the assurance, that far away beyond the region of the clouds, where the mists and darkness of the earth cannot reach, the sun was marching on as majestically, and shining as brightly as ever.

In due time we reached Brockville, a thriving little town with a population somewhere in the neighbourhood of 4000. Here I halted for a day or two, and spent the time in viewing the lions and enjoying myself in various ways. If the number of churches is any criterion of the state of religion, the inhabitants of Brockville must be a very superior class, for there are no less than eight or nine churches. Several of them, viz: the Roman Catholic, the Scottish Kirk, and the Wesleyan Methodist, are very substantial stone buildings; and I understand that the congregations worshipping in them, are in a prosperous condition, as are also others in the town. The place boasts of several flourishing factories and good mercantile houses. In course of time I left the hospitable mansion of good old Judge Malloch, who was just starting on his circuit, and bidding farewell to the ambitious little town, I started for Montreal by the Grand Trunk, *behind time* of course. This journey, with a short description of Montreal, Quebec, and the Gulf Ports, I must reserve for the future, as I have already occupied too much of your valuable space.

Yours, &c., VOX.

Newcastle, N. B. Sept. 23rd, 1868.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Madoc Gold Region.

DEAR SIR,—It unfortunately happens that of the many parties who of late have visited the Madoc District, with a view of ascertaining its resources as a mining territory, most, if not all, have returned therefrom not only without embarking in any operations, but actually doubtful of there being any prospect of it proving at all productive in mining for gold or silver. As you are very justly credited with being an earnest and friendly promoter of the development of the mining resources in the District referred to, I feel encouraged to ask a space in the columns of your paper for the insertion of this communication, with a view of at least drawing public attention to the existing state of things, and with the hope perhaps the parties chiefly interested will before it is too late, bestir themselves to take proper measures whereby the confidence of Canadians generally, and others may be assured not only in the realities of all those valuable reports and discoveries recently made of rich mining points, but also that strangers visiting Madoc and vicinity, with a view of investing their capital, may be protected from fraud.

Having visited Madoc on several occasions, and my last visit being of a very recent date, I am enabled from a personal point of view to at least express what in my humble judgment may be suggestions bearing on the subject, and which if carried into effect, will at least have the merit of honesty of purpose and a desire to promote the true and best interests of all parties concerned in the premises.

I would first refer to the great importance of the immediate establishment of a local Mining Board at the village of Madoc, (it being a central point at present). While in Madoc last week, I availed myself of the occasion to speak on the subject to such of the business men in that village, with whom I happened to be personally acquainted, and the general tone appeared to be quite favourable to the movement, so much so that on the day of my departure it was understood a preliminary meeting of the leading parties in the municipality, would at once be convened with a view of its establishment.

Some parties may possibly take exceptions to this course, on the ground that at the present time mining operations at Madoc are in a state of depression, and I suppose this really is the principal objection likely to be raised thereto, but the more depression the greater the necessity for activity. If the general idea adopted of the precious metals abounding in the Madoc District, be practically correct, By the formation of this Mining Board, the following advantages will likely result.

1st. A resident manager and general correspondent who will be in possession of all reports as to the general progress in mining operations in the district, and the various propeties in the market for sale, and their respective real marketable value.

2nd. A room in the village for the free use of strangers, wherein can be obtained reliable information, and also access to the printed geological reports of Canada, and the different journals on mining.

3rd. Parties owning lands will be enabled thereby to bring their properties before the notice of the public, and deal direct with purchasers, instead of being duped as heretofore to grant leases, and refusals of their whole lands, or large portions thereof to individuals without a dollar in their pockets, wherewith to even develope the same, saying nothing as to their ability to purchase, and who having clogged the title of the land by the registry of the agreement for sale, or other instrument, leave the unfortunate owner in a far worse position than they found him, and to afterwards clear his title as best he may be able; and principally the operations of the Board will have a tendency, if properly managed, to assist incomers and strangers in the judicious investment of capital, and to inspire in the Madoc mining the confidence generally of the public.

I presume from the feeling manifested on the subject when I last left Madoc, and hereinbefore referred to, some active steps have ere this been taken in the course of obtaining this really desirable object by holding the preliminary meeting referred to, preparatory to calling a mass meeting of the parties in the district generally interested in mining operations therein, and electing members and forming a Provisional Board in the interm till they can be incorporated.

All the expense attendant thereto will be very light indeed to each party, supposing anything like fair encouragement is given.

Among the many acts of usefulness to be derived from the board in question, may be mentioned the preparation of a printed pamphlet, similar in character and detail to those already published in California, Colorado, and other places in the United States, affording in itself a brief Geological history of the Madoc and Hastings Mining District, and the actual advantages of the country over other mining territories in the way of roads and access by rail and stage.

The Americans as it is well known, excel in what is termed writing up their country and its different points, and to understand the success thereof, and of general efforts made by them in that way, we have only to read the various journals of the day, shewing what can be accomplished by human energy and perseverance. Some very few years ago that part of the United State territory, on and in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, was even worse than a wilderness, and witness the programme now in course.

Colorado is from an American point of view, the great fountain of mineral wealth, and we would suppose upon reading the accounts published, the production therefrom of precious metals were not only *ad infinitum*, but that the land was more than flowing with milk and honey.

In a pamphlet recently published at Denver City, in Colorado, (a copy of which was by a friend kindly forwarded to me,) every imaginable resource of the country is produced in the strongest colour, and although Canadians may be sluggish in adopting the plans and procedures of our friends across the lake, they cannot be blind to the fact that the distribution broad cast over the land of some thousands of copies of such publications are a powerful adjunct, to any country in the promotion of the settlement of the same, of the investment of capital therein, and its general prosperity and future acquired wealth.

From the most reliable reports from Colorado, there is really nothing to prove their quartz rock to be richer in its gold bearing than the Madoc formation. The recent discoveries in Madoc and Marmora, (if the reports thereof are not exagerated) additional to the exceeding richness proved of the Richardson mine, all seem to tell us we have not only in our own Province, but in the Madoc gold mining region itself, all Eldorado in fact whereby wealth of even greater magnitude than found in Colorado, may be had if sought for with any reasonable part of the perseverance manifested in the latter territory, and especially where life and prosperity, instead of being guarded by the bowie-knife and revolver, and subject to the Judical Tribunal of a Lynch Executive, are under the protection of British law, exercised in the hands of those who have the power, as also the will to make it effective.

I intended to have embodied herein certain extracts from a letter recently received from Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey, imparting some valuable suggestions as to the various modes of saving the gold and separation thereof from the sulphurets in the process of amalgamation, as also his remarks on the Nova Scotia rocks; but having trespassed to this unreasonable extent I feel it would be exercising too much not only the patience of yourself, but also of your compositors, to extend further these already too lengthy remarks, and I will therefore leave it to some future occasion, when the example of effort afforded by those resident in your county will be an encouragement to others, as well as myself, to give the reading public evidence thereof, and to none will the pleasure be greater than to

Yours respectfully,
ONTARIO.

Sept. 30, 1868.

The members of Prince of Orange Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 339, met in secret session last evening, at Military Hall in the Bowery, New York. They received some new disciples, pronounced against Fenianism in any form, or under any guise, and resolved to do all in their power to promulgate the dcctrines of the Protestant religion. Preliminary arrangements were also made for a proper observance of Guy Fawkes, Day, the 5th of November.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Sabbath School Convention which met at St. Catharines this week, elected the following officers:—President, D.W. Beadle, St. Catharines; Treasurer, Hon. J. McMurrich, Toronto; General Secretary, Rev. M. Millard, Toronto; Minute Secretaries, Rev. A. Sutherland, Yorkville; Geo. Bell, Clifton; J. Wood, Brantford; H. E. Parsons, Toronto; S. S. Martin, Toronto. Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. B. Benson, St. Catharines; John Paton, Kingston; Rufus Holden, M. D., Belleville; Rev. F. H. Marling, Toronto; Rev. John Alexander, Montreal; John Macdonald, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Crooker, Toronto; R. J. Walker, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Richardson, Toronto; E. N. Thomas, County of Ontario.

At the Bruce Assizes, held in Walkerton last week the Hon. Justice Adam Wilson presiding, John Hoag was tried and found guilty of murdering a German by the name of Neibecker last winter, and sentenced to be hung on the 15 of December. Hoag is 20 years of age, stands 5 feet 6 inches in height, is well built, and stands firm on his legs; his hair is black in colour, thick and cut quite short. He wore short moustache, but no whiskers. His forehead is rather low, inclined to be narrow, and slightly receding. He chewed tobacco with great relish during the trial, and was constantly spitting. He chose to be his own counsel, made offensive faces at the jurymen, and heard the death sentence with the greatest composure. When he was taken back to the cell, he said he did not doubt being hanged, but 3 months was a d——d long time to wait. After conviction he confessed the crime, which he said was commited by him and another man whose name he did not know, for the purpose of securing $100 that Neibecker had in his possesion.

WOOL CARDING!

THE undersigned will in a few days have his New Factory in operation in the Town of Belleville, on the site formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Reed, where he will open business with the

Latest Improved Machinery.

He would say to all those who manufacture their wool, that he is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING!

In the best possible manner, and as follows The wool will be passed through a Single Carding Machine, winding it around a lap drum, when a certain amount is on the drum a signal is given by a bell; from thence it is taken in the form of a sheet, and reversed on the apron of the second Carding Machine and made in rolls or roving. This manner of carding makes an even mix, cards better, and the rolls or roving is of equal size. He will also do custom Fulling, Cloth Dressing, Pressing, Spinning, Weaving, and manufacture Wool by the yard.

With his long experience in the business, and the advantage of the latest improved machinery, he fancies that he will not fail to give the best satisfaction.

He would further call the attention of the public to his

DOMESTIR SPINNER

for the noble and speedy manner in which it does its work. It will spin from rolls at the rate of 40 knots, and of roving 90 knots per hour. It repeats the same amount of rolls, roving and twist, this prevents cloth from cockling in the fulling; it spins on the bobbin ready for the shuttle, reels, doubles and twists. All necessary changes to spin fine or coarse, and to twist warp or filling.

The undersigned will manufacture wool in roving for customers. He will run his establishment by steam and water power, so that the drouth will not prevent him from working six days in each week.

Parties wishing to purchase a Spinner can see one at work by calling on the undersigned.

JOHN LAZIER.

N. B.—To accommodate those who come to the Market with wool, the subscriber will receive wool for the Factory in the building adjoining the Police Office, over the Butter Market. J. L.

Belleville, May 28, 1868. 15-tf

GET YOUR SUPPLIES

AT

N. McARTHUR'S,

GROCERY,

Provision and Liquor Store,

Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR

HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.

☞Call and see an old friend.

N. McARTHUR.

Belleville, April 16, 1868. 296d w10

CRUCIBLES,

Muffles, Scorifiers,

ROASTING DISHES, AND

FURNACES, of 3 Sizes,

FOR SALE AT THE

BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY
STORE.

The above are of

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE,

And may be relied on to stand all require of them.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, April, 1868.

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES

SELLING for CASH.

TEAS

AT VARIOUS PRICES!

OLD FASHIONED

BONNETS & HATS!

5 CTS. EACH!

AT

F. HACKETT'S STORE.

T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, May 20, 1868. 14-tf

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE

Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 86

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1868, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, Sept. 1st, A.D. 1868.

29.2m WILLIAM BAKER.

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

FOR SALE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

I WILL SELL my Wharf and Storehouses in West Belleville to a company for the purpose of putting up elevators and for storage and shipping grain.

A combination having been formed which appears to work against your interest in selling your grain, you now have a chance to obtain a suitable place where a warehouse can be erected at which four vessels can load at the same time.

If arrangements are made I will get out the timber this winter, and arrange so you can have store room for 75,000 or 100,000 bushels of grain by next harvest, so that you can sell, hold, or ship, as may best suit your purpose.

My price is $7,000, cash down, and $1,000 stock in the company.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1868. 30-tf 109-tf

Mill Property for Sale.

THE large Stone Saw Mill, capable of turning out 80,000 feet of Lumber every 24 hours, now in complete working order, together with about three acres of land, boarding house and out houses, lumber docks, piers and booms, situate in Belleville; together with limits, and 150 tons of hay now cut for winter use.

The above is a desirable property for persons wishing to invest capital in the lumber trade.

My object in selling is to close up business.

Apply to
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 24. 1868. d97 w28

REMOVAL

TO THE

NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

CHAINS, JEWELLRY,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,

&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG.

Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

Dominion Bakery,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MEAGHER'S GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

FRONT-ST., BELLEVILLE.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which they have received since commencing business in Belleville, and trust to merit a continuance of the same.

They keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Biscuits, Crackers, Tea Cakes,

Bread, Confectionary, &c.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

BREAD DELIVERED to any part of the Town.

WATSON & DEACON.

Belleville, May 20, 1868. 17

Insolvent Act of 1864--65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of RICHARD LENOARD LAZIER, *An Insolvent.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of December next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts

And at the same time the undersigned Official Assignee, will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings.

R. L. LAZIER, Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, this 25th day of September, 1868. 33-2m.

Insolvent Act of 1864-65.

Province of Ontario. County of Hastings. In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of JACOB BROOKS, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Wednesday the second day of December next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

And at the same time the undersigned official Assignee will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville.

JACOB BROOKS, Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 23d day of September, 1868. 32-2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JEHIEL HAWLEY, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a consent by his creditors, to his discharge, and a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

The undersigned Assignee will, at the same time, apply to be discharged from the office of Assignee herein.

Belleville, 21st September, A D. 1868.

J. HAWLEY, Insolvent.
32-2m
GEO. D. DICKSON, Assignee.
32-2t

Improved Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 8, and the North East quarter of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 150 acres, 120 of which are cleared, well fenced with cedar rails, and under good cultivation. There are upon the premises a good frame barn and shed, and a comfortable log house, well watered, and a young and thriving orchard. This farm lies about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Tweed, and will be sold reasonable. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT.

Hungerford, May 27, 1868. 15-tf

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec, 24, 1867. 47wly

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the conveyance to Clarissa, wife of Charles Wilkins, of lot No. 38, and the East half of lot No. 37, in the second Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings by the late Hon. R. C. Wilkins, and to enable her to convey the same in fee simple free from encumberances, and for other purposes

CHARLES WILKINS.

Belleville, August 18, 1868. 27-2m.

REMOVAL.

MISS FRITH

WOULD respectfully announce that she has removed her

Millinery Establishment!

To the shop 3 doors east of the corner formerly occupied by her, and directly opposite the Post Office, where she will be happy to see her old customers, and as many new ones as will favor her with a call. She expects shortly a fresh and complete supply of Millinery Goods of every description, which she will furnish at reasonable rates, and in a style to give satisfaction.

H. FRITH.

Belleville, Aug. 13, 1868. w26

MESSRS.

WALLBRIDGE & SCHOLES,

HAVING entered into co-partnership and purchased the stock of the late Robert Wallbridge, will continue the business at the old stand, Front Street, where they shall be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

Their Stock of choice

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

is very complete, and well worth the attention of consumers.

Special care taken in delivering goods promptly to all parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLBRIDGE.
WILLIAM H. SCHOLES.

Belleville, April 13, 1868. 9tf

MRS. F. JAMES'

NEW GALLERY!

MRS. F. JAMES has opened her new and splendid double sky-light Gallery in Neilson's Hall, where she will be happy to see her friends in Town and Country. They can rely upon her Photographs being better than any taken in the County, as her sky-light is very superior, it being an entirely new arrangement. Parties wishing Photographs from Mrs. A. James' old negatives can get them, as she holds all the old negatives.

Please call and see the rooms, as she has the best arrangements in Ontario for taking all the late styles of Photographs.

Life size Photographs taken at from three to eight dollars.

Children taken instantaneously.

☞ Call and see them.

Belleville, August 20, 1868. 27w

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT:
L. B. STINSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
W. A. RICHARDS.

DIRECTORS:
H. A. McFAUL, JAMES CAVAN,
JAS. JOHNSON, N. S. DEMILL,
WM. DELONG.

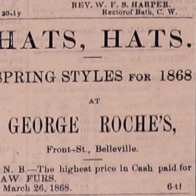
DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.

R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), *in Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, June 15, 1868. 36-1y



STOP AND SEE!

THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Earnestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.

☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.

Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine, Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly Apothecaries Hall, M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Charters & Webster. 30-1y

Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption in Canada.

MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption accomplished in my person by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night, and between the raking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep; by these miseries as well as the loss of appetite I was so reduced that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time, but finding no relief, I tried different receipts, but all without any good effect, Squire Peterson of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once, with the pills; so soon as I commenced using it I began to get better and when I had finished this complement the Cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lungs, chills, sweating, &c., left me; and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the Remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public, that they may be aware of the peculiar virtues of this truly wonderful Indian Remedy.

PETER C. V. MILLER.

Ernestown, County of Lennox and Addington, C. W.

To all whom it may come,—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person—and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any other statement made by him.

REV. W. F. S. HARPER.
30-1y Rector of Bath, C. W.

HATS, HATS.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1868

AT

GEORGE ROCHE'S,

Front-St., Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in Cash paid for RAW FURS.

March 26, 1868. 6-tf

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS

OR TONICO REALE.

Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

☞The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
12w&3d-6m 26 Hospital Street, Montreal

FLINDALL'S

Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39wly

JOHN W. BROWN.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

FORREST & LOZO'S

ROYAL

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES

BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Grace and Porcelain* pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 123D6t-32wtf

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion.

T. WALTERS.



Having Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,

BROADCLOTHS,

Doeskins, Vestings, &c.

ALSO

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

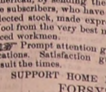
You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies'and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

MACHINE CARDS.

Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of

CARD CLOTHING!

Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.

☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!

FORSYTH & CO.
Dundas, Ont.

Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868. 1-tf



TAKE THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

All kinds of Scales

CONSTANTLY ON HAND & FOR SALE

ALSO,

Baldwin's Alarm Money Drawers,

The best now in use.

JOHN LEWIS,
23-3m AGENT, Belleville.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres. Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister, Belleville.

Belleville, May 14. 13w-tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en bloc*, to suit purchasers.

Apply to
THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867. w21tf

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	8	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W. ¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS

Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

LAND FOR SALE.

CHEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260 half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.

Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

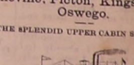
1868.

Storage and Wharfage Free!

MONTREAL & BELLEVILLE.

Bay of Quinte & River St. Lawrence

STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



THE STEAMER "ST. HELEN,"

CAPTAIN SMITH,

WILL make her regular weekly trips during this season to Montreal, as follows:

Leaving Trenton, every Monday at - - - - 6 A. M.
" Belleville, Flint's Wharf, - - - - 10 "
" Picton, McCuaig's Wharf, - - - - 2 P. M.
" Kingston, St. Lawrence Wharf, - - 9 "

And calling at all intermediate ports, arrives at Montreal on Tuesday evening, connecting with the Quebec steamers.

RETURNING,

Will leave Montreal every Thursday, - - - 3 P. M.
" Kingston every Saturday, - - - 7 A. M.

arriving at Belleville and Trenton the same evening.

To avoid loss of time incident upon the steamer calling at different wharves in Belleville for freight, causing thereby delay to passengers, arrangements have been effected with the undersigned, by which no charge to the owners or consignees for wharfage, will be made on property carried by this steamer, when shipped or landed on Flint's Wharf.

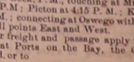
For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, Mr. John F. McCuaig, at Montreal, or to the undersigned, at Belleville.

CHARLES MARTIN,
Wharfinger.

Belleville, April 23d, 1868. 10

Belleville, Picton, Kingston and Oswego.

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMER



"ROCHESTER."

CAPT. J. DAINTRY, will run, until further notice, between

BELLEVILLE and OSWEGO,

leaving Belleville every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., touching at Mill Point at 2:45 P.M; Picton at 4:15 P. M.; Kingston at 9 P.M.; connecting at Oswego with Railroads for all points East and West.

For freight and passage apply to wharfingers at Ports on the Bay, the Captain on board, or to

CHAS. WILKINS, Agent.

Belleville, April 29, 1868. 11w807d

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IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS

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RAILWAY BILLS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, LAW BLANKS, CONCERT BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, CHEQUE BOOKS, BLANK NOTES, CIRCULARS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, FUNERAL CARDS, BILL HEADINGS, SHOW BILLS, PROGRAMMES, STAGE BILLS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, BILL BOOKS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.

Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.

Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 34. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1868. NUMBER 36.

The Intelligencer.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE.—Intelligencer Buildings, Front St.

TERMS:

$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.

$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.

When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.

No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.

Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McLeod & Carre & Gaviller,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville. d&w

C. E. Rankin,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Provincial Land Surveyor, and Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Wild and other lands examined and valued. Bridgewater, Ontario. 3w261d-6m

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

John D. Evans,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman.
OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street, Belleville. 34w-246d-6m

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, over Price's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

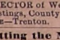
Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand or sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

M. D. Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get anywhere else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

C. S. Hamilton, M.D., C.M.,
OFFICE—ROSLIN. Graduate of University of McGill College, Montreal.
October, 1868. 36

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. George J. Potts,
BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.
Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.
Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 13w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Holbrook & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 30

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

MacLellans & Fraleck,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN. BALDWIN FRALECK, B. A.

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtt

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICIEOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST.
DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers.
15Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER ☞ HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40v1

J. C. VAPOR,
No. 95!
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late C L. HERCHMER, Esq., are requested to make payment to A. THOMSON, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank, Belleville.
B. SEYMOUR, Administrator.
February 7, 1868. 52

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
MADOC, ONTARIO.
P. HUFFMAN, PROPRIETOR,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)
☞ Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new 145-11 36tf

Ames, Millard & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
15 ST. PETER STREET,
And head of Evans Court, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
May 6, 1868. d&w

REMOVAL.
N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Dafoe House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage

"They that watch for the Morning."

Earth lies in shadows; wanderers of the night,
We walk amid a dim uncertain light,
Waiting the hour, when on our eager sight
Shall break the radiant morn.

Lost in the gloom, our feet have strayed afar;
Our path is hid; we know not where we are,
Oh, for the rising of that herald star
Which ushers in the morn.

Far off, we hear the lonely mountain rill,
While dews of night fall on us; and a chill
Comes creeping in the shadows of the hill;
We watch and wish for morn.

Strange voices reach us from the forest shade,
Strange, unknown sounds, that make our souls afraid,
We move in silence, trembling and dismayed,
Yearning to hail the morn.

Fear gives our wild, bewildered fancies play,
And phantom forms throng round our darksome way,
Spectres, that vanish with the light of day,
The dawning of the morn!

And now the lightning gleam goes flashing by;
Low muttering thunder stirs the western sky,
Oh, for some refuge, where our feet may fly,
And await the coming morn!

When, when shall we arise and night be gone,
When shall these gloomy shadows be withdrawn,
And on us burst the effulgence of the dawn,
The bright, immortal morn!

Oh, joy to reach that land which knows no night,
To stand, at last, on that celestial height
Where God shall be our everlasting light,
Break, break, thou heavenly morn!

Johnny, the Newsboy—A Railroad Incident.

Sometime more than a year ago, as the writer was seated in the cars going West, a pleasant voice sang out, 'paper sir; paper, sir; morning paper, lady?'

There was nothing new in the words, nothing new to see a small boy with a package of papers under his arm; but the voice, so low and musical, its clear, pure tones mellow as a flute, and tender as only love and sorrow could make it, called up hallowed memories.

One look at the large brown eyes, the broad forehead, the mass of tangled nut-brown curls, the pinched and hollow cheeks, and his history was known.

'What is your name my boy?' as half-blind with tears, I reached out my hand for a paper.

'Johnny———,' the last name I did not catch.

'You can read?'

'Oh, yes, I've been to school some,' glancing out of the window to see if there was necessity of haste.

I had a little brother once, whose name was Johnny. He had the same brown hair, and tender, loving eyes, and perhaps it was on this account I felt very much like throwing my arms around Johnny's neck and kissing the thin cheek. There was something pure about the child, standing modestly in his patched clothes, and his little half worn shoes, his collar coarse, but spotless white, his hand clean and beautifully moulded. A long shrill whistle, with another short and peremptory and Johnny must be off. There was nothing to choose; my little Testament, with its neat binding and pretty steel clasp, was in Johnny's hand.

'You will read it, Johnny?'

'I will, lady, I will.'

There was a movement, we were off; I strained my eyes out of the windows after Johnny, but I did not see him; and shutting them I thought and dreamed of what there was in store for him, not forgetting to ask His love and care for this destitute, tender-voiced boy.

A month since I made the same journey, and passed over the same railroad track. Halting for a moment's respite at one of the many places on the way, what was my surprise to see the same boy, taller, healthier, with the same calm eyes, and clear, pure voice.

'I've thought of you, lady. I wanted to tell you it's all the little book.'

'What's all the little book, Johnny?'

'The little book has done it all. I carried it home, and father read it. He was out of work then, and mother cried over it. At first I thought it was a wicked book to make them feel so badly; but the more they read it, the more they cried; and it's all been different since. It's all the little book; we live in a better house now, and father don't drink, and mother says 'twill be all right again.'

Dear little Johnny, he had to talk so fast; but his eyes were bright and sparkling, and his bright face all aglow.

'I'm not selling many papers now, and father says, maybe I can go to school this fall.'

Never did I so crave a moment of time.—But no, the cars were in motion. Johnny lingered as long as prudence would allow.

'It's all the little book,' sounding in my ears, the little book that told of Jesus, and of his love for poor, perishing men. What a change. A comfortable home; no more a slave to strong drink. Hope was in the hearts of the parents; health mantled the cheeks of the children. No wonder Johnny's words came brokenly. From the gloom of despair to a world of light; from being poor and friendless, the little book told them of One mighty to save, the very Friend they needed, the precious Elder Brother with a heart all love, all tenderness.

Would that all the Johnny's who sell papers, and have fathers that drink, and mothers that weep over the ruin of once happy homes, took to their wretched dwellings the little book that tells of Jesus and his love! And not only these, but all the Johnny's that have no parents, living in cellars, and sleeping in filth and wretchedness,—would that they could learn from this little book what a friend they have in Jesus.—*Sunday School Times.*

BIRTHDAYS.—Keep the birthdays religiously. They belong exclusively to, are treasured among, the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so light, to show that it is remembered. Birthdays are great events to children; for one day they feel that they are heroes. The special pudding is made expressly for them; a new jacket, or trousers with pockets, or the first pair of boots, are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance besides "little Charlie," who is "six to-day," and is soon "going to be a man." Fathers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birthdays, they come too often—sometimes when they are busy, and sometimes when they are "nervous;" but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by the children years after they would never permit any cause to step between them and a parent's privilege.

TALK.—Did you ever think what a volume your talk would make if it were printed? If everything that some people say in a single day were printed, what a volume it would make! and if all they said in a year were printed, what a library it would make! I pity the man that would have to read the one or the other. And yet, all their sayings from day to day and from year to year are flying in every direction, producing their effects upon those on whom they fall. The exaggerations, the over-colourings, the misrepresentations, the lies (for we all lie continually), which escape us when we are speaking about ourselves, about our children, about our families, about our property, about our neighbors, about everything that we have to do with—what must be their influence upon the world! Still, how few there are that know anything about the use of their tongue, which is forever on the move.

Miss Menkin.

The following story is told by Augustin Daley of Miss Menkin:—On one occasion, when Adah was playing at the Tacon Theatre, in Havana, the Captain General, who visited the theatre nearly every evening, stopped to dine with some friends and forgot the theatre—of course the curtain could not rise until he had arrived. He did not arrive until after ten o'clock. Strange to say, the audience never once signified their impatience by stamping or calling out, but smoked and chatted away in the most contented manner. The first noise heard was a round of applause to receive the Captain General. As he entered the cigarettes were put away; the play began. But where was Adah? Disgusted with waiting on the Captain General, who she said she did not care a straw for, she had dressed and gone home. This was a terrible offence in Cuba, where a Captain General is as supreme as an Eastern Sultan. The curtain had to descend. The Captain General sent four of his body guards to summon Adah to appear at the theatre forthwith. She had gone to bed! Through the persuasion of her mother, who was very much frightened, Adah got up, rubbed her eyes, lighted a cigarette, and asked the fierce looking body guards if they had brought a carriage. They had not. Then they must procure one. To avoid further trouble, two of them started in search of one. They were gone an hour. Returned a little the worse for bad Spanish wine. Dolores, with talking and smoking, and dressing, got on the stage about one o'clock. She was received as affectionately as ever. The ballet went on. At the conclusion Adah was called out to explain herslf. She did. On the same day the Captain General, who was a great beau, had ordered a dozen wine to be sent to Dolores. She told the audience how the Captain General had sent her wine, but that it was bad wine, and had made her ill, and that is why she went home, and if the Captain General had been drinking his own wine (the same that she had received from him) that he would not have got there any sooner than she did. That was the explanation. The Captain General was dumbfounded, thunderstruck. He could not leave the theatre. He could not speak; that would make matters worse. He sat back, out of sight of the audience, and looked at Adah. What would his jealous wife say? What would his daughters think? He quietly determined to arrest her in the morning for publicly insulting him; and he did. But his nephew, the Count Juan Clementa Zenea, who was desperately in love with Adah, and only 17 years of age, determined to save her from his uncle's fury. In open court he asked her release. Adah returned to her home with her mother. At night there were a few hisses with the great round of applause at her entrance as the *Sylphide*. During these times Adah was in the habit of driving in the evening (on the Grand Plaza) in an open two wheeled carriage, with only the driver in livery. She dressed finely, wore a tiara of diamonds, and a long Spanish veil on her head, smoked cigarettes (as was the custom), and attracted universal attention. Even the outraged Captain-General could not refrain from touching his *chapeau* to one so beautiful, and the nephew never failed to throw a costly boquet in her carriage as it passed him. His infatuation was the talk of Havana. On the Grand Plaza Adah was known as the "Queen of the Plaza." The noble young Spaniard could be seen every night in his uncle's box. Rather small, pale, black hair and eyes, and a feint black moustache, exceedingly small hands and feet, dressed in black; silent and lazy, rolling up his cigarette, thoughtful and *distingue*, appeared the first true and ardent lover of our heroine. His devotion reached her heart; she, too, looked back the loving glance. The boquets fell at her feet, laden with tender words and passionate verses and beautiful jewels. Soon a rendezvous in the Plaza, at twilight, near the great fountain. The Captain General heard of his nephew. The mother heard of her daughter. There was a general earthquake. Amid its most terrible shock Adah and her young lover fled to——, and there in honor and reality became the Countess Juan Clementa Zenca. Alas! that young love's dream must die, and that the Captain General was supreme. They were arrested and brought back. The Count's father was sent for from Spain, and in a court the marriage of these minors was legally dissolved. A handsome fortune was given to Adah.

Interesting Anecdotes Relating to Kissing.

(*From the Galaxy.*)

When the Cardinal, John de Lorraine, was presented to the Duchess of Savoy, she gave him her hand to kiss, greatly to the indignation of the irrate churchman. 'How, madam,' exclaimed he, 'am I to be treated in this manner? I kiss the Queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you who are only a duchess?' and without more ado, he, despite the resistance of the proud little Portugese princess, kissed her thrice on the mouth, before he released her, with an exultant laugh. The doughty cardinal was apparently of one mind with Shelden, who thought to 'kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys who, after they eat an apple, fall to the paring. When Charles II. was making his triumphal progress through England, certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royol hand, in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the king—a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the red-haired lover of pretty Nell Gwynn. Another poet, the countryman of Chartier, had, two centuries later, the honor of being publicly kissed in the stage box of the young and lovely Countess de Millars; but in Voltaire's case, the lady gave the osculatory salute not of her own free will, but in obedience to the command of the *claqueurs* in the pit made with enthusiasm for the poet's 'Merope.'

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, as our readers will remember, gave Steel, the butcher, a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. Duncan McKenzie, a veteran of Waterloo, died in Elgin, December, 1866. He delighted in relating how he kissed the Duchess in taking the shilling from between her teeth to become one of her regiment—the Gordon Highlanders, better known as the 92nd. The old Scottish veteran of eighty-seven has not left one behind him to tell the same tale about kissing the blue-eyed Duchess in the market place of Duthill.—The late Daniel O'Connell hit upon a novel mode of securing votes for the candidates he had named at a certain election, which test, considering the constitutional temperament of his countrymen, is said to have proved effectual. He said in reference to the unfortunate elector who should vote against them: 'Let no man speak to him. Let no woman salute him.' Gilbert Start, the portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who accosted him with: 'Ah! Mr. Start, I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it because it was so much like you.' 'And did it kiss you in return?' 'Why, no.' 'Then,' said the gallant painter, 'it was not like me.'

Some of our readers, who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kiss, and kiss of the last king of England before he came to his estate. While in New York, the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked: "There, now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: "There, now you can say that you have received a royal kick from an American freeman."

Chevalier Bunsen, who rose from an humble position in life to great honor, was a man of vast *savoir*, but little erudition. As a theologian, the character to which he most aspired, he was severely criticised by the celebrated Dr. Merle d'Aubigne. The two savans met at Berlin at the Evangelical Alliance held several years ago. Bunsen kissed Merle; of course the polite Genevan could not return the compliment. Great was the ado about the "kiss of reconciliation," as the Germans called it, much to the annoyance of Dr. Merle, who had no idea of compromising the solemn writers of theology by a kiss? Besides, he said, he preferred the English custom in kissing to the German. A delicate insinuation that, but the Professor meant nothing wrong.

The Rev. Sidney Smith says: 'We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long, and when the fair one gives it let it be administered by warmth and energy—let there be a soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have one which we received in the mouth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die.'

At Bolonge, during the reception of Queen Victoria, June, 1855, a number of English ladies in their anxiety to see everything, pressed with such a force against the soldiers who were keeping the lines that the latter in some instances were obliged to give way, and generally were—to use the expression of our policeman—'impeded in the execution of their duty.' The officer in command observing the state of affairs, shouted out, 'one roll of the drum—if they don't keep back kiss them all.' After the first sound of the drum the English ladies took the flight.—'If they had been French,' said a Parisian journal, 'they would have remained to a woman.'

Attempt to Escape from Jail.

ONE OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS MAKES A MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A TURNKEY—HE IS SECURED AND SAFELY LODGED IN HIS CELL.

About six o'clock last evening, while the turnkeys at the city jail were engaged in locking up the prisoners for the night, Henry Murphy, one of the Fenian prisoners, now confined under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, made an unsuccessful attempt to regain his liberty. The door of the corridor must have been left open for a moment while one of the turnkeys was securing the other prisoners in their cells, and Murphy slipped out unobserved. He was dressed in his best clothes, and had evidently premeditated the movement. He went down through the kitchen, and passed one of the turnkeys, by whom he was unrecognized on account of the growing darkness. The turnkey, supposing him to be one of the officers of the jail, paid no particular attention to his movements.—Murphy went out from the kitchen into an enclosed yard, where the witness Lacroix is in the habit of taking recreation, and where he happened to be walking about at the time. Murphy had no doubt expected to find himself in the front yard of the jail; but seeing his mistake, and that escape from there, in the presence of Lacroix, was hopeless, he immediately returned to the kitchen. On entering the kitchen he was at once recognized by the turnkey whom he had passed just before in the passage. Murphy was then holding a heavy piece of wood wrapped up in a white cloth, behind his back, which appeared to the turnkey at first sight to have been a newspaper.—The turnkey approached him, and was then addressed by Murphy who said, "Bill, you cannot keep me here." He then came towards the turnkey and made a murderous blow at his head, the effect of which was fortunately neutralized to some extent by the turnkey's effort to get hold of his hands, the moment he perceived he was about to strike. The blow, however, took effect on the turnkey's head, causing a very severe wound, from which the blood flowed profusely. Lacroix, seeing the assault, gallantly ran to the rescue of the turnkey, and grappled with Murphy, holding him until further assistance arrived. Alarm being immediately given, some of the soldiers on guard went to the scene and speedily secured the prisoner, who was then removed to his cell. The gaol physician was called in to dress the head, and we are happy to state that the wound, though severe, is not dangerous.

An occurrence of this kind shows the necessity of the most watchful vigilance on the part of the officers of the gaol. There cannot be a doubt but that Murphy had studied his intended escape before, as he was "dressed for the road," and had placed himself in such a position in the corridor as to be able to "dodge" the turnkey, then engaged in locking the other prisoners in their cells. The bludgeon with which he was armed, and which he attempted to conceal until the moment arrived for its use, was very probably designed to "level" any of the turnkeys he met, and enable Murphy to get possession of the keys; and had he been successful in such a bold move, the affair might have proved far more serious than it did. But for the precaution in placing a strong guard on the gaol, it is clear that the officials who have heretofore done their utmost duty, would had many such *rencontres* to endure from the *inside*, if not some from the outside of the premises. Murphy himself, by this rash act, has endangered his liberty for some time to come. When the hour of his deliverance from the restraint of the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act arrives, he will probably find himself brought to answer to the charge of attempting to break jail, aggravated by the commission of a serious assault on an officer in discharge of his duty, crimes which in this country entail heavy punishment. He has also seriously injured his fellow prisoners, by robbing them of a share of that public sympathy which, no doubt, in a short time would have moved the clemency of the Crown in their and his behalf.—*Ottawa Times.*

MEAN PEOPLE.—The man who kicks people when they are down, and the subscriber who refuses to pay for his paper.

Grand Orange Lodge.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at Halifax, an address to the Queen, referring to the attempted assassination of Prince Arthur in Australia, was adopted. The address was forwarded through the Governor General, and it will be observed by the following that a reply has been received:

"GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"Ottawa, Oct. 7, 1868.

"SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency the Governor General, to enclose a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of the address to the Queen from the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of British North America, which you forwarded to his Excellency for transmission to England, on the 24th August last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. COTTON,
For the Governor General.

THE HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON,
&c., &c., &c., Toronto.

[COPY.]

"DOWNING STREET,
21st September, 1868.

"MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, No. 161, of 26th August, forwarding an address to the Queen from the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of British North America, on the occasion of the attempted assassination of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

"I am commanded to instruct you to acquaint the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association, that Her Majesty has received, with much satisfaction, this expression of their loyal sentiments.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor the Right Honorable Viscount Monck.

Mining in Nova Scotia.

The Halifax *Mining Gazette*, of the 9th October, in its Gold Mining Review, contains some matters of interest. Although the weather has interfered with open air operations, the reports from the underground works continue encouraging.—There is less demand for new investment, either in stock or land, and prices of both have a falling tendency. The reports from the various districts show, as a general thing, that the developements being made promise well. Some companies have suspended operations on account of the season being unfavorable for prospecting, others are putting an additional force at work, and expending large sums in machinery, &c. The following quantities of bar gold, which were reported in Halifax, between the 10th of September and the 9th of October, will give an idea of the product of the gold region:

BY MR. R. G. FRASER, ASSAYER.

Co.	District.	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Murray	Uniacke	28	0	0
Queen	"	8	16	3*
Uniacke	"	139	15	0
Metropolitan	Sherbrooke	94	9	0
Colonial	"	9	17	0

* This is in excess of quantity estimated and reported on 10th ult., by Mr. Stairs.

BY MESSRS. BUSE & LOWELL, BANKERS.

Co.	District.	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Wellington	Sherbrooke	233	4	11
Palmerston	"	180	8	8
Hayden & Derby	"	42	4	14
Ophir	Renfrew	261	1	2
Provincial	Wine Harbor	31	8	2
Boston & Nova Scotia	Waverley	14	18	15
Not stated	Lawrencetown	7	14	16
Not stated		5	0	2
		29	6	15
		18	0	16
		14	5	4
		5	2	4
Total		1123	21	13

Gold Mining News.

From the Madoc *Mercury* of the 17th inst., we copy the following items of interest:

Eldorado presents anything but a lively appearance just at present. We understand, however, that both the Richardson and the Anglo Saxon Mills will be started again next week, hands being now employed in getting out ore from the portion of the Moore farm, leased by the latter company.

A correspondent writes:

Since my last writing, there have been some few good things found, but discoverers are not very anxious to make them public at this stage of 'the game.'

A few sales have lately been made, the most important of which, perhaps, is that of five acres on lot 10 in the 8th concession of Marmora, purchased by Mr. W. J. Gatling, of N. Y., from Messrs. Forneri, Kennedy, & Co.

The owners of the Caldwell crusher, Messrs. Severn & Caldwell, have purchased about 200 tons of ore from Mr. Feigle, which their mill is now working. They have also made arrangements with Mr. Brenton, on lot 10 in the 8th concession of Marmora, by which they are to mine and crush a certain number of tons of ore. If the yield is satisfactory, a purchase will soon be made.

The Caldwell crusher is undoubtedly the best yet erected in this region. It has many advantages and is far superior to many others in some important points, viz., it is very compact, not liable to get out of order, and the pulp requires no extra handling after leaving the stamps, but is carried in spouts a few feet to the first pair of pans, where it is ground fine, and then passes through another spout to a pair of amalgamating pans below, containg mercury and further grinding apparatus. The sides of these pans are lined with copper, charged and coated with mercury, which is great service in catching the fine gold. The pans are small, being about three feet in diameter. A stream of pulp is continually passing through them, and out through sluices, at the end of which a new addition has been made of a box, the shape of a "V," or inverted siphon. The pulp passes in at the long arm, through a quantity of mercury at the bottom, and out of the other arm. It is calculated to catch the floured mercury, that floats off or is carried out with the pulp. It is a good thing, though simple; the idea being suggested by Mr. McDermott, an Australian miner, better known about here as "Dr. Platypus."

The Lumber Interest.

A report from Ottawa says, that the lumbering interest of that region has been remarkably successful this season. Common square timber has been in great demand, and prices have ruled above the average. It is calculated that a considerable profit has been realized on the operations in this timber. The finer qualities of timber sent from the West, and the regions north of Toronto have only done moderately well. Prices realized have barely remunerated the manufacturer, although sales were made at a time when the market was buoyant after receipts of news from England. The production in these regions is rapidly decreasing. A good deal of heavy timber has been taken off lands well fitted for settlement, and, as these are being taken up, the lumberer's occupation is gone. Heavy board timber, too, can only be made from the largest and choicest pine, and lumberers find it necessary to go farther and farther north to find it. The remains, however, a vast amount of timber, can be cut into sawn lumber, and this interest is being developed to a large extent, while the other is decreasing. This, too, is a matter that has much greater promise of permanence about it. The timber may almost be called inexhaustible so far as the present generation is concerned, and if it continue as profitable as it has been for the last few years, it must prove a source of great wealth to Canada.

Horrible Butchery at Sea.

An Italian vessel, the Theresa, trading on the coast of China, was recently the scene of a fearful slaughter committed by coolies. The particulars of this tragedy are as follows:

The *Theresa*, left Macao on the 19th of February with two hundred and ninety-six coolies and a cargo of silk, tea, &c. At the end of sixty-two days she arrived in sight off the shores of New Zealand

While the crew were occupied in the forepart of the vessel the coolies rushed to the cabins and seized the arms lying there. They then attacked the crew, and in about ten minutes a dozen sailors (Italians) were killed, hacked to pieces and flung into the sea. The second mate, who defended himself bravely, received the contents of a gun fired close to him by a sailor who was forced by the coolies to commit the murder. The boatswain, mate received nineteen wounds and was put in irons. After eighty days of horrible tortures (nails being driven into his head,) he was killed about forty-eight hours before the vessel aarived off the coast of China.

After having exterminated nearly the whole of the crew the coolies began fighting among themselves, and fifty of them were killed. The victorious party then proceeded to decapitate the dead, whose heads, packed into boxes, were stowed away in the hold. The unfortunate wife of the captain was confined between decks, and was subjected to the most cruel treatment.

The majority of the coolies were pirates, and were perfectly acquainted with the use of the compass and with the charts. They compelled the captain to steer for the port of Tim Pack. On arriving there the Theresa was pillaged by them and the mandarins aided in stripping the vessel, abandoned by the pirates, arrived at Macao, having on board the remainder of the crew, consisting of eight sailors and the wife of the captain.

Backing Down.

The "honied words" of Mr. Howe are like oil on the troubled waters of Nova Scotia politics. The brief referrences he has made to the "situation," have produced a wonderful effect for the better, and already there are evidences of "backing down" on the part of several of the Repeal leaders. The New Glasgow Eastern *Chronicle*, the organ of Mr. Wilkins, and which has been described as one of the "rascalliest papers in the Province," contains the following significant paragraph, which is looked upon by the Halifax Union press as a "backing down," of the bellicose Attorney General. It says:

"Our readers are well aware that the British Government have thrown upon the Dominion Government the *onus* of settling the Nova Scotia difficulty. The Dominion authorities are bound to make proposals of conciliation—not conciliation in the Canadian sense of the term—to Nova Scotia.—That they will do so at an early day we have every reason to believe. It is therefore our policy to abstain from any revolutionary action until we see what offers the Canadians have to make. If their proposals are such as can be taken into consideration, we are bound to consider them; if they cannot be entertained, then our Repeal is greatly strengthened. For, if a compromise between Nova Scotia and the Dominion cannot be effected, British Statesmen, with all their asperity and stubbornness, are wide enough awake to see that keeping Nova Scotia in the Union by force will not only endanger Confederation, but will tend to sap the foundations of British power on this continent."

Precision.

On a certain Saturday night the clerks in the Bank of England could not make the balance come out right by just one hundred pounds. This is a serious matter in that establishment—not the cash, but the discrepancy, however light. An error in balancing has been known to keep a delegation of clerks from each department at work sometimes through the whole night. A hue and cry was therefore made after this one hundred pounds, as if the old lady in Thread needle street would be in the Gazette as an insolvent, for want of it. Luckily on the Sunday morning following, the clerk—in the middle of the sermon, perhaps—felt a suspicion of the truth dart through his mind quicker than a lightning flash. He told the chief cashier, on Monday morning, that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race—lightning against steam, and steam with a start of forty eight hours. Instantly the wires asked whether such a vessel had "left the harbor."

"Just weighing anchor," was the reply.

"Stop her," frantically shouted the telegraph. It is done.

"Have on deck certain boxes, marked so and so, and weigh them carefully."

They were weighed; and one, the delinquent, was found heavier by just one packet of a hundred sovereigns, than it should have been. "Let her go," says the mysterious telegraph. The West India folks were debited to just one hundred pounds more, and the error was corrected without looking into the boxes, or delaying the vessel an hour.

How Many Oysters to Eat.

The question as to how many may be eaten at a time is fraught with great difficulty, for here men differ as well as doctors. The experienced say that oysters after the fifth or sixth dozen, cease to be a delight; especially favoured individuals speak of seven or eight as profitable in times of great political or domestic excitement, when the system has to be appeased by a a specially cooling and soothing food. But Bril'at Savarin, in his admirable book on Taste, expresses a different opinion. "It is well known," he says, "that formerly under the Louises, before the Revolution, every festive meal began with oysters, and that a certain number of guests were always found who did not rest until they had eaten a gross, viz: 12 dozen." The abbes of those happy days, especially, never were content with less, and the chevaliers often went beyond them. As I wished to know the exact value and weight of such a preparation for a good meal, I took my scales and found that twelve dozen of oysters, with the water those contained, weighed exactly three pounds. How much happier, now, were these worthy guests with such a weight of oyster than if they had eaten three pounds of meat or even of poultry? A handsome compliment, surely, to our friends the oysters, which could not have been more happily turned by—the best of cooks.

A young man fresh from college calling on a lady, and being asked by the servant what name she should give her mistress, replied *Amicus* (the Latin for *a friend*). The girl hesitated for a moment, and then asked, "What kind of a *cuss*, sir?" The young collegian then gave his name and resolved to stick to English thereafter.

Editorial Summary.

BARLEY IN OSWEGO.—A despatch from Oswego, dated 16th, says that one boat load of barley, from the Bay of Quinte, brought $2.45, United States currency.

INSPECTION.—Lt.-Col. Gallwey, Brigade Major of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, will inspect Nos. 7 and 8 Cos., of the 3rd Batt., Belleville, some day this month. The parade is to be in marching order.

WHELAN DON'T WANT THEM.—A despatch from Ottawa says: Lord Cecil and Mr. Dunlop paid a visit to Whelan. He informed these gentlemen that he did not require their spiritual consolation and that they were wasting their time talking to him on the subject.

PERSONAL.—Sir Chas. Wyndham returned to Belleville on Friday, from Frankford, where he had been paying a visit to his old nurse. Mr. Spicer, the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, placed his special car at the disposal of the General, on his way up from Montreal.

THE DELAWARE MURDER.—Thomas Jones, convicted at the London Assizes of the murder of his own niece, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December. His daughter, Elizabeth Jones, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Mr. Worthington, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, who has been on a tour of inspection through Ontario, arrived here on Friday. He goes to the United States shortly, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the management of the Inland Revenue Department in that country.

TORONTO COLLECTORSHIP.—The *Leader* says: "It is understood that the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr Spence, late collector of customs at this port, will be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, Mr. James E. Smith. As soon as the necessary formalities are complied with at Ottawa, the appointment will be gazetted."

THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE SHED.—The new locomotive shed at Belleville Station is rapidly approaching completion. One of the girders weighing five tons broke in two, while being hoisted to its position the other day, but was repaired without much loss of time. We will give our readers a full account of this building in a few days.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.—The Messrs. Allan have contracted with an eminent Clyde builder for the construction of two new first class, full powered steamships of 3,500 tons burden, which are to be called the "Scandinavian" and "European," and will be placed on the Liverpool line. Their other new steamship, the "Prussian," is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon take her place on the line. When the two vessels now ordered are afloat, the Liverpool Allan line will then consist of thirteen steamships, of an aggregate of 34,418 tons. Without the proposed additions, it is, as we have already shown, the largest line owned on this Continent.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.—A despatch from Windsor, of the 15th says: Reno and Anderson, through the connivance of Col. Wood's detectives, attempted to break jail this morning, by getting through the floor of the building, but were frustrated by the guard placed there, by Mr. McMicken. It seems as if Wood's detectives were assisting the robbers. A man who has been there for the last four or five days attempted to shoot Mr. Pinkerton of the United States detective force, to-day, on the ferry dock at Detroit, but was prevented by persons present, and was arrested. The same person made a like attempt on Pinkerton's life, on the road from Sandwich, about an hour previous. The would be assassin has been in company with Col. Wood's detectives since his arrival.

SPORT.—The shores of our bay abound with snipe and plover just now. Sportsmen hardly ever go out without getting several brace. The killdeer and golden plover are remarkably plentiful. The river in front of Brown's Foundry was nearly covered with them a few days ago, several flocks of from thirty to forty being there at the same time. This is by no means a common occurrence. Large flocks of wild geese have also been seen passing over within the last few days. The duck shooting, however, has not been so good as yet, but the late frosts will probably have the effect of bringing them south from the back lakes. Look after your barrels!

PROFIT AND LOSSES IN BARLEY.—The Toronto *Telegraph* says:—"The course of the barley market this year has completely "beaten" the great majority of dealers. A rise from 60c to 65c per bushel since the opening of the season was as unexpected as it is unprecedented. The necessary result has been great profits to the majority of those who have handled it. On the other hand it is reported that a commission house, which has always stood high and done a large business for a number of years, and which sold barley for October delivery at a price considered very high at the time, is now compelled to ask a compromise. If this is refused, it is believed a suspension may ensue.

FENIAN FUNDS.—Nolan, the Secretary of the Toronto Hibernian Society, or better known as "Mister Boyle's Fanyan Circle," has followed the example of Mahoney and other illustrious leaders of the organization, and pocketed the funds of the Society. Nolan, as Secretary of the Association, received all the money for the grand excursion which took place a month or two ago, and kept it, leaving the Society to foot all the bills. The *Telegraph* says:—"By this transaction Nolan has proven himself a patriot of the first water, though his fellow Hibernians fail to appreciate his patriotism. Nolan, it will be remembered, is one of the gentlemen who resided with Gov. Allen for a short time last spring."

ADVERTISING.—The career of Mr. P H. Drake affords a striking instance of what may be done by extensive advertising. Most people have heard of "Drake's Plantation Bitters," and it is to the inventor of this drink that we refer. In 1860, Mr. Drake was not by any means a rich man. In that year, he and his partner (Mr. Barnes) determined to "push" the Bitters, and almost every dollar of cash they had, was at once expended in advertising. Every newspaper in the United States,—almost every bridge and depot on the line of railway—had the words "Drake's Plantation Bitters," or "S. T. 1860 X" emblazoned upon them. The result has been just what might be expected. Mr. Drake and his partner are to-day exceeding wealthy men, and the New York *Advertisers Guide* attributes their success to their extensive advertising, far more than to any special merits possessed by the Bitters which they manufacture. There is nothing extraordinary in this, and we may allude to it as one among the many instances, proving the value of advertising which crop up in every city.

—Telegraphic communication has now been established between England and Denmark by means of a submarine cable.

—The Editor of the N. Y. *Evening Gazette* knows of a furnished house on Fifth Avenue which rents for 'two thousand dollars a month.' The occupants are Cubans.

—The New York *Mail* unpleasantly says that wearing a large hat, jaunty coat, tight trousers, and carrying a small umbrella does not make an American snob a foreigner.

—An indignant orator at a recent political meeting, in refuting an opponent thundered, "Mr. Chairman, I scorn the allegation and defy the alligator."

—By the upsetting of a coal oil lamp, left lighted by the bedside during the night, a woman named Murphy, residing in Ashburnham, was burned to death.

—A movement is on foot in Montreal to erect a hall, which the report says is intended to be the most magnificent and grandly proportioned hall on the continent.

—The election for Three Rivers took place on the 16th. Mr. McDougall was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons, and Mr. Dumoulin to the Local House.

—Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Algoma*, which left Collingwood for Fort William on the 30th ult., since which time she has not been heard from.

—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says that unless the fishing fleet do well the next four weeks, we fear that there will be a vast deal of suffering in this town the coming winter.

—*Le Canada* states that Mr. F. P. Rubidge, assistant engineer of Public Works, has proceeded to New York, and other leading ports in the United States, for the purpose of inspecting their Custom Houses.

—The freight office of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal, was broken open the other night and robbed of the safe. No trace of the safe was had up to the 16th inst. It is supposed that the robbers broke the tackle in lowering it into a boat off the pontoon, and that the safe has gone to the bottom. Men are grappling for it.

News from Europe.

ANTWERP, October 15.—A great fire occurred to-day in the petroleum works of Vendbers & Co., in this city. The building contained two thousand barrels of petroleum and many million gallons of naptha were burned. The loss is very heavy.

MADRID, Oct. 15, (evening.)—The Junta has removed Bishop Hues... and Bishop Ergel, who are accused of having aided the recent Carlist demonstration.

The Catalonians have petitioned against the reduction of the customs' tariff.

PARIS, Oct. 15 (evening.)—The *Epoque* thinks it is likely that some of the great powers of Europe will soon ask the United States Government the cause of Admiral Farragut's movements in Europe.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15, (evening.)—The Rigsdag in reply to the King's opening speech, regrets the failure of the negotiations with Prussia, in the matter of Schleswig, Holstien, but rejoice in the unity of feeling between the King and the people, and hope for a continuation of friendly relations with Prussia, and that the international differences may be easily settled.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Gladstone made a speech yesterday at Liverpool. He examined the question of Fenianism, and the discontented Island, and assigned the causes therefor. He spoke earnestly of the need of reform, and quoted and dwelt on the works of D'Arcy McGee, a conservative, on these causes as "A voice of the dead from over the ocean."

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Forty-eight cities being all the administrative centres, adhere to the Junta and monarchial principles. Seven cities denounce the clergy and all denounce religious orders.

The meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for December 15th, so that representatives from Cuba and Porto Rico may appear.

It is reported to-day that the French Government has furloughed thirty thousand men from the army and navy.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, brings important intelligence from the seat of war on the Paraguay. The Paraguayan position at the mouth of the Tebicuary river, had been taken by the allies. President Lopez, of Paraguay, had gone to Villa Rica, a town in the interior unattacked, abandoning the capital to the allies. Two foreign corvettes were about to ascend the river to Ascension.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—Admiral Mendez Munez has been appointed by the provisional government Captain General of the fleet. His former flag officer, Capt. Lato, has been appointed to the command of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific.

The scarcity and consequent high prices of food and wine are abating.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The London *Times* to-day, in an article on the Chinese mission thinks that the fact that Mr. Burlingame is not a native of China, will be no obstacle to his success at the courts to which he is accredited. They will forget it if he does. If he abstains from interference with political intrigues in which China can certainly have no healthy or natural interest; if he acts as though there could be no separate national interests in Europe and America, as indeed there is not, so far as the relations with China are concerned, and if he accepts it as the primary function of his mission to discover and explain what are the best lines of trade, both for China and the Western countries, he will have accomplished much for China and something for the rest of the world. No state can have so personal an interest in a success of this sort as Great Britain, and none could be more willing to contribute to it.

MADRID, Oct. 16. A decree ordering elections for the Cortes in the different Spanish colonies will soon be issued. Slaves will not be permitted to vote. The colonial deputies will be allowed to propose a plan for the abolition of slavery.

Free schools in Spain have been re-opened.

The estimates of the bureau of public works are only half of those of the last year.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—The American Chamber of Commerce in this city, will present Reverdy Johnson with an address on the 22nd.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is understood that the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanly, for the settlement of the *Alabama* question, is that a mixed commission shall be formed which will hold its session in London and pass upon all claims preferred by English and American citizens.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif are summoned to meet on the 10th of November next.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The Central Junta has issued a decree declaring all children born of slaves after the 17th, shall be free. In apportionments of deputies for constituent Cortes, the Spanish colonies are entitled to send four representatives.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The *Etendard* asserts that Gen. Prim is intriguing to gain a supreme power, but that Espartero, who is daily expected in Madrid, disapproves of the influence of General Prim in the Government, and will do his utmost to thwart his designs.

The *Gaulois* predicts that the European powers will soon recognize the Junta as the defacto Government of Spain.

MADRID, October 17.—Arguirre has been made President of the supreme court.

General Dulce, who was appointed Captain General of Cuba by the Spanish authorities, has declined on account of ill health.

The coinage system of Spain will be immediately changed so as to conform with that of France.

Ross de Olono, Count of Almina, has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

Serrano and Topete have arrived at Saragossa. They had a triumphant entry and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

DRESDEN, October 17.—There were further tumults here yesterday among the commissary, but were promptly suppressed.

LONDON, October 17.—The Government of Spain has appointed Rioz Rosa minister to England.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Lord Salisbury on the 27th.—Reverdy Johnson will be a guest.

Despatches received to-day from Rathkale, Ireland, state that Inspector Murphy, while attempting to capture O'Brian, the Fenian prisoner who escaped a few days ago, was fired at by concealed parties and slightly wounded.

PARIS, October 17.—The *Gaulois* newspaper has a story to-day of an attempt to shoot Gen. Prim at Madrid. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the assassin was immediately arrested, but was afterwards set at liberty by Gen. Prim himself.

LONDON, October 18.—The rumors of large reduction in French army give confidence in the maintainance of peace, and expectations of declaration in favor of the liberal reform by the Emperor, animate Paris, and have a cheerful influence upon public affairs.

England Parliamentary canvass throughout Great Britain is becoming very lively. Several Tory members of last House of Commons have withdrawn their names as candidates and retired discouraged. The Liberals feel confident that they will have a majority of 35 or more on full vote in the next house.

Roebuck's hostility to trade unions injures his chances of success in Sheffield.

Mr. Gladstone is actively engaged in canvassing South Lancashire, where he daily addresses large and enthusiastic meetings.

The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined.

The choice of Prince Alfred, of England, which has been suggested, is regarded as absurd and impossible, because he is a protestant. The name of Ferdinand, the ex King of Portugal, is mentioned with favor, though ultramontainism in religion, he is regarded as politically a liberal, is popular in Spain, and would be unobjectionable to Napoleon.

QUEENSTOWN, October 18.—The steamship "City of New York," arrived here yesterday.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Emperor and Empress are at St. Cloud.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Gen. Prim has received the title of Marshal of Spain. Gen. Dulce has been made the Duke of Madrid. A deputation of Cubans have arrived here and have held consultation with the central Junta; they have agreed to measures providing for the gradual abolition of slavery.

The Republicans have commenced the agitation in Barcelona, they protest against the acts of Prim and Serrano. Serrano, who has gone to Laragossa, made a speech there. He promised that the Provisional Junta at Madrid would resign on the meeting of the constitution Cretes. He expressed regret that Olozaga and Rivlero were not in the Cabinet; the Government needed the aid of one of these eminent statesmen in the work of reorganizing the state on a liberal basis.

LONDON, October 18.—A despatch from the East reports that the magazine on a Turkish ship at Smagma exploded. Seven men were instantly killed, and seventy injured, many of them fatally.

MADRID, October 19.—The Junta has issued an address on the subject of the future form of the Spanish government. The address says that it will be the duty of the Cortes only to decide what form of government shall be established, but that all the people will have the right to express their opinions. Olazaga has declared in favor of a monarchy, and is supported by Serrano and Topete. The Unionists and Democrats are willing to accept a monarchy or a republic if decided by universal suffrage.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has appointed Thursday, the 22nd inst., as the day for the presentation of their address to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the minister of the United States. His honor, the Mayor of Liverpool, has invited Mr. Johnson to a dinner at the Town Hall, to be given in his honor on the 26th inst.

DUBLIN, October 19.—George Francis Train has published an address to the American people, bidding the Irishmen to vote for General Grant for President, and adducing proofs to show that the Democratic party is friendly to England. He denounces Tammany Hall and declares that the voters of the fifth congressional district of New York must take him as an independent candidate or not at all. In conclusion he states that though the amount of their claims has been proffered to his creditors, they will not release him unless he is elected to Congress, and even in that event it is possible they may still continue to hold him in jail.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Gen. Prim has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Gaulois* indignantly repelling the charges of personal ambition made against him by that journal. The General disclaims all pretensions to royalty, and declares he would rather leave the country than accept the crown.

The Hon. John P. Hale, the United States minister, has frequent audiences with General Serrano and Prim.

LONDON, October 19, midnight.—A despatch from Paris reports that Senor Marfori, the Intendant of Queen Isabella, has fought a duel with Henri Richefut, editor of the *Lanterne*. The latter is said to have been badly wounded. No further particulars have been received.

The Hnghton Race meeting commenced at Newmarket to-day. The Criterion stakes for two year olds was won by 'Wild Oats;' 'Beadsman,' 2nd; 'Hatley,' 3rd; and 'Ethus' fourth. Seven ran.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The reorganization of the nation is proceeding rapidly. Governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the provinces. The democrats have assembled in different parts of the country and declared for a federal republic. All males who have reached the age of twenty years will be allowed to vote.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is reported to-day that the International difficulties pending between the United States and England, relative to the Alabama claims, will be referred to the Emperor of Russia far arbitrament.

The chief race at the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day was for the Cambridgeshire stakes handicap of 50 sovereigns, one mile and 250 yards. Twenty-four horses started. Lord Welton's brown colt See-saw won, beating Sir J. Hawley's bay colt; Blue Gown 2d; Mr. Johnstone's bay colt Mercury 3d. Time—2:15. The sweepstakes of 200 sovereigns, for two year olds, was a walk over by the Duke of Newcastle's Prince Imperial.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The appointment of M. Gauldrie Boilleau, Consul-General of France at New York, as Minister to Peru, and the transfer of the Viscount Treilhard, now Minister at Bogota, to Santiago, Chili, are officially announced. The French Consulates at Yenla and Santiago are abolished.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—The address which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has voted to present to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, congratulates him on the peace and harmony which exist between Great Britain and the United States, and urges the necessity for the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in America, declaring that such a change would give a great impetus to American commerce and show that the resources of the United States are even greater in peace than in war.

MADRID, October 20.—The Central Provisional Junta has issued a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain at foreign courts. It explains the origin and progress of the revolution and advocates the sovereignty of the people and religious freedom. The future form of the government is not announced, but the circular says, if the example of the United States is not followed the friends of freedom need feel no discouragement. No foreign intervention is apprehended. The provisional government seeks to put Spain on a level with the most advanced powers, and hopes that the friendly relations of foreign governments with Spain while uder the late oppressive *regime* will be continued.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—Count Von Toafe has introduced in the Reichsrath a bill for the reorganization of the army and navy, limiting the number of soldiers and sailors to 800,000.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The moderate and clerical parties are forming a coalition, and will vote for the candidates in the elections for the Constituent Cortes.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—It is denied that the Emperor favors the elevation of a Spanish Prince to the throne of Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The despatch of Secretary Seward, instructing Minister Hale to recognize the Provisional Government is published in the Spanish and French journals.

LONDON, October 21, 1:20 p.m.—Consols 94⅝ for both; Bonds quiet and steady; Stocks easier; Erie 31⅛; I C 96¾; A & G W 39¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 21, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton steady; Bacon market bare; Tallow 52s; Petroleum quiet and steady.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A Peru letter of September 28th, states that shocks of earthquake are still felt in Arquipa and Arica, but the cities are so thoroughly ruined that no further damage can be inflicted.

A recurrence of Yellow Fever is apprehended at Lima and Callao.

A Valparaiso letter of September 16th, states that great fear prevails, and that a disastrous earthquake, like that of August last, is about to visit Chili, as the same circumstances that preceded that calamity in Ecuador, have been observeable for several days.

Havana advices state that Santa Anna has been ordered to leave the Island in consequence of his Mexican complications.

The United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, reports the discovery of rich gold fields in the interior of about 1300 miles north-east of Cape Town; the British and Dutch take possession.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The match between the All England Eleven and the selected twenty-two cricketers of the United States, terminated this afternoon on the St. George's cricket ground, in favor of the Eleven in one innings with eight runs to spare. The full score was, All England 1st innings, 14 . The twenty-two 1st innings, 70—2nd, 65. This is the sixth and last match of the series, in all of which the English cricketers have won. The International Base Ball match between nine of English cricketers without an American ball player, and the celebrated Union nine, will be played on the St. George's ground on Tuesday, October 20th, after which the cricketers leave for England.

The *Herald* says the proposed change of Democratic standard bearers is still being vigorously urged by prominent members of the party. A number of them left Washington for this city, to have a conference with the Tammanyites, and Belmont and other members of the National Committee. Many Southern Democrats continue to favor the nomination of Chase on the Democratic ticket.

It is asserted positively that Seymour and Blair have placed letters of withdrawal in the hands of their friends, to be used in certain emergencies.

Several leading Democrats profess to believe that the movement is supported and urged by Mr. Seymour out of no friendship for the Democratic party.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis despatch of the 19th says that eighty-three counties, official, and nine unofficial, give a Republican majority in Indiana of 961. The final announcement will be very near this.

The Republicans of the 6th Congressional District, have served a notice on Mr. Voorhes of the contest in his district. An affidavit of the frauds have already been made and the protest has been filed.

The *Tribune's* Richmond, Ind., special of the 19th says the inspectors of the election in this county, threw out the south poll of this city, because over 200 fraudulent tickets were found in the ballot box. They were republican in character, with the exception of the congressmen.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans despatch says, on the night of the 17th, Statehtine Chase, republican parish judge, was murdered and his body was found next morning in the street in Franklin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16th.—Further official returns to-day, confirm the success of the Republican ticket by about one thousand majority.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The steamer *Hesper*, which left here yesterday with four thousand stand of arms, which it is alleged were for negroes in Arkansas, was boarded by 40 men when some twenty-five miles below. They seized the arms and threw them overboard.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that an encounter took place at Tunas between the Spanish troops and a band of insurgents, the latter were defeated and took to flight.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The following news has been received from Mexico:—

The revolutionists have defeated a company of Government troops near Patlampas. Several former imperial officers have lately been captured in rebel bands.

Some Mexican soldiers who attempted to rob a Government conductor were captured, and have been carried to the capital.

Fresh bands of guerillas have made their appearance in Guerrero, and were causing much trouble to the inhabitants.

Gonzalez Ortega has recovered from his illness, and still remains at Saltillo.

Mr. Edward Perry has been empowered to act as the representative of the English holders of Mexican bonds.

Gen. Uraga has been banished from the republic.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been introduced into the Mexican Congress.

Escobedo has left the capital for Sampico, and Cortina will shortly proceed to Matamoras.

The concession to the Vera Cruz railroad company has been defeated in the Mexican Congress.

CHARLESTON, S C., Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph, a negro preacher from the North, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cooksbury, in this State, on Friday.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Reports from the interior are favourable to the Government. A few small bands of insurgents are wandering in the mountains, and their numbers daily diminish.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The Sheriff and Parish Judge of St. Mary's Parish, were assassinated at Franklin, La., by some unknown persons last night.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says:

"So far as the name of Chief Justice Chase has been connected with the alleged new Democratic movement, it has been used without his knowledge and against his desires."

The *Tribune's* Memphis, Tenn., despatch giving an account of the seizure of the tug Hesper, says:

"The steamer Hesper, Capt. Houston, which left this port yesterday evening for Little Rock, laden in part with 3,340 muskets, consigned to Gov. Clayton, for the use of the State militia, was overtaken 25 miles below this place, on the Arkansas shore, by a steam tug which was forced into the service by about 50 armed Ku Klux Klansmen, who fired pistols at the heads of the boat's officers, which coerced them. Concealing themselves they came alongside the Hesper, shooting indiscriminately into the cabin and engine room. The captain and two others worked the boat ashore and escaped into the woods. They were fired upon and the balls took effect in their clothing. The boarding party ran the boat into the centre of the stream and threw the arms overboard except one gun each, which they kept for their own use. After three hours' labor in destroying the arms belonging to the boat, in charge of the engineer, they returned in the tug to a point near Memphis, and then ran ashore and escaped into the woods."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Coal has been discovered on the line of the Central Pacific Railway in Nevada.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—All indications are favorable for the international boat race which comes off at this city to-day, between the Ward Brothers and the St. John's crew. Betting seems to favor the Wards.

The *World* this morning is greatly gratified at the announcement of Mr. Seymour taking the stump, and says after he speaks in Buffalo, Thursday evening, he will proceed to Pennsylvania, and make several speeches in that State.

HAVANA. Oct. 20.—Advices from Port au Prince announce the bombardment of Jeremie on the 6th inst. Notice had been given the foreign consuls to leave the town within six days, but they refused to heed the notice and remained. President Salnave demanded the surrender of the place or he would burn it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that Lopez is committing the greatest outrages since the discovery of a conspiracy in his camp. Large numbers of the principal men of Asuncion, whom he believed to be involved in the plot against him, were summarily executed. Several foreigners who took refuge from his fury in the United States Legation, were dragged out. Among them was the Portuguese Consul. His two brothers and all his married sisters have been imprisoned by him, and it is supposed murdered or immured alive in his numerous dungeons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Two addresses are published this morning, one from the Democratic National Committee to the Conservative voters of the United States, and the other from the State Committee of New York. Both make strong appeals to the Democracy to arouse to action.

The *Tribune's* special says late despatches to the Government from the west contain favorable reports in regard to the Indian troubles, and it is believed that if Congress takes prompt action on the recommendation of the peace commissioners, respecting annuities, there will be little cause for future complaint.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

BELLEVILLE STATION

Morning Express going West,	6.10 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.00 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.20 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6.05 A. M.

Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

Two Free Lectures—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
Alleghanians—D. G. Waldren.
Cool Burgess' Minstrels—Jos. Chenet.
Card—C. S. Hamilton, M. D.
Card—B. S. Willson, M. D.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1868.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.—At the close of the poll in the County of Frontenac last night, the total vote stood as follows; Calvin, 864; Britton, 428, with one township to hear from.

NO WONDER.—It is little wonder that it has been so cold in this northern climate when we read that there were four inches of snow along the Erie Railroad, from Susquehana to Dunkirk, on Saturday. A heavy storm prevailed also at Owen Sound on Saturday, snow falling to the depth of four inches.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE MATCH.—Lieut. Crowther of No. 8 Company, 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. B., Belleville, won the 3rd prize (a revolver complete) in the Grand Trunk Brigade Officers match. He had to shoot off a tie with Lieut. Parkinson, of Toronto, one shot at 500 yards, and succeeded in making a centre, the latter missing the target.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The railway traffic returns for September show that the Great Western made $355,810 against $334,988 for the same month last year; Grand Trunk, $7,624,108 against $603,102 last year. Brockville and Ottawa, $17,085 against $14,893, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa, $8,732 against $8,628.

THE BACK TOWNSHIPS.—Dr. G. H. Boulter, M. P. P., and M. Bowell, Esq., M. P. for North Hastings, in company with A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County, and Henry Cook, Esq., left Madoc on Friday, on a visit to some of the newly surveyed Townships, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting their condition for settlement, and also to examine the settlements along the Hastings Road. They will be gone probably two weeks.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.—The following is a statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation on the 7th of October:—Provincial notes in circulation, payable at Montreal, $3,264,589; at Toronto, $1,202,411; at Halifax, $136,000; total, $1,689,000. Specie held at Montreal, $550,000; at Toronto, $450,000; at Halifax, $30,000; total, $1,030,000. Debentures held by Receiver General, $3,000,000.

BLANKETS FOR VOLUNTEERS.—B. & W. Rosamond & Co., of Almonte, have received an order from the Militia Department to manufacture ten thousand grey blankets for the use of the volunteers, each blanket to weigh four pounds. They are to be completed on the 1st of March next. This is only about one-third of the blankets required.

LOW WATER.—The water in the Bay of Quinte is lower at this point than it has been known to be for many years. On Saturday the Ferry Boat was unable to get into her slip, and was obliged to leave the teams on the other side of the Bay. To-day the water being about six inches higher she was able to effect a landing, though dragging the bottom the whole length of the dock. We understand the Dredge has been ordered to go to work at the slip to-morrow.

NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND.—By mail from Australia we have the details that disturbances have taken place in New Zealand. A large number of Maoris confined at Chatham Island, breaking out of their prison, reached the mainland, massacred a captain and ten men forming the guard, and escaped to the interior, where, being joined by other tribes, they have commenced a fresh rebellion against the authority of England.

NEW USE FOR PETROLEUM.—A new method of making gas has been discovered in Scotland. The *modus operandi* is to grind any inferior kind of bituminous coal, and mix it with crude petroleum till it is of the consistence of paste. The whole then becomes equal to the best Cannel coal for gas making. Gas manufactured in this way gives a light from an ordinary burner equal to twenty-four candles, being double the light given by ordinary gas.

ACCIDENT TO DR. PARKER, M. P.—A very serious accident occurred on Sunday evening to Dr. Parker, M. P. It seems that he was called to Rockwood to see a sick child, and was so anxious to return to Guelph that he undertook to walk home on the railroad track. He had only proceeded about a mile when he fell through a bridge some fifteen feet high and broke his thigh, and received other bruises.—This was about eleven o'clock. He had to lay there some eleven hours, until he was found by some one going to work in the morning. He was carried to the nearest house and kindly attended to.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November, is a rich number. The following embellishments are given: A fine steel plate, entitled "Nothing this Morning Miss." An interesting story, descriptive of the plate will be found among the literary contents; The usual colored fashion-plate, containing six figures; a colored plate of knitted winter garments, an extra plate; and a tinted plate, showing "How we went up the Mountain"; Large extension sheet, filled with a great variety of articles—dresses for ladies and children, and other novelties—thirty-three in all; Latest style of ladies hats. From designs furnished by J. R. Terry, New York; Six new bodices; The work department contains a larger number of fancy articles than usual; The literary matter is kept up to its usual standard of excellence." Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at $3 a year.

DREDGING THE HARBOR.—The proprietors of the Dredge, we regret to say, have had a good many mishaps in connection with their operations here. Being all new machinery it took some time to get it to work smoothly, and when it commenced to work smoothly, a portion of it proved defective and broke, and when that was repaired something else gave way, thereby causing a good deal of delay, and subjecting the contractors to considerable expense not calculated upon. However, since Tuesday last, the machinery has worked well and steadily, and a great deal of rubbish has been taken away. Already a great improvement has been effected along the docks, vessels being able to go with heavy loads, where they could not before venture light. It is not probable, owing to the unexpected delays, that the contractors will be able to complete their contract this fall.

CANADA GOLD IN NEW YORK.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—"The New York *Evening Post* says that the Canadian Banks have six millions invested in that market. This is not at all surprising, for the Montreal market is overstocked with money, and the banks are forced to resort to New York for a profitable investment. Most of the capital thus employed is understood to be loaned at highly profitable rates, Wall street operators paying as much as one-eighth to one-fourth per cent a day for the use of the gold. In addition to the profits arising from these gold loans, the banks further receive the current interest on the greenbacks pledged against the specie loaned, so that, on the whole, they derive very handsome returns from the capital invested.

A MUSICAL SENSATION.—At Montreal last week, the Alleghanians, while singing the "Ship on Fire," during their series of concerts there, created rather a horror-stricken panic among a part of their large audience. The Hall was crowded with eager listeners, and in the *descriptive* of the quartette, the tenor (Mr. Galloway), gives the ventriloquil cry of "Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!" with great effect in the rendition of the music. At once numbers started to their feet, and were so impressed with what they thought a reality, were rushing wildly from the room, till at length (says the Montreal papers) came the closing words "We're saved! we're saved!" when the whole audience, in a state of breathless attention, unable to contain themselves, burst forth in prolonged applause.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.—The Detroit *Post*, speaking of the improvement of the St. Clair Flats—a subject of great interest to commercial Western men—says that the canal will be one and a half miles in length by 300 feet in width, and will be dredged so as to allow vessels drawing thirteen feet to pass through at the lowest stage. It is to be so constructed that it can be deepened to admit vessels drawing eighteen feet whenever the demands of commerce shall render it necessary. It is being furnished with timber dykes, one on each side, running the entire length, which will be filled with the excavation from the channel. The banks, besides, are being made fifty-eight feet wide and five feet above water.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—The following is a statement of the Post Office Savings Bank account for September: Amount in deposit as per last statement August 31st, $262,664 32; additional amounts received and interest accrued during August, $57,033, less amount withdrawn during August, $11,742 03—$45,290 96; total, $307,959 28. Amount received from depositors during September, $63,209; interest paid, $22 26; total, $63,231 26. Amount of withdrawl cheques paid during this month, $18,227 67; $150,083 59 in hands of the Receiver General, September 30th; $357,958 98 bearing interest at 4 per cent; $219,907 97 at 5 per cent; $13,580 bearing no interest, being amount in hands of Receiver General; to meet outstanding cheques, $2,250 90. Total, $357,958 87.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS—WHAT THE RELIGIOUS PRESS SAYS.—We copy the following extracts from long editorial notices in various religious papers complimentary to the Alleghanians, Vocalists and Bell Players, who returned from their European tour a few weeks since, and who appear in this town, at Ontario Hall, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24th. Their concerts are very popular, and always attended by our best citizens, including the clergy of all denominations. *The Christian World*, London, England, January, 1866, says,—"No description could convey an adequate idea of the charming pathos of this great musical feast." *The Congregationalist*, Scotland, says,—"They have not only astonished, but won the admiration of all our lovers of soul stirring music." *The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon* says,—"No human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music."

O'FARRELL AGAIN.—This "fuss and feathers" lawyer made a great ado about the attempt to throw off the train near Montreal, said it wasn't the act of a Fenian, but he knew who did it, and his name would be forthcoming in due time. He stated so positively that he knew the criminal, that he was summoned to give evidence in the case. A despatch on Saturday says: "O'Farrell refuses to appear before Justice Coursol for examination relative to the Blue Bonnets affair, disputing his power to compel him to disclose as a witness information he may have gained in a professional way." Why did he say anything about it, then, if the information was given to him in a professional way? A profession that would sustain a man in such dishonorable practices cannot have much respect for itself.

Ploughing Match.

A Ploughing Match under the auspices of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, is to take place on the farm of Mrs H. Jones, Front of Sidney, on Wednesday next, the 28th of October. There are to be three ploughs competed for, and a silver medal, the former given by Jas. Brown, Esq., M. P. P., J. M. Walker & Co., and W. H. Wallbridge, Esq.; the medal by K. Graham, Esq., M. P. P. In addition there are money prizes to the amount of $75. The prizes are divided into four classes; first-class ploughmen to consist of men who have won first or second prizes at any of the ploughing matches in West Hastings, and all other residents of West Hastings who choose to enter. Second class ploughmen to consist of men who have won third and fourth prizes at any of the above matches, and all other residents of West Hastings who choose to enter. Third-class ploughmen to consist of men who have never won a prize at any of the above matches. Fourth-class ploughmen to consist of boys under 21 years of age. Entries must be made with the Secretary, S. D. Farley, Esq., on or before 10 a. m., the morning of the match. There is an excellent committee of management, and we feel satisfied the arrangements connected with the match will be carried out in a satisfactory manner. We hope there will be a larger number of competitors than ever before seen at our ploughing matches. A dinner will come off in the evening.

A Wooden Railway.

Our neighbors of the County of Peterboro' are going to try the experiment of a Wooden Railway from the town of Peterboro' to Haliburton. A subscription list for the purpose of collecting funds to defray the preliminary expenses of obtaining a charter to incorporate a company to construct a railway is now being circulated. The *Review* says, "it is admitted on all hands that the proposed railroad will be of vast benefit to the County, and no small advantage to the town, and it would be a great pity were the project to fall through from want of the pecuniary aid of those most interested in its construction." Petitions to the Government, praying for a grant of land in aid of the company, are also being circulated. The *Review* is hopeful that the movement will succeed. It says: "Every encouragement should be given to any enterprize which may open up our neglected back country. Our people should join heartily in the movement, and government should certainly assist in a work which will be of such undoubted and immediate benefit to themselves."

Of the 1,518 benefices in Ireland having incumbents, 146 are in Royal patronage, and 53 in Royal, ecclesiastical, and lay patronage in turns; 988 are in ecclesiastical patronage, and 20 in lay and ecclesiastical patronage in turns; and 309 are in entirely lay patronage, including Trinity College.

Commencing Right.

The Provisional Junta of Spain is making a good beginning. Having swept away the most detestable Court that has disgraced Europe for many long, long years, it has laid the axe at the root of the power which has maintained Isabella on her throne. The comparative ease with which the change in the administrative affairs of the country has been effected, the thoroughness of the revolution, and the readiness with which the people accept the altered situation, show that the revolutionary spirit had taken deep hold of the mass. The action of the leaders in seizing the property of the Jesuits, in abolishing the order, and in issuing a circular urging the extinction of all religious corporations, shows that they are determined to take the bull by the horns, and remove the chief danger of a return to the old state of things. It is certainly a great stride in human progress that Spain, the land of the Inquisition, the land which for centuries has been ruled by monks and priests, which was about the only remaining prop of the Popish power in Europe, should effect in so short a time changes so sweeping and radical. That they will be sustained is another question. It is evident, however, unless the Emperor Napoleon interferes, and if the people are left to themselves, that the work of reformation will go on, and the constitution of Spain, which is now being organized by Gen. Prim and his associates, will be firmly established. The leaders have certainly given evidence of the ripeness and maturity of their convictions, the people with remarkable unanimity, have demonstrated their willingness to accept the new order of things, and when the prop to spiritual and civil despotism shall have been swept away forever, there will be no serious obstacle to the establishment of a strong Constitutional Government. The world moves. The mill of God keeps grinding.

Noble Deeds.

There are are some bright spots after all in this wilderness-life. There are oases in the great desert, which invite the foot-sore and weary traveller to rest and refreshment. There is "rest for the weary," even this side the dark River. And amidst the almost universal selfishness that prevails—amidst the eager, avaricious craving for money, position and power, it is a relief and a pleasure to look upon an unselfish man, to shake his honest hand, to watch the play of his countenance as the heart inspires him to the performance of noble deeds, to measure him from head to foot, and find him not wanting. They stand like an oasis in his desert-life. They go about doing good continually, not letting their right hand know what their left hand doeth.—They make up a great sum of happiness for those who are sharers in their gifts and fortunes, and lay up for themselves treasures that will never fade away. We have read of Peabody's munificence, and of the unselfish benefactions of thousands of others, and when we glance at the good which these men have done and are doing, we have faith that there is after all something pure and noble in man. In looking over an account of the inauguration of the Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., a few days since, we came across another instance of the noble deeds which man is capable of performing. The benefactor, Mr. Ezra Cornell, had given the sum of $1,000,000 in aid of the Institution to which his name has been gratefully assured. Nor was this the only act of this man's munificence.—He had previously endowed the city with a library worth $70,000. In the University three hundred students had already been admitted, the total endowments reaching $1,800,000, and among the list of professors we find the honored name of Agassiz. A chime of nine bells had been presented to the University by a lady, and in the presentation speech delivered by the Secretary of the Trustees, we find some beautiful extracts which we quote:

"I think these bells will have a lesson for all of us. Young gentlemen of the University, they are the generous gift of a lady; therefore never forget to be gentlemen; not in the flippant society sense, meaning gloves, perfumes and idleness, but in the grand old meaning, blending honest and useful labour with spotless integrity, respect for age, kindness to the young, and charity to all. If a thoughtless word rises, if a hand is lifted in the haste of anger, if tempted to ungenerous deeds, let the daily voice of these bells remind you that she who gave them expects you will blend with your manly strength all those qualities which make up, as wealth, address, or station of themselves cannot do, the true American gentleman. Gentlemen of the Faculty, these bells are a lady's gift to an institution this day placed in your hands. Do not forget, when they summon you to duty, that she who gave them would have you rule the young men by love, rather than by law; by kindness more than by force; by genial, Summer sympathy, and not with frozen awe and reverence. Let the wall of Arctic ice, which too generally separates teacher from scholar, for once be thawed and melted, and whatever the frozen dignitaries may say, believe me, the rule of kindly and genial intercourse, of unaffected sympathy and friendship, will prove better rules, and keep alive your memories in these young hearts when you yourselves have gone to your great Teacher to learn the lessons of eternity. Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, these bells are a woman's gift to you; and do not think that while with unselfish purposes she seeks to aid and encourage this noble effort to bring the broadest and highest culture within the reach of the young men, she at all forgets, or she ever can forget, the need and the longing of her sisters all over the nation for the same broad and liberal culture. A generous forethought has opened the door to the daughters of the wealthy classes, but the daughters of the poor will knock at your doors. Bid them be patient, until your new enterprize is consolidated, the time propitious, and the way clear. But, let them see and know, meanwhile, that your hand is on the lock of the closed door waiting only the safe moment to throw it wide open that they may enter in, while the chimes their sister gave ring out clearer and sweeter on the air as they celebrate the mercy and justice done at last."

The bells bear the following inscription, in language we cannot too often hear:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true;
Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
Ring in redress for all mankind;
Ring out a slowly-dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter murmurs, purer laws;
Ring out false pride in place and blood,
Ring in common love of good;
Ring out the slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right;
Ring out the narrowing dust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old;
Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring in the thousand years of peace;
Ring in the valiant men and free,
The larger heart and kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

More Girls for Canada.

Miss Rye has written a letter to the London *Standard*, of the 28th September, announcing her intention of sailing by the *Nestorian*, on the 22nd October, with another hundred young women, on the same terms as on her first trip. It is to be hoped some steps will be taken to procure some of these girls for this section of the country. In the same letter Miss Rye takes occasion to repel some charges made against her by some Canadian journals, and as it contains some matters of interest, we copy a portion of it: "The second charge—that my women were not all perfection—amounts to this, that I have not yet discovered an infallible character meter, which will enable me to judge the motives, aims, and tendencies of one hundred strangers. The good opinions my girls won from both passengers and officers in the ship which carried us out is the best proof I can offer that they were on the whole above the average of English working women; and I have the pleasure of knowing that nearly every girl who went out with me in May to Canada is doing well. Over four hundred letters lie before me, the majority of them, as a glance at the caligraphy would tell, from "little marchionesses," who not unnaturally think there is something better before them in Canada than a drudging place at 1s. 6d. and 2s. a week in England; it is impossible for these girls to have saved anything to enable them to emigrate, and I again appeal to the public to enable me to start another party this autumn."

Notes by the Way.

COOKSVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1868.

The autumn tides are drifting rapidly in upon us, and with the dead leaves which come tossing and whirling and eddying around the corners, filling up the ditches along the roadside and the hollows in the forest, come drifting memories of long-ago—memories of the days when we were younger than we are now, before the world's cares and troubles had left a shadow upon the face, or darkened the pathway of life. Of the days when we gathered pebbles by the water-course, and threw them one by one away; when we wandered side by side through the forests trampling the crimson glories beneath our feet; when young life bubbled up joyously, and young hopes made the future bright and glorious, and bridged over chasms and gulfs which had entombed stouter and braver hearts than ours. Of the days when a lot of frollicking, romping boys and girls would steal away into the woods to gather beechnuts and chestnuts—and how the old time comes back as we remember how Harry and Mary would stroll away from the rest, and wander so far that we were obliged to go home without them, and how at last they would be discovered talking pretty nonsense to each other in the misty eventide of autumn. And is it possible that in the little Harry and Mary that are now gathering clusters of beautiful grapes on the hill-side, I see the same dreamy countenances, the same bright blue eyes, that belonged to the Harry and Mary with whom I romped and frollicked long years ago?

"There is a beautiful spirit breathing now,
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees;
And from a beaker, full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillar'd clouds."

And is there not a beautiful spirit breathing in the heart, as the old time comes o'er me, and as memory is busy with her storehouse-treasures? Was it not when the woods were bathed in the glowing mists of autumn, that Albert and Delia wandered side by side gathering chestnuts, and sat side by side when the harvest moon looked its brightest, and walked side by side to bring the cows from the rich pasture fields, and sat side by side in the old barn at the husking, stripping the golden ears; and when playing hide-and-go-seek, always were discovered side by side; and after the great room was cleared when the apple bee was over, were always found side by side playing "drop the handkerchief," or dancing the good old homely dances which distinguished the olden time; and after a while stood proudly side by side at the altar, as the minister wound up the ceremony in these memorable words: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Why is it in these days that the old time should ever be coming back to us? Is it because they are "melancholy days," because the flowers and the birds have gone, because the winds wail through the bare trees, because the leaves are all withered and dead, because the heart has grown sere and hardened, that it yearns for the return of those halcyon days, when it knew neither sin nor sorrow? Why is it that while the leaves fade and fall, we love to wander through the cemeteries and linger by the graves of the dead, and think of the beautiful flowers that bloomed and blossomed at our fireside for a year and more and then faded as the leaves fade, and we buried them out of sight? Why is it that memories of golden opportunities neglected will drift in upon us now—of blighted hopes—of sunny faces which were darkened by a frown—of sweet music hushed at the sound of a voice—of kind words which might have gladdened the heart, had they been uttered—of harsh and angry words which fell like lead upon the innocent heart—of the sunshine that might have been, and the shadows which darken and lengthen with the lapse of time? Why is it that such thoughts crowd thickly in upon us when the woods are naked, and the meadows are brown and sere, and the flowers are all dead, and the birds all gone, and upland, glade and glen, have lost their brightness, and we look at the beautiful leaves still gorgeous in their varied colorings, but withered and dead as the hopes of our young life have long since withered and died? But a truce to these wandering thoughts.

I had intended in these notes to have given some account of the progress made in the cultivation of the grape at this point, but finding the subject "cut and dried" by the editor of the Toronto *Telegraph*, who had just left the vineyards when I drove up, I avail myself of his well written article in reference thereto:

"Those among us who are interested in the agricultural industry of the country have a ready opportunity of seeing what has been done, and what can be done in vine culture, by visiting the vineyard owned by a company near Cooksville, and at present under the management of Mr. M. W. Cook, an intelligent, courteous, and accomplished gentleman.

"The farm on which the vineyard has been planted lies on the north side of Dundas street, about fifteen miles from the city, and is easily reached by the Great Western Railroad via Port Credit, or by waggon along Dundas street. The south end of the lot appears to be a mixture of dark loamy soil and gravel or sand. The north end, rising up with an easy slope for several hundred yards, and having an excellent southern exposure, is a more purely sandy soil; but the portion of it which has been longest under vine cultivation has been manured so as to enrich the ground sufficiently for the purpose of the vine-grower. These older vines immediately north of the homestead are supported on trellis-work, forming a number of arbors of probably 200 yards in length, all paralleled to each other, and running up the rolling declivity. Alongside of these vines supported by a trellis work, and which are all of the Clinton variety of grape, there are a number of parallel rows of younger plants of Isabella class, which are supported on upright poles. These do not show anything like the same abundance of yield as the Clinton vines; but that is in part accounted for by their being less mature.

To the east of the trellis vines, and running northwards along the brow of the low hill which forms the northern side of the property, are a large number of the Clinton grape vines, supported on poles. All these are planted in a sandy soil, which does not appear to have had almost any coating of manure. Still the vines, considering their age, are in a tolerable healthy condition, and promise well in future seasons. There are other patches similarly laid out on different parts of the estate, making in all an area of seventeen acres under cultivation. The vine of the whole of this acreage are not as yet all fruit-bearing. But last year the proprietors managed to produce from their crop not less than seven thousand gallons of wine; while, this year, Mr. Cook feels confident the vineyard will give a total yield of not less than twelve thousand gallons.

Thus far, the Company have only sought to produce two kinds of wine:—one a light coloured, light-bodied sort of wine—that might be classed with Sauterne, for convenience, but which to a cultivated palate, has more the taste of the common sort of Hockheimer—a most delightful summer drink, and destined, we believe, to become a favorite with persons of good taste. The name which the proprietors give to the light wine is the "Niagara."

Nearly all the crop of 1866 was disposed of at $1 per gallon, which, deducting brokerage, netted the Company about 75 cents per gallon—bringing a most handsome return. If they had produced ten times the quantity they could have found a ready market. Indeed, one of our Toronto wholesale merchants, who formed one of a party of gentlemen who visited the vineyard on Saturday, assured Mr. Cook that he could find consumers for an almost unlimited quantity of the "Niagara" wine; and could give the Company a good paying price for it.

The other variety of wine produced at the Cooksville vineyard is a red wine with more body to it than the white wine, a pleasant fruity wine—not unlike a fair, pure Claret, but with something in flavor which persons accustomed to drink Rhine wine would discover to be akin to good Rudesheimer. We have seldom tasted a more pleasant and fruity table wine than this Cooksville red wine,—which the proprietors name the "Ontario."—No one with an educated taste could fail to appreciate its qualities—although at the retail price of $2 a gallon, wholesale dealers doubt whether it could ever become so profitable as the White Niagara wine, which could be readily brought into the retail market at from 75 cents to $1 a gallon. For both varieties the proprietors can find a home market and for more than they are able to produce.

This year's crop, at an average, for the red and white varieties, at $1 a gallon, will bring a gross return of $12,000; and when it is considered that the cost of cultivation per acre does not exceed $30, it will be really seen how large the profits of the vineyards, even now, promise to be. Of course there is necessarily a very considerable amount of capital sunk in procuring the vines, bringing them to their present state of maturity; but the returns which we have indicated allow a very large margin of profit to cover the interest on the outlay.

The cultivation of the grapes at the Cooksville vineyard is, of course, as yet but in its infancy; but enough has been done to show that under proper training the hardier variety of the grape can be successfully and profitably cultivated in the more Southerly portions of the Ontario Peninsula. We have never seen in the best grape-growing districts of Southern New York or New Jersey a richer crop than Mr. Cook shows this year of the trellis supported Clinton variety. The vines are loaded down with fruit, and although the crop has not ripened so evenly as could be wished, the bulk of it will be ready to be gathered in eight or ten days."

Presentation and Supper.

On Tuesday evening an oyster supper was given at the Anglo-American Hotel, to Capt. Smith Stephens, by the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 3 Company, 15th Battalion, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his men. The chair was occupied by Color-Sergeant Morrice, and the vice-chair by Sergeant Cowie. On the right of the chair sat the guest of the evening, Capt. Stephens, Lieut. Crozier, Capt. Pashley, Lieut. Robertson, Ensign Stewart and Mr. D. B. Robertson, of the *Chronicle*, and on the left Brevt.-Col. Sutherland, Lieut. Thompson, Ensign Mscoun, Mr. Ezra Stephens, Dr. Carson, of Whitby, and Mr. John G. Moore, of the *Daily Intelligencer*. After the "inner man" had been well fortified by the good things so bountifully supplied by "mine host," Mr. Holbrook, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to by all present. Color-Sergeant Morrice, in presenting Capt. Stephens with a silver goblet, read the following address:

To Capt. S. Stephens, Commanding Company No. 3, 15th Battalion, Volunteer Militia.

SIR,—We the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 3 Company, of the 15th Battalion of Canadian Volunteer Militia, being desirous of showing our appreciation of the many manly and soldierly qualities we have proved you to possess, during the time we have been under your command, respectfully beg you to accept the accompanying token of our regard and esteem. At the same time, we express our full confidence that, if called upon to meet the enemies of our beloved country in the field, you will so lead us on, as to afford us the opportunity of doing our duty in the most effective and satisfactory manner; and we hope that we may long have the benefit of your example and advice in the discharge of our obligations as men and as soldiers.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
For selves and comrades.
ALEXANDER MORRICE,
Sergeant and President.
ANDREW COWIE,
Sergeant and Vice-President

To which Capt. Stephens replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of No. 3 Co. 15th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry, Belleville:

'Tis with feelings mingled with sincere pleasure and regret that I, as a young officer in the Volunteer force, meet you on this occasion. The pleasure of receiving this token of your friendship and esteem nearly closes my lips and fills my heart with gratitude. I regret, however, I have not language to express the sentiments I now feel, but trust you will accept the will for the deed. Your love of country, patriotism and good conduct at all times while I have had the honor to command you has been such as to merit the esteem of the Battalion to which you belong, and my highest regard. It has ever been my ambition that you should excel in those manly and noble qualities which characterize the true British soldier. I have also endeavored, and ever shall, to cultivate that friendship, should we become separated from each other, that to look back on the time when we were banded together in one common cause to protect our country, our homes, and our firesides, will appear as the silver lining of a dark cloud, or a bright spot in the memory of you all; and rest assured, my comrades, that so long as the noble and national emblem of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, blended with the Beaver and Maple Leaf, shall exist, and our lives be spared, my advice will ever be tendered with the sincerity of a true and loyal Canadian. In conclusion, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for this token of your respect and esteem; and the kind sentiments expressed in your address will be like the letters on this beautiful cup—engraved on my memory never to be effaced.

Yours respectfully.
SMITH STEPHENS,
Capt. No. 3 Co. 15th Batt.

The goblet is a very pretty one, and it must be a source of great pleasure to Capt. Stephens, to know that his men hold him in the high regard that they do. The goblet bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Capt. S. Stephens, as a token of respect by the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 3 Company, 15th Battalion, Volunteer Militia, Belleville." The whole proceedings were very interesting, and everything passed off with the utmost good feeling and harmony. The splendid band of the Battalion was present, and during the evening discoursed some very sweet music, which added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Maritime Provinces.

From a number of exchanges received this morning from the Maritime Provinces, we gather several matters of interest. The St. John's, N. B., *Telegraph* pitches into the Montreal *Gazette* for representing the Western portion of the Dominion to be "richer" than the Eastern, and for stating that "the great majority of the people of old Canada went in this union believing that for a time, at least, if not forever, the Maritime Provinces would be a drag, financially, on the resources of the richer Western portion of the Dominion." The *Telegraph* don't like that kind of snubbing and thus replies to its Montreal contemporary: "If our contemporary will refer to its files of two or three years back, it will probably learn that it and the Press of the Upper Provinces taught "the people" a very different doctrine. If we are not mistaken, the Maritime Provinces were then held up before "the people's" eyes as prosperous communities, with whom an alliance would be a gain to old Canada. Tables of our population, our imports and exports, our wealth, our fisheries, shipping, etc., were then in vogue. We have not grown poorer since, but richer."

In another article in reference to the same matter, the *Telegraph* produces the following arguments to show that the Maritime Provinces are not so poor as they are represented to be. It says:

"Then, who can estimate the value of the Coal Mines and the Gold Mines of Nova Scotia, or of the Shad and Mackerel Fisheries, and the Cod, Herring, Alewives, Lobster, and Salmon Fisheries common to both of the Lower Provinces? The Upper Provinces, of course, work largely in lumber, but in proportion to population not nearly to as large an extent as the smaller Provinces. (A St. John mill owner and exporter will ship this year a greater quantity of deals than any other man on the continent.) Ontario, it is true, has her great wheat crop, but that is the backbone of her industry—and a large portion of Ontario does not excel even in wheat growing. Then in Quebec Province—take out Montreal and Quebec cities, and there is not a great deal left; the French population, which form the bulk of it, are not great producers. If the proprietors of the Montreal *Gazette* will kindly turn to a work called *The Year Book*, for 1868, (published by themselves) they will find it there stated that the population of the smaller Provinces in 1868, is estimated at 678,461, and of the two larger 3,201,424; that is, Ontario and Quebec have nearly five times the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But how does the great volume of trade, as represented by the Imports and Exports of the Provinces compare? From the same *Year Book* we learn that the Imports and Exports of the smaller Provinces in 1866 amounted in value to over $40,000,000. If those of the larger Provinces were as great per head, they would represent a value of $200,000,000; while *in fact* the trade of these Provinces amounted only to $102,000,000. That is to say, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia showed a trade of just *twice as much* per head as Ontario and Quebec. Why, then are they represented as the *poorer* 'portion of the Dominion'?"

The Halifax *Express* says codfish and haddock continued very scarce along the coast and of late the supply of these fish in the market has been very liberal. A few mackerel have been taken, but they are yet very scarce.

On Monday there arrived at Halifax from Prince Edward Island, 10,507 bushels of potatoes, and 2,485 bushels of oats, and from Cape Breton, 1,745 chaldrons of coal.

It is rumored in New Brunswick that the Hon. Charles Connell, M. P. for Carleton County, will resign his seat in the House of Commons, and stand for the Local Legislature in place of the late Mr. Hartley. In this case it is thought that Lewis P. Fisher, Esq., a brother of the Hon. Charles Fisher, will go to the Dominion House of Commons for Carleton County.

His Excellency Major General Doyle is in New Brunswick at present, having gone there to inspect the troops in the garrisons of St. John and Fredericton.

LARGE quantities of coals are constantly arriving from Cape Breton, and the article is meeting with ready sale. Good coal can be had at $4.50 per chaldron.

A COMPANY, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, has been organized in Montreal for the purpose of working a recently discovered coal mine in the County of Pictou.

Town Council.

MONDAY, Oct. 19th, 1868.

PRESENT—His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Sutherland, Diamond, Robertson, Starling, Henderson, McIntosh, Watters, Holden and Foster.

A large number of petitions were presented relating to over-assessment; praying for ...; asking for water tanks; and repairs to sidewalks, which were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Diamond reported verbally with reference to dredging the Ferry slip.

Mr. Sutherland presented the Finance Committee's report recommending the payment of a number of accounts. The Council went into committee of the whole on ways and means. Mr. Robertson in the chair. The report was adopted.

Mr. Diamond moved, seconded by Mr. Starling, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated by this Council for the purpose of assisting to defray the expense of maintaining the present Volunteer Band, of the 15th Battalion, the same to be placed in the hands of Lieut. Col. Campbell, for such purpose.

Mr. Holden with every desire to assist the Band, would be willing to give $5 of his private funds, but did not think the Council in view of the present financial condition of the town, was warranted in thus voting the money.

Mr. Watters asked if the members of the Band were Volunteers.

Mr. Robertson said they were.

Mr. Watters said there was a good deal of honor in being volunteer officers. He did not know how they kept up the Band, but in the regular army the Bands were kept up by the officers.

Mr. Starling—Officers of the line are on regular pay, and could afford it. But it is different with our Volunteer officers. If we can afford to spend $50 or $100 for fire squibs on the Queen's Birth day, we can afford $100 to keep up an efficient Volunteer Band. It would have been rather humiliating to have seen the gallant 15th go off in June, 1866, with nothing but the music of a tin whistle to march to.

After some further discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. McIntosh,

That one quarter's salary, in addition to the current quarter not then expired at the time of the death of the late Smith Bartlett, be paid to the widow of the late Police Magistrate in lieu of all claims upon this Corporation, and as a slight appreciation of the valuable services of an old and efficient officer; and this Council desires to express to the widow of the late deceased Police Magistrate their heartfelt sympathy in her very sudden bereavment and irreparable loss in the death of her late husband.

Mr. Holden wished the money part and the sympathetic part were separated. There could be no objection to the condolence part of the motion, but it was a question whether the claims of the late Mr. Bartlett should not be considered upon their merits. It might be that the Town was owing him more than the resolution contemplated giving, and if so, it would be unjust to the family to give him less. He was not prepared to say that he would vote for it, but he thought the motion should have been separated.

The Mayor had great pleasure in supporting this resolution. The late Mr. Bartlett had claims against this Council, and from all he could learn, the amount proposed would cover those claims. On this account as well as for other reasons, he believed the Council should pass the motion unanimously. Mr. Bartlett had been a faithful public servant for many years, and when in the troubles of 1837, he was one of the foremost in rushing to the defence of his country.

Mr. Henderson did not believe the addition to the resolution would affect its passage. Mr. Bartlett had been an old, tried public servant, and he thought the sum proposed was a fitting tribute to his services. Indeed, so far as he was concerned, he would have been in favor of giving him six month's salary.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Holden moved, That the sum of $[illegible], or so much thereof as may be necessary, be expended in making a sidewalk on the east side of Church St., by the residence of Mr. Walter Ross.

The motion not being seconded it fell to the ground.

Committee rose and reported. Report adopted.

Moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Robertson,

That the Solicitor of the Town forthwith report to the Chairman of the Street Committee on the notice served upon the Street Surveyor by Wm. Bleecker, forbidding the removing of the loose stones and gravel lying between the two new piers of the Upper Bridge, and above and below in the bed of the river; and in the event of the Solicitor reporting adversely to said Bleecker's claim, that the Chairman of the Street Committee be authorized to instruct the Street Surveyor to proceed at once thereafter to remove all the material lying at the bed of the river between the two piers and above and below the same, so as to open the channel and thereby secure the greater safety of the new bridge.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Starling,

That the Harbor and Town Property Committee be requested to order the contractor for dredging the harbor to dredge the ferry slip forthwith, to such extent as they deem necessary, such work to be done under the present contract.

A lengthy discussion ensued. The motion was lost on the following division:

YEAS.—Messrs. Holden, Starling, Watters, McIntosh.

NAYS.—Messrs. Diamond, Robertson, Foster, Sutherland, Henderson.

On motion of Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Sutherland, the Street Surveyor was

instructed to have the south chimney of the Town Hall repaired.

Mr. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. Watters,

That the Committee on Harbor and Town Property do not enter into any arrangement for dredging the ferry slip by the day, but that in the event of any agreement being made for dredging said slip it should only be done by the yard, at 70 cents a yard, and by guarding against the invalidating of the contract already entered into or releasing the sureties.

The motion was carried and the Council adjourned.

Court of Chancery.

MONDAY, Oct. 19.

KNOWLES vs. LUCAS.—The plaintiff and defendant both live in Hungerford. The Bill in this case is filed by the plaintiff, asking the Court to declare the defendant a trustee of the lands in question, to wit:—Lot No. 20, 9th con. of Hungerford; and that the defendant be ordered to convey his interest in said lands to the plaintiff. A large amount of evidence was given. His Lordship reserved judgment. McLellan and Bull for plaintiff; Jellett and Moss for defendant.

At the present Chancery sittings here the case of Radway against Georgen created a good deal of excitement. The Bill was filed by Dr. Radway, of New York, the proprietor of Radway's Ready Relief, against Mr. T. W. Georgen, a druggist of Barrie, Co. Simcoe, to restrain him from selling a patent medicine under the name of Georgen's Real Reliever. Dr. Radway alleges that the name Real Reliever deceives the public, and that they buy Mr. Georgen's medicine in mistake for the Ready Relief. A large number of witnesses were subpœnaed from New York, Montreal and other places, and much interest was felt by the proprietors of patent medicines in the result of the case. The case was first called on Monday afternoon, but some of the plaintiff's witnesses being absent it was not proceeded with until Tuesday morning. On the Court being opened, the Chancellor considered on looking at the labels and bottles of medicine produced in Court, that the public could not be deceived, and if the plaintiff proved all his bill contained, there was not equity enough to support the case. The Bill was dismissed with costs. We understand Dr. Radway has decided to appeal from His Lordship's decision. The counsel engaged on the case were Mr. Moss and Mr. Jellett for the plaintiff; and Mr. Blake, Q. C., and Mr. Wm. Boys for the defendant.

Destructive Gale.

SARNIA, Oct. 19.

The heavy gale on Thursday night dismantled several vessels on Lake Huron. One lumber barge was lost. Her name has not been ascertained.

The barge "Paragon," loaded with lumber, was water-logged about twenty-five miles outside. Two men, one woman and her little daughter, aged about eight years, perished. The men jumping overboard, the woman and child died on the wreck from the effects of the cold weather. The balance of the crew, the captain and two sailors, took to the rigging. Her Majesty's gunboat "Prince Alfred," on her way down from Goderich on Saturday afternoon, fell in with the wreck, took off the men, and succeeded in towing the barge into this port, whence Lieutenant Parsons handed her over to the United States Consul. Had it not been for the timely assistance of the gunboat, the captain of the barge states that all hands would have been lost. The bodies of the woman and child were buried here yesterday.

Dreadful Tragedy near Bowmanville.

BOWMANVILLE, Oct. 19th.

An ill feeling, existing many years, between two brothers-in-law, named John Cotter and William Gay, culminated on Saturday night in the death of Cotter.—They were near neighbors. The said Cotter, on going to and from town, passed the house of the latter, and has several times been accused of breaking his windows, using threats of violence, &c., causing Gay, who is an old man, to stand in great dread of his violence. On Saturday night, on his way home from Bowmanville, about 11 p. m., Cotter broke into Gay's kitchen, declaring he would take his life. He was warned not to proceed any further. He persisted in doing so, when Gay, who was armed with a rifle, loaded with gun-shot, fired the contents, entering the eye, tearing away a portion of the face, and causing instant death. An inquest is now being held in the Town Hall by Coroner Christie.—Cotter is supposed to have been a little under the influence of liquor. Gay has lived here many years as a harmless and inoffensive man.

Reciprocal Relations.

The following explanations respecting the Reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States were telegraphed yesterday from Washington. So many contradictory statements have appeared regarding the position of the question of trade with the provinces of British North America, and settlement of the fisheries disputes and the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, that it was considered proper to obtain correct information upon the subject. The matter stands thus: Mr. Thornton, the British minister here, addressed a note to Mr. Seward in July last, calling his attention to the distressed condition of the people of Nova Scotia in consequence of the exclusion from our markets consequent upon the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and asking him to enter into legal negotiations. Mr. Seward referred Mr. Thornton's communication to Mr. McCulloch, secretary of the treasury. Mr. McCulloch replied that the treaty having been abrogated by the legislative branch of the government, he considered it would not be advisable to resume negotiations until Congress should give some intimation of its desire that they should be reopened, and at the same time expressing his opinion that it was for the interest of the United States that the question of trade with the British Provinces should be adjusted in some definite manner. This correspondence was sent by Mr. Seward to the committee of ways and means just before the July adjournment. In reply to an enquiry by members of the committee of ways and means, Mr. Seward informed them that he was ready to open negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty whenever the committee should refer the subject to him. Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Logan, Maynard, Brooks and Niblack of the committee agreed to make such a report, and Gen. Schenck was willing it should be made. Mr. Griswold was absent. The adjournment, however, took place so early that there was no opportunity of getting the report before the House, and hence the matter goes over till re-assembling of Congress with the knowledge that the committee of ways and means are nearly unanimous upon the subject and that Mr. Seward will open negotiations as soon as the committee are enabled to report. In the Senate the question has also been referred to the committee on foreign relations and it is known that the chairman, Mr. Sumner, is strongly in favour of negotiations. Mr. Sumner has frequently stated that he reported in favor of terminating the old reciprocity treaty, not because he desired a cessation of trade with the British Provinces and a re-opening of the fisheries difficulties but because he did not consider the treaty as sufficiently comprehensive or beneficial to the United States, and that he believed the proper course was to abrogate that treaty instead of attempting to patch it up, and then negotiate a new treaty of a comprehensive character which should include manufactures and should be made in the interest of this country and not as the former treaty more with a political object than as a commercial necessity.

"I'll tell a lee wi' ony man in Scotland," said a witness in court, and then with characteristic caution, he added "but I'll no swear till't."

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *City of Baltimore*, brings two days later mails from Europe.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially publishes Queen Isabella's protest, and adds that the nation has passed through a soverign judgment on the acts of the Queen, and can now pass a verdict on her words.

All moderate Generals who fought for the Queen have recognized the revolution.

Some Provisional Juntas have protested against Serrano's assumption of Supreme Power, without a vote of the people.

Provincial correspondence of Berlin says that the Prussian Government will not interfere in Spain, but await the development of affairs there, and respect the decision of the Spanish people.

There is no fear that the Spanish revolution will disturb the peace of Europe.

Dr. Livingston is said to be within a week's march of Zanzibar.

The Government Flour mill in Pesth, had been burned. Loss 611,000 florins.

—The *Algoma* has turned up all right.

—There was snow in Kingston on Friday last.

—The great bridge at St. Louis is to cost $4,500,000.

—Water is scarce in Lowell, and milk has gone up a cent a quart. Suggestive.

—Horses sell for ten cents each in parts of Australia.

—The number of patents issued at Ottawa since the 20th of June last, have been 102.

—Discount on American invoices this week 28 per cent.

—Forester, Moir & Co., grocers of Montreal, have suspended payment.

—A large train of cars with immigrants, passed up on Saturday. Nearly all for the great West.

—Two trains of hogs, containing about 4,000, went east yesterday.

—Bears are numerous in the County of Peterboro.

—McCulloch, Jack & Co., dry goods, of Montreal, have failed.

—Barley was quoted at $2.23 and $2.25 (U. S. currency,) in Oswego yesterday.

—Chief Justice Draper has been appointed President of the Court of Error and Appeal.

—Mr. James E. Smith, Mayor of Toronto, has been appointed Collector for the Port of Toronto.

—The resignation of Chief Justice Draper has been accepted. It is understood that Judge Richards will succeed him.

—A fire in Kingston on Sunday night destroyed several tenement houses at the corner of Ordnance and Sydenham Streets, Loss $5000.

—Wm. J. Speck, of Belleville, has obtained a second-class certificate from the Kingston military school.

—There's a fellow in this town so dirty that the Assessors think of putting him down as Real Estate.

—The New York papers have it that Henry Ward Beecher will run for United States Senator.

—Oshawa is getting along. They had six births last week. The supply of cradles is almost run out.

—Pat Boyle must like prison fare. He seems to be trying to get back to it, and ought to succeed.

—The *Spartan*, which struck in the rapids on Friday, has had to go into Tate's dock for repairs. Three iron plates in the front and the cutwater were broken.

—Wm. Gage, of Hamilton, has obtained a large quantity of wild rice seed, from Rice Lake, with which he intends to plant an inlet belonging to him in Burlington Bay.

—George Stark has in his pond at Nashua, N. H., 500 trout, weighing from one-half to two and a half pounds each. Of 10,000 eggs deposited artificially last spring, all but about 1,000 hatched.

—Josh Billings says that he has seen some "awful bad throat diseases completely cured in three days by simply jining a temp'rance society."

—The schooners 'Sweepstakes' and 'Montery' with wheat, from Chicago, got aground on the shoal off Point Frederick, on the 16th. They were lightened by elevators from Kingston.

SURRENDER OF THE MURDERERS OF CAPT. MINER.—The two men, Charles Medley and Burt, charged with the murder of Capt. Miner, between Amherstburgh and Windsor on Tuesday night last, have waived the right of examination before the United States authorities, and have surrendered themselves to Canadian jurisdiction. This took place on Sunday, and they now lie in Sandwich jail. On Friday night, George Brown another of the supposed murderers of Capt. Miner, who is still at large, was seen to enter his father's house in Amherstburgh, and a posse of men were sent to arrest him. He became aware of the fact, and made his escape through one of the rear windows with no clothing on but his shirt. At the latest advices he had not been captured, but his father was arrested for aiding and abetting his escape, and now lies in jail.

The trial of one bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will show most beneficial effects upon the hair and scalp.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.—This is an old and true saying, and it is equally true that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" will make all pains go from the body, and cures Bowel complaints, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Sprains, Bruises, &c., sooner than any thing else discovered. Price 25 cents a Bottle.

THE OWNERS OF HORSES.—Read the following letter received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill:

I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it to fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. John R. Deal, Bowersville, O.

Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozengers, a safe remedy for the most delicate persons, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per box.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 22.

Greenbacks, buying at 72¼
" selling at 73¼
Bank of Upper Canada Bills........60
Silver, buying at .... 3½ per c.
" selling at .... 3 "
Gold opened at 136¼; closed at 136¼.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Oct. 22, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 15.
BARLEY—$1 40 to $1 45.
RYE—85 to 90c
OATS—55c to 60c.
PEAS—90c.
BUCKWHEAT—70c to 75c
BEEF—$4 to $6 00.
PORK—$6 to $7.
MUTTON—4c to 6c per pound.
BUTTER—18c to 20c.
EGGS—12c to 15c.
HIDES—$6 50.
SHEEPSKINS—25c to 55c.
TALLOW—Rough 8c to 9c.
POTATOES—40c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$10 to $11.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—No. 1, $7 50 ⅌ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.
CHICKENS, per pair—30c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS—30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c.
TURKEYS—60c to 80c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 21.

Cotton quiet at 25¼c to 25½c.

Flour heavy and declining; receipts 15,100 bbls.; sales 89,000 bbls. at $6 25 to $9 85 for superior state and western; $7 to $7 65 for common to choice extra state; $6 90 to $8 10 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour quiet at $6 to $8 20.

Grain—Wheat dull; receipts 79,700 bus.; sales 23,000 bus. at $1 63 for No. 2 spring, $2 18 for amber Michigan, $2 35 to $2 65 for white Michigan.

Rye quiet; receipts 79,000 bus.

Corn favors buyers; receipts 64,900 bus; sales 58,000 bus. at $1 12 to $1 14 for unsound; $1 15 to $1 15½ for sound mixed western.

Barley dull and heavy; receipts 8,900 bus.

Oats firm and fairly active; receipts 40,000 bus; sales 61,000 bus. at 75 for new western.

Pork heavy and lower at $28 37 to $28 75 for mess; $28 50 to $28 62 for old.

Lard heavy and lower at 16¾ to 18¾c for steam; 18¾ to 19 for Keith rendered.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 21.

Stocks dull.
Gold 136¾.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, October 22, 1868. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$7 00	@	7 25
Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Fancy	5 60	@	5 75
Welland Canal Superfine	5 25	@	0 00
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	5 25	@	5 40
" " 1 Western Wheat,	5 20	@	5 25
" " 2 " "	4 75	@	5 00
Bag Flour	2 50	@	2 60
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 22½	@	0 00
Spring	1 18	@	1 20
Western	1 17	@	1 18
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 45	@	0 46
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 35	@	1 45
BUTTER—Dairy	0 19	@	0 23
" Store Packed	0 19	@	0 23
ASHES—Pots	5 65	@	5 70
Pearls	5 50	@	0 00
PORK—Mess	24 75	@	25 00
Prime Mess	17 00	@	00 00
Prime	17 00	@	17 50
PEAS	0 98	@	1 00
RYE FLOUR	4 25	@	4 50

Flour—Small receipts; buyers are now disposed to operate and a fair business in Canada supers at yesterday's rates. Welland canal slightly improved, fancy sold at $5 60. Grain—Wheat no reported sales; rates nominal. Peas nominal at firmer rates. Provisions—Pork active; Butter, only choice finds buyers; Ashes unchanged.

Belleville Congregational Church.

REV. WILLIAM HAY, MINISTER.

Sabbath Services—Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening 6½. Sunday School, 2½ P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. 6 SEATS FREE.

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACROSTIC.

P ain Killer is *worth* what it weighs, in gold,
A ll around the world are its praises told;
I t will Cholera cure—scourge of southern climes,
N o victim dies, who takes it betimes.
K eep Pain Killer—a true friend by your side,
I t will cure Cough or Cold, or Colic beside;
L ook out to apply it for Bruise or for Sprain.
L et it once be tried—*'twill be used again;*
E very word I am telling you, Reader, is true,
R emember that Pain Killer is *good for you.*

The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines. 33-1m

European Celebrities.

BISMARCK. The Great Minister and Statesman of Prussia was cured by Radway's Pills. (See letter from the Professor of the Prussian Medical College at Breslau. Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.) Radway's Ready Relief has effected astonishing Cures in all Diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Muscles, &c., in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation, Cramps, Spasms, Strains. Pains and Aches of all kinds are relieved in a few moments, and cured in a few hours. It will prevent the system against Cholera and all malignant Fevers, Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Diptheria, &c.

The Regulating Pills possess the alternative, anti-bilious, and disinfectant properties of Mercury, without any of its pernicious attributes. They are prepared in vacuo from concentrated vegetable extracts, and are an absolute specific for all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. They tone the system while relieving the bowels from viscid humors, and control the liver more readily than blue pills or any preparation of quicksilver, or its salts or its oxides.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants.
See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1863. 31-2w

Sick Reader, You are Invited.

To follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the nonprofessional, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in case of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, Diptheria, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-simile signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 18-1yr

Read This.

ST. CONSTANT, DIST. OF LAPRAIRIE, May 25, 1868.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggist, next the Courthouse, Montreal:

DEAR SIRS.—When I began using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be glad to confirm. Very respectfully yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.

Physicing Horses.

Many persons physic their horses frequently—especially every spring. This is a great error, and one which has caused the loss of many valuable horses, as physic as it is usually given, often produces inflamation of the bowels which generally proves fatal; it also weakens the horse and thus renders him more liable to disease, or less liable to throw it off—what is required is a medicine which will operate gently upon the bowels, and act upon the liver and lungs, removing all obstructions therefrom, purifying the blood and enabling all the organs to do their work without overtaxing any, which is accomplished by the use of "Darley's Canadian Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it is always safe and certain.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free o the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle C. W.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.

BIRTHS,

On Tuesday, 20th inst., the wife of John J. Haines, Junr., of a daughter.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, on the 15th instant, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Mr. Cornelius Bowman, to Miss Julianna Hart, both of Sophiasburg.

By the Rev. J. E. Howell, M. A., Wesleyan Minister, Canifton, at the residence of the bride's father, Allen McTaggert, Huntingdon, on Oct. 18th, Mr. John C. Vermilyea, Thurlow, to Miss Ruth McTaggert, of the same Township.

On the 19th inst., at Queen Street Wesleyan Church, Kingston, by the Rev. Mr. Ryckman, M. A., Wesley Bullen, Esq., merchant, of Belleville, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Charles Gay, Esq., of Kingston.

DIED.

On the 29th September, at Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Read, Esq., and mother of Hon. Robt. Read, Belleville; aged 74 years.

In Sandiego, California, on the 18th September, Mr. Francis Powell, formerly of this town, and brother of Mr. Wm. Powell, aged 23 years.

In Whitby, on Monday, the 12th inst., RACHEL VANDUSEN, the beloved wife of James A. Campbell, publisher of the Whitby *Gazette*.

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

OFFICE—ROSLIN. Graduate of University of McGill College, Montreal.
October, 1868. 36

B. S. Willson, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

TWO FREE LECTURES

BY

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,

Of Boston, formerly of New York, in

ONTARIO HALL,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,

NOVEMBER 2d and 3d.

ON PHRENOLOGY

AS applied to Health, Self Improvement, Managing Children, Cultivating Intellect and Memory, &c. To close with public tests of this science.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Man's Social Affections, or Love, Courtship and Married Life.

N. B.—SABBATH EV'NG, at 7:30 P. M., a religious discourse on Man's Moral Nature, as proving a God, Immortality, &c. Free.

"He is one of the clearest and most forcible of speakers. As powerful a proof of the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul as that he adduced in his Sabbath evening discourse on 'Man's Moral Nature' we never heard, never read."—*Troy Whig.*

Phrenological Examinations and Charts, with full written opinions, and advice as to health, best business, &c., at the Dafoe till Thursday, 6 P. M. Last visit. Only opportunity.

Belleville, Oct. 22d, 1868. 148td

NEW GOODS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND

Ready-Made Clothing.

Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.

Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.

W. MEREDITH & Co.

STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 28th, 1868.

Lime, Lime, Lime!

A NEW and improved system of burning lime has been invented, so that

Fresh Lime

Can be had DAILY at MOORMAN'S KILN.

PRICE—12½ cents per bushel at the Kiln, or 15 cents per bushel, delivered anywhere in town.

Orders left at the Hon. Robt. Read's office, or at W. Docter's, opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station, will meet with immediate attention.

The Kiln is situated half a mile north of the Railroad Station.

E. STAPLEY.
Thurlow, Oct. 13, 1868. 35-1m 141-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE the west half of Lot No 32, in the 6th Concession of Madoc, close to the recent gold discoveries. Terms liberal, title perfect and free from royalty.

Apply to
EDWARD McGILLIVRAY,
Ottawa.
Ottawa, Oct. 10th, 1868. n35-6t
(Madoc *Mercury* insert six times.)

Notice to Tie Contractors.

THE subscribers are prepared to let Contracts for the supply of RAILWAY TIES, required by the Grand Trunk Railway, at all Stations between Kingston and Toronto. Parties desirous of contracting will please address the undersigned, who will furnish full particulars.

J. & R. O'NEILL.
Port Hope, Oct. 9th, 1868. 35-2w

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having claims or demands on the estate of David Roblin, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, deceased, are required forthwith to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the estate are also requested to pay such debts to one of the undersigned.

HECTOR LEAVENS, } Executors.
NATHAN JONES, }
Belleville, Oct. 15, 1868. 35-tf

ONTARIO HALL

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

FRIDAY, October 23, 1868.

TRIUMPHAL TOUR OF

COOL BURGESS,

Champion and Essence of Minstrelsy.

SIXTEEN STARS.
SIXTEEN STARS.
SIXTEEN STARS!

Grand Double Exhibition.

In connection with this great Minstrel Troupe is the Vocal Illustrated Panorama of a

TRIP ROUND THE WORLD.

SEE IT.
SEE IT.
SEE IT.

IT CANNOT BE APPROACHED
IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Price of Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

COOL BURGESS,
Manager and Proprietor.
JOS. CHENET,
Agent.
Belleville, Oct. 19, 1868. 145d36w

ONTARIO HALL.

FIRST APPEARANCE HERE AFTER AN ABSENCE OF NINE YEARS.

Owing to their Engagements in Toronto, &c., they can

REMAIN ONLY ONE NIGHT.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 24th.



HAVING just returned from a six month's tour in Europe, during which time they gave twenty-eight successful Concerts in the Great St. James' Hall, London; performed at the Crystal Palace on the 6th of January, before an audience of

11,884 Persons,

Also, had the distinguished honor of appearing before the

QUEEN & ROYAL FAMILY,

AT WINDSOR CASTLE;

Would now most respectfully announce their highly popular musical entertainment. They will appear at

Ontario Hall,

ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th.

Admission only 25 cts; Reserved seats 50 cts. Tickets for sale at the Music and Book Stores.

PROF. J. M. BOULARD,
D. G. WALDRON, Agent. Director.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most easonable terms.

☞ All claims promptly settled.

OFFICE—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.

Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43D 19w1y

FOR DUNDAS COTTON YARN,
COTTON BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
GO TO

GEORGE COBURN'S,

Next door to Holden's Drug Store.
Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers manufacture Type Revolving Double and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

Bed and Platen Power Presses!

FOR

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB!
AND CARD PRINTING.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their New

Railway Printing Press,

Which is especially designed to supply News papers of moderate circulation with a plain but servicable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200, without noise or jar.

The Press occupies 5½ x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight, boxed, 3,600 pounds.

THEIR SINGLE LARGE

Cylinder Hand Printing Machine!

OR COUNTRY PRESS!

Is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out of town Office.

It is designed to run by hand at a speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost EVERY ARTICLE required for LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC or COPPER PLATE PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, ELECTRO-TYPING and STEREOTYPING, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Galleys, New Compositors' Stands, Cabinets of new designs and of all sizes, Standing Galleys, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c., &c.

Blanketing and Type of our own importation, and made expressly for our newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A NEW CATALOGUE, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their books, with descriptions for putting up, working, &c., can be had on application.

R. HOE & CO.,
New York and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement, displayed as above, three times in their *weekly paper, with this note, but not without,* any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for *four times the amount of their bill,* which will be allowed in settlement of ours, on receipt of a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

July 23d, 1868. 35-3t

LANDS IN MARMORA

FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con. Marmora.
West half Lot No. 1, 9th " "
Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS,
Montreal, or
AND'W THOMSON,
Belleville
October 5, 1868. 133-3t 35tf

To Blacksmiths.

250 TONS best English NEWCASTLE Smiths Coal. This article is far superior to American.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug. 6, 1868. 82 1m d. 25 3m-w

HEAVY WINTER GOODS.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,

ANNOUNCE THE DELIVERY OF THEIR WINTER STOCK.

New Winceys,
LOCHNAGAR TWILLS,
FRENCH REPPS,
LUXEMBURGS, EPINGLES.
AND FANCY DRESS STUFFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

New Wool Shawls,
IN BOTH GLASGOW AND PAISLEY MAKE.

New Mantle Cloth,
IN ONDULI, MONCHELI,
SILVER PLUSH, RUSSIA SEAL,
TERRY, &c., &c., &c.

New Damasks,
CARPETS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, &c.

To meet the wants of their increasing Family Trade,

GEO. RITCHIE & Co's

Stock is MUCH LARGER and MORE VARIED this Fall than any former season,
Belleville, October 8th, 1868. 34-tf

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with

ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL

of the BEST QUALITY, and in

SPLENDID ORDER,

AT REFINERS' PRICES.

R. HOLDEN & Co.

Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108.

TO THE TRADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,

which have been

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

in the

BEST MARKETS OF E ROPE!

and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.

R. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

M. LAFERTE

IS

IS NOW SELLING OFF the REMAINING

PORTION OF

HIS DRY GOODS SAVED AT

☞ THE LATE FIRE. ☜

THE WHOLE OF THE GOODS MUST BE

SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

CALL AND GET

CHEAP BARGAINS.

☞ Directly opposite the Penitentiary Shoe Store, Front Street.
Belleville, May 7th, 1868. 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, will, at its next meeting, pass a By-Law to establish a road across part of Lot Sixteen and all of Seventeen, in the fourteenth concession of said Township.

ANDREW GLASS,
Township Clerk.
Rawdon, Sept. 12, 1868. 33-4t

G. A. CARSON, M. D.,

OF WHITBY.

WILL be at the Anglo-American Hotel, in Belleville, on the second Tuesday, and at Chard's Hotel, in Stirling, on the second Wednesday of each month, where he will be most happy to wait on all who may visit him professionally. 24tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE P. ED. CO. M. INS. CO.,
Picton, Oct. 2nd, 1868.

THE members of the PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that FOUR ASSESSMENTS have been laid and declared payable on the amount of Premium Notes in force as follows, viz:

2½ per cent. on the 14th November, 1867.
2 " " 30th December, "
½ " " 31st " "
1½ " " 5th April, 1868.

And that the said Assessments, making together the sum of 7 per cent., will require to be paid at my office, on or before the expiration of THIRTY DAYS from the first publication of this notice.

By order,
JOHN TWIGG,
Secretary.
(First publication, Oct. 9, 1868.) 34-6t

$700 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person whowill give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next Sessions of the Legislative Assembly, of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to remove doubts to the Rights of the Bondholders of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company, to the surplus of the funds paid, or to be paid in the Court of Chancery, under the Act 29 vic cap 79, after providing for payment of rights of way and depot grounds, and to provide for the distribution thereof among such Bondholders.

MORRIS & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants
Toronto, Sept. 22nd 1868. 33-6w.

R. NEWBERY,

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,

BELLEVILLE.

ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Matter of WILLIAM HALL, An Insolvent.

SALE OF LANDS by AUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the powers vested in me as Official Assignee, I, the undersigned, will sell by Public Auction, at my Office, No. 5, Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto, on

Wednesday, the 13th of January,

A. D 1869, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all the interest of the insolvent in the following lands. All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, composed as follows:

No. 1. The west half of Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Elzevir, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario.

No. 2. The west half of Lot No 16, in the 8th Concession of the said Township of Elzevir.

No. 3. The west half of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Elzevir.

No. 4. The west half of the east half of Lot No. 17, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the said County of Hastings.

W. T. MASON.
Official Assignee.
Dated at Toronto, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1868. 34-13t

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* office.

FALL.] 1868. [FALL.

GRAND ARRIVAL

AND OPENING OF

FALL

AND

WINTER GOODS

J. MUIR & Co.

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of the great portion of their FALL and WINTER Stock of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, &C.

We will show this season the Largest and Cheapest Stock in both Departments.

Our New Styles will be fully equal to CUSTOM WORK, being purchased in the Montreal, Western & American Markets.

We have determined this season to make our Establishment more fully and completely

A GENERAL

OUTFITTING EMPORIUM.

Our CANADIAN GOODS

IN

Cardigan Jackets,
Drawers,
Shirts,
Half-hose, &c.
WILL BE FOUND VERY COMPLETE.

We have established communications with New York houses to furnish us with

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Gent's Paper Collars, Fancy Ties,

SCARFS & BOWS.

We will receive shortly a new and beautiful assortment of

GAITERS, BALMORALS,

Fancy Slippers, &c.,

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

We also have a large and fine Stock of

TRUNKS,

THE BEAUTIFUL

Saratoga, Monitor, Jenny Lind, &c

☞ We will offer the above Goods at the Lowest possible Prices.

J. MUIR & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 14th, 1868. 31

1868.

AUTUMN CIRCULAR.

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

HAVE now open the greater portion of their Fall Imports, just received from Manchester, Eng., (per Str. *Hibernian*,) and the leading American and Canadian markets.

Special attention is directed to our

DRESS GOODS!

which are of the Latest Style and Newest Material.

FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DRESS BUTTONS!

JET, PEARL, SILK, SATIN, &c., &c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

TWILLED & PLAIN WINCEY, for goring.

NEW PRINTS!

BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAKE.

Cottons!

CARPETS!

TAPESTRY, UNION, 2 ply & 3 ply Imperial.

FLANNELS!

TWEEDS.

SCOTCH and CANADIAN, patterns very choice.

WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

DRAWERS, SHIRTS and VESTS, Canadian Manufacture.

COTTON BAGS!

COTTON YARN.

WHITE, BLUE, ORANGE AND RED.

We also commend to notice our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

which will be found replete with everything in the line.

TEAS.

BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN AND JAVA.

SUGARS, &c.

Belleville, Sept. 17, 1868. 31

NOTICE.

Office Pr. Ed. Co. Mut. Ins. Co.
Picton, 20th Aug., 1868.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of this Company have been given to understand that a person calling himself *Joseph Abrahams*, is going through the County of Prince Edward, and representing to be a duly authorized Agent thereof:

THIS COMPANY desire to inform the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Counties, that the said *Joseph Abrahams* is not now nor ever was an Agent thereof.

LEWIS B. STINSON,
President.
JOHN TWIGG,
Secretary. 33-3m

Mr. Nobody.

I know a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face,
And yet we all agree,
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. Nobody.

'Tis he who always tears your books,
Who leaves the door ajar;
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. Nobody.

He put the damp wood upon the fire,
That kettles cannot boil;
His are the feet that bring in mud,
And all the carpets soil.
The papers always are mislaid;
Who had them last but he?
There's no one tosses them about
But Mr. Nobody.

The finger marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed,
To let the curtains fade.
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see
Are not my boots! They all belong
To Mr. Nobody.

—*Riverside Magazine.*

Look to the Fruit Trees.

The fruit tree should be washed as regular (but not as often, I admit,) as you wash your own face; and, for a similar reason, to remove foreign substances. The old bark, moss, and lichens, that gather on the outside of the tree, whether or not injurious of themselves, are the harbors of thousands of insects which are only waiting the proper season for depredations. These insects sting and burrow in the leaf, the fruit, and the tree; and a war, therefore, of extermination should be made on the whole tribe of them. These little pests, like pests in general, are extremely prolific, and the killing of them in the spring is often equivalent to the destruction of half a million at midsummer.

In the spring of year, while the old bark is yet soft from the rains, let the orchardist, equipped with plenty of strong soap suds and a coarse crash towel, visit every tree in his orchard, giving the trunk and lower branches a thorough washing and rubbing. Certainly it will take some time and labor, so it does to raise corn and wheat, but so long as it pays, I see no reason for complaint.

Trees served in this manner, even if old ones, form a smooth bark and assume a youthful and healthful appearance. An orchard treated thus, looks as if dressed for Sunday; and, as if grateful for the kind treatment, the leaves take on a deeper green, the trees start into a more vigorous growth, and the fruit produced is larger, fairer, and more agreeable to the taste. In these facts the owner has his pay.

If the orchardist would have healthy rather than sickly trees—good, large fruit, rather than that which is insect bitten and scabby, he must himself create the conditions on which alone such trees and fruit are grown. Certainly a day's labor in washing the trees, will give more than the market value of a day's labor in the consequent improvement in quantity and quality of the fruit, and the increased health and vigor of the trees.—*North Western Farmer.*

What Railways do for Farmers.

The *American Agriculturalist*, a journal of high standing, and a warm friend of the farming interest, and not supposed to be biased upon any subject outside of agriculture, speaks of the advantages of railroads as follows:

To haul 40 bushels of corn 50 miles on a waggon, would cost at least $12 for team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for $4 at most. Allowing an average of 40 bushels per acre, the crop would be worth $8 more per acre, or 8 per cent. on $100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passage through a town would add $110 per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of $100 per acre is equal to $6,400,000, or enough to build 200 miles of railroad, even if it cost $33,000 per mile. But 200 miles of road would extend through 20 towns 10 miles square, and costs but $10 per acre, if taxed upon the land.

These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and gave them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their lands would have well repaid the outlay."

Hop Growing.

The cultivation of hops seems to be making considerable progress in the lower Provinces. The St. John's *Telegraph* learns that a Mr. Smith, of Shediac, picked from four acres 2,300 bushels of a superior quality. It is thought that the profit of the crop this year will be $1,500. When the hops are dried we shall be pleased to chronicle their weight in pounds.

Some idea of the extent of hop cultivation in the United States may be had from the annexed extract from an exchange. The State of Wisconsin here referred to must make a "specialty" of hops, when the labor of 30,000 persons was required to secure the crop:

The Kilbourn *City Mirror* thinks it has heretofore estimated the yield of the hops in that region too high. It now, since hop-picking began, lowers its estimate to from 25,000 to 30,000 bales, and puts the yield of the whole State at 40,000 bales. It says of the immense army of hop-pickers that rendezvous in that vicinity:

"Probably in all the history of hoppicking, since yeast and lager were invented, there has been nothing to compare with the scenes that have been going on in this region and in Kilbourn city especially, for the last six or eight days. For two or three weeks the hop growers have been gathering their supplies and the merchants and traders of this city, Baraboo and Reedsburg, have been upon the jump waiting upon their customers. The first of last week the pickers began to come in; and this week there must be at least 30,000 lively at work, picking the hops of the region that ships them at this depot. Of this 30,000, at least 10,000 pass this village. Wagon loads of from eight to fifteen have been almost constantly passing through town for the last eight days, generally coming from the north and east, and crossing the river into Sauk county. Of the 10,000 that passes through this village, about 8,000 come on the railroad from the east, and stop here."

The Sparta *Eagle* says there are 2,000 acres of hops to pick in Monroe county.

Clover.

Clover differs entirely from the cereals in this; it sends its main roots perpendicularly downward, when no obstacle stand in the way, to a depth which the fibrous roots of wheat and barley fail to reach; the principal roots, which again send forth fresh roots downward. Thus clover, like the peaplant derives its principal food from layers below the surface soil; and the difference between the two consists mainly in this—that the clover from its larger and more extensive root surface, can still find a sufficiency of food in fields where pease will no longer thrive; the natural consequence is, that the subsoil is left proportionately much poorer by clover than by pea. Clover seed, on account of its small size, can furnish from its own mass but few formative elements for the young plant, and requires a rich arable surface for its development; but the plant takes but comparatively little food from the surface soil. When the roots have pierced through this, the upper parts are covered with a corky coating, and only the fine root fibres ramifying through the subsoil convey food to the plant.—*Liebig.*

Clough writes, "Did I ever tell you of the Calvinist woman who, being asked about the Universalists, said: 'Yes; they expect that everybody will be saved; but we look for better things!'"

Captain Smith's Bear Story.

About the year 1820, I settled at the Lower Peach Tree, in Wilcox county, Alabama, on a small potato patch and a bit of garden, as was usually in those days. My nearest neighbor, John Champion, being better off than the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and feeling a little above the rest of us on account of his wealth, and being an overbearing man too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My stock was too small to feed my own family and John Champion's hogs too; so I complained to him several times, but could get no relief, when, being at old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him remark that if a foot, or an ear, or even a small piece of bearskin was thrown down in the place where hogs use, that they would never show their snouts there again. I went home and got the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before and having supplied myself with some corn, I went out and saw about twenty fine year olds munching away in my field. I "called them up," and catched a good runner, sewed him up in the bearskin, and then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest, and they flew from the supposed bear.—The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's Creek, near twenty miles from my house, only two being alive; one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin, and he trying to catch the other; the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs stayed at home after that.

Beauty.

What is beauty after all? Each eye makes it for itself. You think Smith's lady-love raw boned and hard featured. He calls her a magnificent woman, and wonders what you see in your little angel with her baby face and stature. So it is the world over; and yet, we would each give something to be beautiful after our own fashion. How the powders and lotions which are to bestow upon your bilious mortal's skins of satin and snow, and the hair dyes, and pomades and cosmetics of all sorts, sell, we need not mention to prove the facts. In France old ladies are being made over, at the cost of half their fortunes. Yes, we all want to be beautiful; and if only our ideas of beauty were what they should be, we might accomplish our desire easily. Meekness and love make all faces pleasant. Were we good we should be beautiful. We all feel this. There are plain features so charming, with the sparkle of good humor, that we love them. There are blemished faces so sweet that they are pleasanter to look upon than the most perfect. After all, it is in the expression that the actual charm lies. So that were some one to promise the secret of beauty for twenty-five cents and a post-paid envelope, he would scarcely be an imposter should he return the golden rule with instructions to learn and practice it. If we only could this earnestly and truly for one generation, the next might wonder whether it were not a fable that such a thing as ugliness was ever known upon earth.

Seeing is Deceiving.

Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:

SSSSXXXXZZZZ33338888

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these, and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now turn the page upside down, and without any careful looking you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of unequal size, and so place them that they should appear equal.—*Once a Week.*

Maxims for Young Ladies.

Don't scream unless you are frightened.

A narrowness of waist shows a narrowness of mind.

It is a fine silk that knows no turning.

Practice (on the piano) makes perfect.

The true test of a man's temper is to keep him waiting ten minutes for his dinner.

Never faint when you are alone. Always select some good opportunity—or young man. The more persons there are about you, the more successful will be your faint. A woman should not only faint well, but be above suspicion.

The hand that can make a pie is a continual feast to the husband that marries it.

It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to get alarmed at his indifference.

Mr. Bygingo says that at least one advantage pertains to open air meetings—They are well ventilated. So are the opinions of those who generally speak at them.

A lady, who has a great horror of tobacco, got into a railway carriage the other day, and inquired of a male neighbour, "Do you chew tobacco, sir?" "No, madam, I don't," was the reply; "but I can get you a chew, if you want one."

What numerical relation existed between Paginini and one of the most ancient royal houses of Great Britain? One was a wonder—the other a Tudor.

INDUSTRY.—Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn—it is praise; his contempt is honor.

The *Trade Review* says the winter wheat and hay crop may be set down as of average extent; barley, oats, rye, and peas considerably below it; spring wheat average crop; the yield of roots deficient. The compiler for this *Review* should call upon Gianelli for the figures of his remarkable progress.

An exchange defines a country editor as "an individual who reads newspapers, writes articles on any subjects, sets type, reads proof, works press, folds and mails papers, prints jobs, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, talks to all who call, receives blame for a hundred different things which are no one's business but his own, works from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings."

SETTING UP AND SITTING DOWN.—Swift was one day in company with a young coxcomb, who, rising from his chair, said with a confident and conceited air, 'I would have you to know, Mr. Dean, I set up for a wit.' 'Do you indeed?' replied the dean; 'then take my advice, and sit down again.'

An affected young lady, seated in a rocking chair, reading the Bible, exclaimed: "Mother! here is a grammatical error in the Bible." Her mother, lowering her spectacles, and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude, said: "Kill it! kill it! it is the very thing that has been eating the leaves and book-marks."

The poor invalids who visited Congress Hall, Saratoga, last summer, consumed thirty-nine thousand chickens, thirty thousand dozen eggs, fifty-nine thousand pounds of beef, forty thousand pounds of lamb and mutton, nine thousand pounds of veal, fifteen hundred turkeys, and of other fowls five thousand.

The opening of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company's Railway, from the Drummond Colliery to the Middle River of Pictou, took place on the 1st inst. A large number of guests from Halifax and elsewhere were entertained by the Company at dinner, and speeches were made by several of the party. In the evening a grand ball came off at the Mason's Hall, Pictou.

"My dear Amelia" said a dandy, "I have long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dare speak for fear you will reject me. But I love you; say you will be mine! Your smiles would shed"—and then he came to a pause; "your smiles would shed"—and then he paused again. "Never mind the wood shed," said Amelia; "go on with the pretty talk."

Be Honest Yoursel'.

Be honest, be honest, be trusty and true,
Though ithers gang gleyd, that is naething to you;
There are some ragged cowls that will never do well;
Ne'er be guided by them, but be honest yoursel'.

Be honest yoursel', ne'er let greed o' gain
Mak ye put oot your hand to tak what's no your ain,
If ye do, then to ruin you'll drive on pell-mell,
Whene'er you gie owre being honest yoursel'.

Riches got in this way never last very lang—
They come wi' the wind, wi' the water they gang,
And you canna expect that you'll e'er prosper well,
Unless you are upright and honest yoursel'.

Be honest, though wealth never fa's to your shar',
It's nae sin or nae crime in a man to be puir;
And tho' humble and lowly the cot where you dwell,
You'll meet wi' respect if you're honest yoursel'.

Be honest, and strive for to do what is richt—
Ne'er de naething by day you can't stand by at nicht;
Then your sleep will be pleasant, and sound as a bell,
When you ken a' the time you are honest yoursel'.

Be honest and faithfu' be truthfu' and wise—
The mean, petty doings o' tricksters despise;
Keep your conscience as pure as a clear rinnin' well,
And aye aboon a' things be honest yoursel'.

—Lady Franklin is eighty.

—Siamese twins are in Paris.

—Tennyson is writing his longest poem.

—Small pox is prevalent in Montreal.

—Thanksgiving in the United States on the 27th of November.

—Barley brought $1.62 in Kingston market on Thursday.

—Several valuable peat beds have been discovered in the vicinity of Cobourg.

—A Yankee is running a "bus" from Joppa to Jerusalem.

—There are 3,937 homeopathic practitioners in the United States.

—They do get drunk in Boston; 2,052 were arrested for it last quarter.

—The colored girls of the States are taking kindly to the Grecian bend. Oh!

—The first cargo of Goderich salt has been shipped for Chicago.

—Canadian securities are still advancing in the London market.

—A Toronto school teacher has mysteriously disappeared.

—Thanksgiving Day in the Province of New Brunswick, is on the 12th of November.

—There are 4,446 educational establishments in India.

—Mayor Smith, of Toronto, is to be appointed collector of that Port.

—A seal was caught alive in the River opposite Montreal, on Sunday.

—The Cable of 1866 which has been broken three times, was repaired on Sunday.

—Whalen is receiving spiritual attendance from the parish priest.

—Montreal is to have a grand Concert in aid of the Red River sufferers.

—Three new refineries are being established in the Canadian oil regions.

—Subscriptions in Ottawa for the Red River sufferers amount to $2,000.

—The British Government is about to establish an oyster fishery on the Irish coast.

—False calves for men are necessitated by the revival of the small-clothes fashion in Paris.

—Missouri has increased three hundred and fifty thousand since the war.

—The Port Elgin salt well is down 600 feet, Prospects good.

—The traction engine has left Kincardine, to return no more.

—Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last.

—The gunboat *Minstrel* has taken the place of the *Heron* at Toronto.

—A statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria is to be erected in one of the public squares, Montreal.

—Engineers from the Public Works Department are detailed to survey and locate Harbors of Refuge on Lakes Huron and Erie.

—A young man was let off at the late Assizes at Stratford with $300 damages for having seduced his cousin.

—A pumpkin recently exhibited at the Paris Halles weighed 326 lbs., with a circumference of more than three yards and a half.

—The new Suspension Bridge across Niagara Falls was so far completed that foot-passengers crossed on Thursday.

—The brewers of Toronto have advanced the price of ale three cents a gallon in consequence of the high price of barley.

—The Montreal Bank agency at Hamilton was robbed recently of a bag containing $5,000 in gold. No clue to the thief.

—Robert Park, late Manager of the Gore Bank, at Woodstock, has absconded, being a defaulter to a large amount.

—Mr. Wm. Molson gave $800 towards building the statue of the Queen in Montreal. The statue will cost $10,000.

—A large number of mills and factories along the St. Lawrence have stopped on account of the lowness of water.

—Barley sold yesterday forenoon in Toronto, at $1.54 per bushel, and in the afternoon took a tumble to $1.40.

—A handsome Russian princess has opened a cigar store in Moscow. The "fragrant" has become exceedingly popular there.

—Youatt, the veterinary surgeon, says crystals of nitrate of silver rubbed into the wound, will prevent hydrophobia.

—The sign boards put up at railroad crossings on the Pacific Railways are said to be, "Look out for the Injuns."

—Not one of the papers in India expresses anything but disgust at the appointment of Earl Mayo as Viceroy of India.

—The lady to whom Mr. Secretary Seward (aged 68) is going to be married is only 28 years old.

—A farmer in Washington Territory, brags of having eaten bread from flour made of wheat sown only four months before.

—The law compelling railway companies in England to run smoking cars on all their trains has gone into effect.

—There are twenty Episcopal churches in Ireland in which the service is conducted in the native Irish tongue.

—A. Allen has backslided, but the police will not let him re-open his den, so he has now the consolation neither of rum nor religion.

—Tenders for timber on over 160,000 acres of Huron Indian Reserves are advertised for up to the 31st inst.

—Twenty-one miles of boats from Utica, eastward, are lying in the "Erie ditch" awaiting a rise in the water.

—The States promise to become a profitable wine-growing country. Why not Canada as well?

—The last batch of Mormon immigrants for Salt Lake complete a total sum of 5000 who have arrived from Europe this year.

—The hop market in Toronto is dull, and holders are passing sales. New extra samples bring fifteen to twenty cents.

—The subscriptions to the McGee fund amount to between $7,000 and $8,000. Sufficient to clear the estate from indebtedness.

—10,000 bushels of Bay of Quinte Barley brought $2·45 (U. S. currency) in Oswego, yesterday.

—Three people were murdered in Philadelphia during the elections, and a large number of murderous assaults are reported.

—Capt. Miner, of the Tug Goodenow, Amherstburg, was robbed and murdered on the night of the 13th inst. His murderers escaped.

—It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begings to get alarmed at his indifference.

—A moose was recently captured at St. Mary's N. S., which weighed 800 lbs. The antlers extended 9 feet apart.

—A human skull imbedded in the trunk of a tree, with 400 years' growth outside, has been discovered in Kentucky.

—A plough boy in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, lately turned up a nugget of nearly pure copper in his father's field. It weighed four hundred and thirty-two pounds.

—It is said that Chief Justice Draper sent in his resignation to the Government yesterday, and that it was accepted. Judge Richards is talked of as his successor.

—The Halifax *Journal* ventures to predict that Prince Edward Island will be an integral portion of the Dominion of Canada before next Christmas.

—Sir Richard Mayne's cruel and, as it seems, unnecessary war against London dogs, has resulted in the destruction of some 10,000 of these interesting animals.

—At the village of Kambezelle, near Brest, in France, the following sign exists: "Louis Napoleon, retails wine, brandy, beer and other Liquors.

—Edward Pierepont, a noted lawyer of New York, and a Democrat, has come out in favor of Grant, and given $20,000 to one of Grant's committees, for election purposes.

—The cousin of the little girl, Jones, who was murdered near London last summer, has confessed that she committed the deed. The girl is only fourteen years old. The jury, however, gave a verdict of guilty against the father.

WOOL CARDING!

THE undersigned will in a few days have his New Factory in operation in the Town of Belleville, on the site formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Reed, where he will open business with the

Latest Improved Machinery.

He would say to all those who manufacture their wool, that he is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING!

In the best possible manner, and as follows. The wool will be passed through a Single Carding Machine, winding it around a lap drum, when a certain amount is on the drum a signal is given by a bell; from thence it is taken in the form of a sheet, and reversed on the apron of the second Carding Machine and made in rolls or roving. This manner of carding makes an even mix, cards better, and the rolls or roving is of equal size. He will also do custom Fulling, Cloth Dressing, Pressing, Spinning, Weaving, and manufacture Wool by the yard.

With his long experience in the business, and the advantage of the latest improved machinery, he fancies that he will not fail to give the best satisfaction.

He would further call the attention of the public to his

DOMESTIR SPINNER

for the noble and speedy manner in which it does its work. It will spin from rolls at the rate of 40 knots, and of roving 90 knots per hour. It repeats the same amount of rolls, roving and twist, this prevents cloth from cockling in the fulling; it spins on the bobbin ready for the shuttle, reels, doubles and twists. All necessary changes to spin fine or coarse, and to twist warp or filling.

The undersigned will manufacture wool in roving for customers. He will run his establishment by steam and water power, so that the drouth will not prevent him from working six days in each week.

Parties wishing to purchase a Spinner can see one at work by calling on the undersigned.

JOHN LAZIER.

N. B.—To accommodate those who come to the Market with wool, the subscriber will receive wool for the Factory in the building adjoining the Police Office, over the Butter Market. J. L.

Belleville, May 28, 1868. 15-tf



UNDERTAKING!

MR. ROENIGK would call special attention to his facilities for furnishing Funerals. His long experience enables him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction in that line. A new and splendid Hearse furnished FREE OF CHARGE. Coffins always on hand. Funerals in the Country as well as in Town promptly attended to.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

Belleville, July 2, 1868. d52-21w

CRUCIBLES,
Muffles, Scorifiers,

ROASTING DISHES, AND

FURNACES, of 3 Sizes,

FOR SALE AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

The above are of

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE,

And may be relied on to stand all require of them.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, April, 1868.

BANKRUPT

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIE

SELLING for CASH.

TEAS

AT VARIOUS PRICES!

OLD FASHIONED

BONNETS & HATS!

5 CTS. EACH!

AT

F. HACKETT'S STORE.

T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, May 20, 1868. 14-tf

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND  SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, . . . BELLEVILLE

Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. } ON Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1868, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, Sept. 1st, A.D. 1868.
29-2m WILLIAM BAKER.

REMOVAL

TO THE

NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

CHAINS, JEWELLRY,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,

&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG.

Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

FOR SALE.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

I WILL SELL my Wharf and Storehouses in West Belleville to a company for the purpose of putting up elevators and for storage and shipping grain.

A combination having been formed which appears to work against your interest in selling your grain, you now have a chance to obtain a suitable place where a warehouse can be erected at which four vessels can load at the same time.

If arrangements are made I will get out the timber this winter, and arrange so you can have store room for 75,000 or 100,000 bushels of grain by next harvest, so that you can sell, hold, or ship, as may best suit your purpose.

My price is $7,000, cash down, and $1,000 stock in the company.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1868. 30-tf 109-tf

Mill Property for Sale.

THE large Stone Saw Mill, capable of turning out 80,000 feet of Lumber every 24 hours, now in complete working order, together with about three acres of land, boarding house and out houses, lumber docks, piers and booms, situate in Belleville; together with limits, and 150 tons of hay now cut for winter use.

The above is a desirable property for persons wishing to invest capital in the lumber trade.

My object in selling is to close up business.

Apply to

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 24, 1868 w28

GET YOUR SUPPLIES

AT

N. McARTHUR'S,

GROCERY,

Provision and Liquor Store,

Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR

HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.

☞ Call and see an old friend.

N. McARTHUR.

Belleville, April 16, 1868. 296d w10

Insolvent Act of 1864--65.

Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of County of Hastings. } the County of Hastings.

In the matter of RICHARD LENOARD LAZIER, *An Insolvent.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of December next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

And at the same time the undersigned Official Assignee, will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings.

R. L. LAZIER, Insolvent.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, this 25th day of September, 1868. 33-2m.

Insolvent Act of 1864-65.

Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of County of Hastings. } the County of Hastings.

In the matter of JACOB BROOKS, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Wednesday the second day of December next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

And at the same time the undersigned official Assignee will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville.

JACOB BROOKS, Insolvent.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 23d day of September, 1868. 32 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JEHIEL HAWLEY, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a consent by his creditors, to his discharge, and a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

The undersigned Assignee will, at the same time, apply to be discharged from the office of Assignee herein.

Belleville, 21st September, A D. 1868.

J. HAWLEY, Insolvent.
33-2m
GEO. D. DICKSON, Assignee.
33-2t

Improved Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 8, and the North East quarter of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 150 acres, 120 of which are cleared, well fenced with cedar rails, and under good cultivation. There are upon the premises a good frame barn and shed, and a comfortable log house, well watered, and a young and thriving orchard. This farm lies about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Tweed, and will be sold reasonable. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT.

Hungerford, May 27, 1868. 15-tf

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec, 24 1867. 47w1y

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the conveyance to Clarissa, wife of Charles Wilkins, of lot No. 38, and the East half of lot No. 37, in the second Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings by the late Hon. R. C. Wilkins, and to enable her to convey the same in fee simple free from encumbrances, and for other purposes.

CHARLES WILKINS.

Belleville, August 18, 1868. 27-2m.

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

REMOVAL.

MISS FRITH

WOULD respectfully announce that she has removed her

Millinery Establishment!

To the shop 3 doors east of the corner formerly occupied by her, and directly opposite the Post Office, where she will be happy to see her old customers, and as many new ones as will favor her with a call. She expects shortly a fresh and complete supply of Millinery Goods of every description, which she will furnish at reasonable rates, and in a style to give satisfaction.

H. FRITH.

Belleville, Aug. 13, 1868. w26

MESSRS.

WALLBRIDGE & SCHOLES,

HAVING entered into co-partnership and purchased the stock of the late Robert Wallbridge, will continue the business at the old stand, Front Street, where they shall be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

Their Stock of choice

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

is very complete, and well worth the attention of consumers.

Special care taken in delivering goods promptly to all parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLBRIDGE.
WILLIAM H. SCHOLES.

Belleville, April 13, 1868. 9tf

MRS. F. JAMES'

NEW GALLERY!

MRS. F. JAMES has opened her new and splendid double sky-light Gallery in Neilson's Hall, where she will be happy to see her friends in Town and Country. They can rely upon her Photographs being better than any taken in the County, as her sky-light is very superior, it being an entirely new arrangement. Parties wishing Photographs from Mrs. A. James' old negatives can get them, as she holds all the old negatives.

Please call and see the rooms, as she has the best arrangements in Ontario for taking all the late styles of Photographs.

Life size Photographs taken at from three to eight dollars.

Children taken instantaneously.

☞ Call and see them.

Belleville, August 20, 1868. 27w

THE PRINCE EDWARD

COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT:
L. B. STINSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
W. A. RICHARDS.

DIRECTORS:
H. A. McFAUL, JAMES CAVAN,
JAS. JOHNSON, N. S. DEMILL,
WM. DELONG.

DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.

R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), *in Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, June 15, 1868. 36-1y



STOP AND SEE!

THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Earnestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.

☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.

Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly Apothecaries Hall, M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Charters & Webster 30-1y

Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption in Canada.

MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption accomplished in my person by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung. I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night, and between the raking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep; by these miseries as well as the loss of appetite I was so reduced that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time, but finding no relief, I tried different receipts, but all without any good effect. Squire Peterson of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once, with the pills; so soon as I commenced using it I began to get better and when I had finished this complement the Cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lungs, chills, sweating, &c., left me; and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the Remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public, that they may be aware of the peculiar virtues of this truly wonderful Indian Remedy.

PETER C. V. MILLER.
Ernestown, County of Lennox and Addington, C. W.

To all whom it may come,—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person—and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any other statement made by him.

REV. W. F. S. HARPER.
30-1y Rector of Bath, C. W.

HATS, HATS.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1868

AT

GEORGE ROCHE'S,

Front-St., Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in Cash paid for RAW FURS.

March 26, 1868. 6-tf

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS
OR TONICO REALE.

Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

☞ The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
12w&3d-6m 26 Hospital Street, Montreal

FLINDALL'S

Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39w1y

JOHN W. BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville. Sept. 7th 1865. 29

FORREST & LOZO'S

ROYAL

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES

BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Grace and Porcelain* pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 123D6t-32wtf

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion,

T. WALTERS.



HAVING Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,

BROADCLOTHS,

Doeskins, Vestings, &c.

ALSO

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find

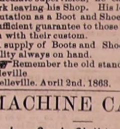
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1868. 6

MACHINE CARDS.

Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of

CARD CLOTHING!

Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.

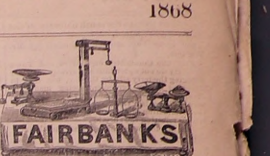
☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!

FORSYTH & CO.

Dundas, Ont.

Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868. 1-tf



TAKE THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

All kinds of Scales

CONSTANTLY ON HAND & FOR SALE.

ALSO,

Baldwin's Alarm Money Drawers,

The best now in use.

JOHN LEWIS,

23-3m AGENT, Belleville.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister, Belleville.

Belleville, May 14. 13w-tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en bloc*, to suit purchasers.

Apply to

THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867. w21tf

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W. ¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS

Crockery, Hardware, &c.,

Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

LAND FOR SALE.

HEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260-half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.

Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

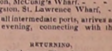
1868.

Storage and Wharfage Free!

MONTREAL & BELLEVILLE.

Bay of Quinte & River St. Lawrence

STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



THE STEAMER "ST. HELEN,"

CAPTAIN SMITH,

WILL make her regular weekly trips during this season to Montreal, as follows:

Leaving Trenton, every Monday at - - - - 6 A. M.
" Belleville, Flint's Wharf, - - - - 10 "
" Picton, McCuaig's Wharf, - - - - 2 P. M.
" Kingston, St. Lawrence Wharf, - - 9 "

And calling at all intermediate ports, arrives at Montreal on Tuesday evening, connecting with the Quebec steamers.

RETURNING,

Will leave Montreal every Thursday, - - - 3 P. M.
" Kingston every Saturday, - - - 7 A. M.
arriving at Belleville and Trenton the same evening.

To avoid loss of time incident upon the steamer calling at different wharves in Belleville for her freight, causing thereby delay to passengers, arrangements have been effected with the undersigned, by which no charge to the owners or consignees for wharfage, will be made on property carried by this steamer, when shipped or landed on Flint's Wharf.

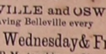
For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, Mr. John F. McCuaig, at Montreal, or to the undersigned, at Belleville.

CHARLES MARTIN, Wharfinger.

Belleville, April 23d, 1868. 10

Belleville, Picton, Kingston and Oswego.

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMER



"ROCHESTER,"

CAPT. J. DAINTRY, will run, until further notice, between

BELLEVILLE and OSWEGO,

leaving Belleville every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., touching at Mill Point at 2:45 P.M.; Picton at 4:15 P. M.; Kingston at 9 P.M.; connecting at Oswego with Railroads for all points East and West.

For freight and passage apply to wharfingers at Ports on the Bay, the Captain on board, or to

CHAS. WILKINS, Agent.

Belleville, April 29, 1868. 11w307d

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES—AMALGAMATION.—In referring to those colleges, it is unnecessary to argue what is now admitted—that a thorough systematic knowledge of book-keeping is necessary to ensure success in mercantile pursuits. No one who has witnessed the disputes, quarrels and law-suits that are constantly arising from inefficient book-keeping—and who, has not seen such—will doubt that a little money spent in acquiring a knowledge of accounts repays the outlay with double interest. Since the establishment of Commercial Colleges in Toronto a manifest change for the better has been wrought in the methods of book-keeping, and, at the same time, in the class of men who fill book keepers' positions. In this way, and by spreading a knowledge of commercial law, usages, and calculations, these colleges have been a boon to the business men of this country, and we are glad to see that their power and their value are appreciated. The keen rivalry that existed between commercial institutions has led to, resulting in the cutting down of rates and crippling of each other's resources, was not productive of good. This evil, to whatever extent it may have existed, has been removed by the consolidation under the management and ownership of Messrs. Bryant and Trott, of the Bryant, Stratton and Odell College, and the British American College. The most talented professors and teachers in both these schools have been retained, ample room for the accommodation of a large number of students has been provided, and no expense has been spared to give the amalgamated college the best possible facilities for affording to young men a sound commercial education. On their staff are the best writers in Canada, as the prizes awarded them at a number of Provincial Exhibitions—including the late one at Hamilton—go to prove. A very useful feature deserving notice, is the organization of evening classes, for the benefit of young men residing in the city. These classes are highly recommended; by awailing themselves of the opportunities these classes afford, many a young man would otherwise squander in idleness his spare hours, may lay the foundation of success, and even distinction, in after life. The methods of teaching are practical, and the subjects taught are such as cannot fail to benefit those who acquire a knowledge of them.—*Daily Telegraph.*

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, publish a treatise on the Hair, which they will send free to any one on application. This is a valuable little book, send for it.

RUSSELL, OF THE TIMES, DENOUNCED.—Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, does not appear to have given satisfaction either to the Northerners or Southerners, but you do not hear of any one being dissatisfied with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which is sufficient proof that it is all it is represented to be. Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

PARSON'S PAIN KILLER.—No medicine has been more successful in curing *Fever and Ague*, and other diseases incident to our Western and Southern climate. For a sudden Cold, it is almost a specific. Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections give way to it when all other remedies have failed. It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE, and by being kept ready for immediate resort in case of accident or sudden attack of disease, has saved many a dollar in time and doctors bill. Sold by all druggists.

The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers in curring Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry. So the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

—Seaforth is the place for a poor man. A four-pound loaf for ten cents.

—Two persons were killed and ten severely wounded, at the late Hudson River Railway accident.

—Three schooners were driven ashore, during a gale, and one wrecked, near the Grenville Mountains, in Nova Scotia.

—The steamer 'Corinthian' broke her shaft near the Ile aux Noix on Sunday evening, Oct. 23rd. She was towed into Kingston by the 'Magnet.'

BIRTHS,

On the 28th Oct., Mrs. James Peard, Belleville, of a son.

On the 25th Oct., at St. Catharines, the wife of Mr. William Johnson, of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Robert Dalton, of Belleville to Miss Mary Ann Shepherd, of Thurlow.

DIED.

In Belleville, on Friday, Oct. 23rd, after a lingering illness, Mr. John O'Sullivan, (R. C. S. S. Teacher,) aged 34 years and 8 mos.

In Belleville, on the 31st inst., Mr. George Lafountaine, aged 56 years.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Belleville, Oct. 29.

Greenbacks, buying at	74.
selling at	75
Bank of Upper Canada Bills	60
Silver, buying at	3¼ per c
selling at	3
Gold opened at 134¾ closed at 134¾	

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868.

During the last week, the receipts of grain have been light, not more than 6,000 bushels having been received at this market. Barley has fluctuated between $1 16 and $1 20, and to-day the latter price has been paid. Prices are still very low in Oswego and it is impossible to tell whether it will go up or still further down. Rye has taken a tumble and 70 cents is now the highest paid.

Other grain at quotations.

FALL WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 20.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 16.
BARLEY—$1 20.
RYE—70c.
PEAS—50c to 60c.
OATS—30c.
BUCKWHEAT—30c to 35c
HAY—$2 00 to $4 00.
STRAW—$2 00 to $3 00.
POTATOES—40c to 50c.
APPLES—$1 00 to $1 50.
HAY—$11 to $14.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—No. 1, $7 00 ₱ bbl.
PATATOES—50c.
CHICKENS, per pair—30c to 40c.
LARD—10c to 12c.
DUCKS—30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—50c to 60c.
TURKEYS—75c to $1.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, October 29, 1868.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$7 00	@	7 25
Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Family	6 00	@	6 25
Welland Canal Superfine	5 20	@	5 25½
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat, 5	30	@	5 45
" " Western Wheat, 5	30	@	5 35
" " "	4 75	@	4 90
Bag Flour	2 50	@	2 60
Wheat—Canada Fall	1 18	@	1 20
Spring	1 13½	@	1 15
Western	1 12½	@	0 45
OATS—Per 32 lbs	0 43	@	1 30
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 25	@	1 30
BUCKWHEAT	1 20	@	0 23
Store Packed	0 20	@	0 23
ASHES—Pots	5 50	@	5 55
Pearls	5 50	@	5 55
PORK—Mess	17 00	@	00 00
Prime	17 00	@	00 00
Prime	0 97½	@	0 98
PEAS	4 25	@	4 50
RYE FLOUR			

Flour steady and fair business in Canada. Canadas sold in single hundreds within range; Welland canal sold to a fair extent at 5 20. Wheat, a few cars of Upper Canada spring sold from store at $1 19 to $1 20. Red winter sold to a small extent from store at $1 25¾. Provisions—Pork irregular; Butter in better enquiry; Ashes unchanged.

ACROSTIC.

Pain Killer is much what it weighs, in gold,
All around the world are its praises told;
It will Cholera cure—scourge of southern climes,
No vicious diet, who takes it betimes;
Many Pain Killers are true friends to your side,
It will cure Cough or Cold, or Diarrhœa or Spasm.
Each one ought to supply it for its sound agency;
Let it soon be transferred to its proper agency;
Every word I have written is Heather-ic true,
It remember that Pain Killer is good for you.

The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines. 25-1m

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Belleville, will open a Bazaar, for the sale of a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, in the New Building of Mr. E. Harrison's, adjoining his Bookstore, on

Wednesday, the 11th November.

Prices not in advance of the value of the articles exhibited.

The Bazaar will continue during WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, commencing each day at 10 a. m.

An Entertainment will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, for the LECTURE, to be delivered in the Wesleyan Church, by the

Rev. W. Morley Punshon, A.M.

DINNER AND TEA

Will be provided each day. Oysters and other Refreshments on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday.

The Band of the 15th Battalion will be present during the Evenings.

ADMISSION FEE 12½ Cts.

Mrs. P. S. Flint, President; Mrs. J. Jones, Vice-President; Mrs. A. Meacham, Treasurer; Miss A. Booth, Secretary.

Belleville, Oct. 29th, 1868. 37tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Oil Your Harness and Carriage Tops.

FRANK MILLER'S Prepared Harness Oil Blacking, a Valuable and much needed article. For sale by all dealers.

Oct. 26, 1868. 151d37w1m.

Preserve your Leather and Keep your feet dry.

Every person wearing Boots or Shoes, will find it greatly to their advantage to use Frank Miller's Celebrated Lesther Preservative and Waterproof Oil Blacking. It is now well-known and in extensive use throughout the United States and Canadas.

Oct. 26th, 1868. 151d37w1m.

Keep Your Feet Dry and Preserve Your Leather.

Frank Miller's Original and Genuine Leather Preservative, and Water Proof Oil Blacking.

For sale by J. J. Haines.

Oct. 26, 1868. 151d37w1m

1 Better than 10.

Sarsaparillas. the Crystalline principle of Sarsaparilla, enters largely into the composition of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the active principle of cure than ten of the large bottles of ordinary Sarsaparilla. One tea spoonful is a dose in all cases of skin diseases. Two tea spoons at first times a day will cure Humors and Sores of all kinds.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY. This remedy soon alters the whole appearance and condition of the diseased body; under its influence, the most repulsive objects have been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is said to counteract and subdue all cutaneous to the skin and complexion, that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow, dingy, rough skin, have recourse to the Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Pimples, Eruptive Sores, &c., &c., will and subdue of teeth dissolved, breath offensive, nails rough and irregular, scurf and scaly affections of the skin, are all subject to the use of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, with the purifying and enriching fluid blood, and restoring every ailment. Those who have been long afflicted with Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, Kidney Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Disease, Blood Poisons, General Debility, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases that arise from Impure Blood or Broken Down Constitutions, should not delay a moment in procuring this great Antidote for disease. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Northrop & Lyman, Proprietors, Toronto, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give prompt relief when timely used. And we have never known a single case or dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed. In the entire years all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation as a blood purifier, effectual stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is used as a Blood Purifier, Blood Depurative, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and removes all acidity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

It is magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, thythera, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, and pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and it is superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, bilious colic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville by Dr. Hulme & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

Belleville Congregational Church.

REV. WILLIAM HAY, MINISTER.
Sabbath Services—Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening 6½. Sunday School, 2½ P. M.
Weekly Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7¾ P. M.
SEATS FREE.

CHRIST CHURCH,
NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion, Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offertory collections. *SEATS FREE.*

November 28th, 1867. 41 1y

UNRIVALLED.

The British American
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Consolidated with the
Bryant, Stratton, & Odell Business College,
AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,

STANDS Pre-eminent and Unrivalled. It is the **Largest** and **Most Efficient**; it employs the largest staff of teachers, among whom are the two **Premium Penmen** of Canada.

The **Tuition Fee** is the same as in other institutions having a similar object.

The **Price of Board** is the same as in other Canadian cities.

In an educational point of view, there is no other institution in the country that has equal advantages and facilities.

Young Men intending to qualify themselves for business will find it to their advantage to send for a circular, or call at the College Room, **Cor. King and Toronto Sreets.**

Scholarships good in Montreal and throughout the United States.

ODELL & TROUT,
Principals & Proprietors.

Toronto, Oct. 29th, 1868. 37 3m

Gunpowder Plot.

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.



THE Orangemen of Belleville and vicinity intend celebrating the coming anniversary of Gunpowder Plot by a PUBLIC DINNER at the ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL, on THURSDAY EVNG, 5th of NOVEMBER, 1868, to which are respectfully invited all Brethren and others favorable to the cause.

TICKETS can be procured from any Member of the Committee.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Geo. Meredith, Jas. Macoun, John G. Moore, J. A. Pettis, Jason H. Post, Robt. S. Menzies, Geo. Colling, J. T. McCreary.

☞ Dinner served at 8 o'clock, P.M.

JOHN G. MOORE,
ROBT. S. MENZIES, Chairman Com.
Secretary.

Belleville, Oct 29th, 1868. 37
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
AND
BUFFALO SKINS
AT
M. NULTY'S,
No. 88, FRONT STREET,

Opposite Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

Frock and Sack Over Coats	$8.50	to $20
Under Coats	2.50	to 5
Men and Boys' Pants	1.25	to 8
Vests	.90	to 6
Fine Black Suits	10.00	to 25
Tweed Black Suits	7.50	to 16
Buffalo Skins	6.50	to 15

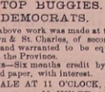
DryGoods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
At a Great Sacrifice.

Blankets,
Railway Wrappers,
Tweeds, Full Cloths,
Pilots, Beavers,
Prints,
Factory Cotton, Cotton Yarn, &c.

M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER,
And General Merchant.

Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 153-104 57-tf

CREDIT SALE
BY AUCTION,
OF
Carriages, Buggies & Democrats.



M. NULTY
WILL sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Wood Market, on

Saturday, the 31st of October,

THE FOLLOWING:

10 OPEN BUGGIES.
5 TOP BUGGIES.
3 DEMOCRATS.

The above work was made at the Factory of Brown & St. Charles, out of the best timber, and warranted to be equal to any made in the Province.

TERMS—Six months credit by furnishing approved paper, with interest.

☞ SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

M. NULTY, Auctioneer.

Belleville, Oct. 24, 1868. d&w-td

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Revision for the Town of Belleville will meet at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th day of October instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.

Parties having petitions before the Council respecting Taxes are notified that they must be present, as this is the final meeting for hearing petitions.

By order,
ROBERT M. ROY,
Clerk.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1868.

NEW DOMINION STORE.
T. ELLIOTT.

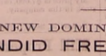
Gentlemen Purchasing Clothing at
THE NEW DOMINION STORE
WILL HAVE IT
CUT by a FIRST CLASS TAILOR FREE OF CHARGE.

NEW DOMINION STORE.
SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOS
AT 2s. 6d.
DOLLAR KID GLOVES FOR 4 Shillings.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN OF
CLOUDS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS
AT THE
NEW DOMINION STORE,
T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 37

W. H. VERMILYEA,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF



PLAIN AND FANCY CARRIAGES,
CUTTERS, &c., &c.,
Pinnacle-St., Belleville.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed a portion of his Manufactory of Carriages, &c., to the extensive premises formerly known as JONES' CARRIAGE SHOP, a few doors South of the Dafoe House, and he is now prepared to manufacture for sale or to order, in the highest style of the art

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, &c., &c.

Having now one of the largest and most extensive manufactories between Montreal and Toronto, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style to give the fullest satisfaction.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. Lumber Work, Jobbing, &c., carried on at the old stand, Ross' Corners.

Belleville, Oct. 29th, 1868. 37tf

TWO FREE LECTURES
BY
PROF. O. S. FOWLER,

Of Boston, formerly of New York, in
ONTARIO HALL,
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
NOVEMBER 2d and 3d.
ON PHRENOLOGY

As applied to Health, Self Improvement: Managing Children, Cultivating Intellect and Memory, &c. To close with public tests of this science.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Man's Social Affections, or Love, Courtship and Married Life.

"He is one of the clearest and most forcible of speakers. As a powerful proof of the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul as that he adduced in his Wednesday evening discourse on 'Man's Moral Nature' we never heard, never read."—*Troy Whig.*

Phrenological Examinations and Charts, with full written opinions, and advice as to health, best business, &c., at the Dafoe till Thursday, 6 P. M. Last visit. Only opportunity.

Belleville, Oct. 22d, 1868. 148d

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Standard Life Assurance Co,
(*Established* 1825.)
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Head Office for Canada:
MONTREAL—*Standard Company's Buildings,*
No. 47 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

MANAGER—W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR—RICHARD BULL.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE Eighth Division of the Company's profits is appointed to be made at the 15th of November, 1870, and all Policies then effected will participate.

The fund to be divided will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1865.

The Company's business year will close on 15th November, 1868, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the profit scheme, proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager, Canada.
L. H. HENDERSON, Agent for Belleville.

Belleville, Oct. 26, 1868. 37-1m 152-1m

Notice.

LOST in Belleville on or about the 10th of October, a note signed by John Morrow and David Fleming, for $30, in favor of party to whom it was payable was not filed in. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Belleville, Oct. 26, 1868. d&w

Stray Cows.

STRAYED from the premises of Richard Washbourn, Lot No. 5, 4th concession, Hungerford, on or about the 1st June, 1868 A LIGHT RED MULEY COW, and the YEARLING HEIFER, and one YEARLING STEER, brindle, with white stripe down the back, and white flanks. Any person giving information of their whereabouts will be rewarded.

R. WATERHOUSE.
Hungerford, Oct. 24, 1868. 152-3t 37-3t

Lime, Lime, Lime!

A NEW and improved system of burning lime has been invented, so that

Fresh Lime

Can be had DAILY at MOORMAN'S KILN.

PRICE—12½ cents per bushel at the Kiln, or 15 cents per bushel, delivered anywhere in town.

Orders left at the Hon. Robt. Read's office, or at W. Dorland's, opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station, will meet with immediate attention.

The Kiln is situated half a mile north of the Railroad Station.

E. STAPLEY.
Thurlow, Oct. 13, 1868. 35-1m 141-1m

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All claims promptly settled.

OFFICE—In Chartres & Webster's Drug Store.

Belleville, June 31, 1867. 45n-19w1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE the west half of Lot No 32, in the 6th Concession of Madoc, close to the recent gold discoveries. Terms liberal, title perfect and free from royalty.

Apply to
EDWARD McGILLIVRAY,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 10th, 1868. n35-6t
(Madoc *Mercury* insert six times.)

For Dundas Cotton Yarn,

COTTON BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
GO TO
GEORGE COBURN'S,

Next door to Holden's Drug Store.

Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers manufacture Type Revolving Cylinder and Single Cylinder Printing Machines,

Bed and Platen Power Presses!
FOR
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB! AND CARD PRINTING.

They would call attention of Publishers of Newspapers to their New

Railway Printing Press,

Which is especially designed to supply Newspapers of moderate circulation with a plain but serviceable Printing Machine, and one capable of doing also Job Work of every description. It can be run easily by one man at a speed of 800 impressions per hour, and by steam will give 1,000 or 1,200, without noise or jar.

The Press occupies 5½ x 10 feet, and can be worked in a room 7 feet high. Weight, boxed, 2,600 pounds.

THEIR SINGLE LARGE

Cylinder Hand Printing Machine!
OR COUNTRY PRESS!

is also a convenient and durable Printing Machine, capable of doing the entire work of an out of town Office.

It is designed for use by hand at a speed of 800 per hour.

Each Machine is warranted, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

We manufacture almost EVERY ARTICLE required for LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC or COPPER PLATE PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, ELECTRO-TYPING and STEREOTYPING, and furnish outfits complete for each.

We would call attention to our Patent Sectional Stereotype Blocks, Mechanical Quoins, Patent Lined Galleys, New Compositors' Stands, Cabinets of new designs and of all sizes, Standing Galleys, Patent Pocket Bodkins, Printers' Knives, &c., &c.

Blanketing and Tympf our own importation, and made expressly for our newspaper and Cylinder Printing Machines.

Estimates in Detail Furnished.

A NEW CATALOGUE, containing cuts and descriptions of many new machines, not before shown in their books, with descriptions for putting up, working, &c., can be had on application.

R. HOE & CO.,
New York and Boston, Mass.

Publishers of Newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement, displayed as above, three times in their weekly issues, each this date, but not without, any time previous to January 1st, 1869, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for *four times the amount of their bill*, which will be allowed in settlement of same on receipt of a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

July 22d, 1868. 25-3t

NEW GOODS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
AND
Ready-Made Clothing.

Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.

Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.

W. MEREDITH & CO.

STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.

Sept. 23rd, 1868.

To Blacksmiths.

250 TONS best English NEWCASTLE Smiths Coal. This article is far superior to American.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug. 6, 1868. 32 1m d. 35 3m-w

Executors' Notice,

ALL persons having claims or demands on the estate of David Roblin, late of the Township of Sidney in the County of Hastings, deceased, are required forthwith to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned and all persons indebted to the estate are also requested to pay such debts to one of the undersigned.

HECTOR LEAVENS,
NATHAN JONES, } *Executors.*

Belleville, Oct. 15, 1868. 35-tf

HEAVY WINTER GOODS.
FALL

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.,
ANNOUNCE THE DELIVERY OF THEIR WINTER STOCK.

New Winceys,
LOCHNAGAR TWILLS,
FRENCH REPPS,
LUXEMBURGS, EPINGLES.
AND FANCY DRESS STUFFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

New Wool Shawls,
IN BOTH GLASGOW AND PAISLEY MAKE.

New Mantle Cloth,
IN ONDULI, MONCHELLI,
SILVER PLUSH, RUSSIA SEAL,
TERRY, &c., &c., &c.

New Damasks,
CARPETS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, &c.

To meet the wants of their increasing Family Trade,

GEO. RITCHIE & Co's

Stock is MUCH LARGER and MORE VARIED this Fall than any former season,

Belleville, October 8th, 1868. 34-tf

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with
ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL
of the BEST QUALITY, and in
SPLENDID ORDER,
AT REFINERS' PRICES.

R. HOLDEN & Co.

Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108

TO THE TRADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,
which have been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
in the
BEST MARKETS OF EROPE:
and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.

R. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville

Belleville, September. 2nd, 1868 29

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

M. LAFERTE
IS
IS NOW SELLING OFF the REMAINING
PORTION OF
HIS DRY GOODS SAVED AT
☞ THE LATE FIRE. ☜

THE WHOLE OF THE GOODS MUST BE
SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
CALL AND GET
CHEAP BARGAINS.

☞ Directly opposite the Penitentiary Shoe Store, Front Street.

Belleville, May 7th, 1868. 12

LANDS IN MARMORA
FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con. Marmora. West half Lot No. 1, 9th

Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS,
Montreal, or
AND W THOMSON,
Belleville

October 5, 1868. 133-3t 35f

G. A. CARSON, M. D.,
OF WHITBY.

WILL be at the Anglo-American Hotel, in Belleville, on the second Tuesday, and at Chard's Hotel, in Stirling, on the second Wednesday of each month, where he will be most happy to wait on all who may visit him professionally. 24tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE P. Ed. Co. M. Ins. Co.,
Picton, Oct. 2nd, 1868.

THE members of the PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that FOUR Assessments have been laid and declared payable on the amount of Premium Notes in force as follows, viz:

32	per cent. on the 14th November, 1867.		
2	"	30th December,	"
¼	"	31st "	"
¼	"	5th April, 1868.	

And that the said Assessments, making together the sum of 2 per cent., will require payment at my office, on or before the expiration of THIRTY DAYS from the first publication of this notice.

By order,
JOHN TWIGG,
Secretary.

(First publication, Oct. 9, 1868.) 34-6t

$700 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Division of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. R. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.

Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next Sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to remove doubts to the Rights of the Bondholders of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company, to the surplus of the funds paid, or to be paid in the Court of Chancery, under the Act 29 Vic cap 79, after providing for payment of rights of way and damages, and to provide for the distribution thereof among such Bondholders.

MORRIS & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants

Toronto, Sept. 22nd 1868. 33 6w.

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,
BELLEVILLE.

ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

Insolvent Act of 1864,

In the Matter of WILLIAM HALL, An Insolvent.

SALE of LANDS by AUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the powers vested in me as Official Assignee, I, the undersigned, will sell by Public Auction, at my Office, No. 5, Outside Hall, Court Street, Toronto, on

Wednesday, the 13th of January,

A. D 1869, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all the interest of the Insolvent in the following lands. All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, composed as follows:

No. 1. The west half of Lot No. 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Ernesty, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario.

No. 2. The west half of Lot No. 16, in the 8th Concession of the said Township of Ernesty.

No. 3. The west half of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of the said Township of Ernesty.

No. 4. The west half of the east half of Lot No. 17, in the 13th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the said County of Hastings.

W. T. MASON,
Official Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of september, A. D 1868. 34-1t

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

GRAND ARRIVAL
AND OPENING OF
FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS

J. MUIR & Co.

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of the great portion of their FALL and WINTER Stock of

READY-MADE
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS, &C.

We will show this season the Largest and Cheapest Stock in both Departments.

Our New Styles will be fully equal to Custom Work, being purchased in the Montreal, Western & American Markets.

We have determined this season to make our Establishment more fully and completely
A GENERAL
OUTFITTING EMPORIUM.

Our CANADIAN GOODS
IN
Cardigan Jackets,
Drawers,
Shirts.
Half-hose, &c.
WILL BE FOUND VERY COMPLETE.

We have established communications with New York houses to furnish us with
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Gent's Paper Collars, Fancy Ties,
SCARFS & BOWS.

We will receive shortly a new and beautiful assortment of
GAITERS, BALMORALS,
Fancy Slippers, &c.,
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

We also have a large and fine Stock of
TRUNKS,
THE BEAUTIFUL
Saratoga, Monitor, Jenny Lind, &c
☞ We will offer the above Goods at the Lowest possible Prices.

J. MUIR & Co.
Belleville, April 1st, 1868. 21

1868.

AUTUMN CIRCULAR.

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

HAVE now open the greater portion of their Fall Imports, just received from Manchester, Eng., (per *Str. Hibernian,*) and the leading American and Canadian markets.

Special attention is directed to our
DRESS GOODS!
which are of the Latest Style and Newest Material.

FANCY DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DRESS BUTTONS!
JET, PEARL, SILK, SATIN, &c., &c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
TWILLED & PLAIN WINCEY, for goring.

NEW PRINTS!
BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAKE.

Cottons!
CARPETS!
TAPESTRY, UNION, 2 ply & 3 ply Imperial.

FLANNELS!
TWEEDS.
SCOTCH and CANADIAN, patterns very choice.

WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.
DRAWERS, SHIRTS and VESTS, Canadian Manufacture.

COTTON BAGS!
COTTON YARN.
WHITE, BLUE, ORANGE AND RED.

We also commend to notice our
GROCERY DEPARTMENT,
which will be found replete with everything in the line.

TEAS.
BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN AND JAVA.

SUGARS, &c.

Belleville, Sept. 17, 1868. 31

NOTICE.

Office P. Ed Co. Mut Ins. Co.
Picton, 30th Aug., 1868.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of this Company have been given to understand that a person calling himself *Joseph Abrahams*, is going through the County of Prince Edward, and representing to be a duly authorized Agent thereof:

THIS COMPANY desire to inform the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Counties, that the said *Joseph Abrahams* is not now and never was an Agent for this Company.

JOHN TWIGG, Secretary.
By order,
LEWIS S. STINSON,
President.
22 3m.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.
ITS EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS!
If sick or infirm, Carter Isaiah. Carter Isaiah. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great remedy for falling hair, which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.
The whitened and weak, looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but arises at the roots and fills it with sweet life and nourishment.
The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,
The old, gray, functional appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.
Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.
See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.
R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.,
Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. 18d-1y

If … and … bottle, to …
To get off before you a…
And before you are r… come back.

If taking a seat in a pie-dish,
And losing your meat in the grass,
And having bugs drop in the pudding,
And snails take a bath in your glass.

If toads … idling hop on your sandwich,
And beetles inspecting your bread,
While brambles and thorns catch your feet,
And worms pelt down on your head.

If scattering in every direction,
To seek from the foliage a cover,
And find you have just been outstripped
By some Sary Jane and her lover.

If gathering up all the fragments
Of such an Arcadian feast,
You can't tell whether 'twas most like
Entertainment for man or for beast.

If that kind of thing is enjoyment,
In longer or in shorter measure,
And you're simple enough to believe so,
Why, then help yourself to the pleasure.

But for me, (I speak from experience,
The subject I've closely pursued,)
The reply will be found in the Scripture,
"I pray thee, have me excused."

Farmers Column.

FRESH EARTH FOR STABLED ANIMALS.

From an experience of many years I am satisfied of the beneficial results from giving stabled animals—horses, cattle or swine—what fresh earth they will eat, say twice a week, or oftener. It promotes and regulates their digestion, gives tone to their appetite, prevents disease, keeps their coats in fine condition, promoting their health. I usually lay in a good supply of thickly-cut rods, and throw some into their troughs twice a week. Let those who have doubts try the experiment, giving the same to part of their stock and withholding from the rest for a few weeks, and their doubts will be removed. All cattle in grazing occasionally pull up a tuft of grass, and eat it, roots, earth and all. This certainly does no harm.

SOFT WATER FOR HORSES.

Youatt, in his book entitled 'The Horse,' says this animal will never drink hard water if soft is within reach; that he will leave clear, transparent hard water for a pool or stream of soft, even though the latter be discoloured with mud. Very cold water from the well will make the hair rise up, and not unfrequently cause an attack of gripes. Give soft water when practicable, especially if the animal be ailing.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.

A writer who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made 260 pounds of butter in a year, gives the following treatment. He says: If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water, slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred, at the rate one quart to two gallons of water. You will find if you have not found, by this daily practice that your cow will gain twenty five per cent. immediatdly, under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary pailfull each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do the best at discounting the lacteal. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.

TO CATCH FIELD VERMIN.

A good trap for catching all small vermin of the farm is made as follows: Dig in the earth, in the orchards and gardens, at the beginning of cold weather, short trenches four feet wide at the bottom, and three feet wide at the top, and about four feet deep; the ends incline at the same angle as the sides. The earth walls of these trenches after frozen, are impassable to mice that have fallen in. We have heard of great numbers, being taken in these traps, and altogether they are the most effective we know.

GRINDING CORN ON THE COB.—We regard this practice with no favor if the corn is good. Analyses of the cob of well matured corn show that it contains scarcely any nutriment. It was obviously not made to be eaten. The cob parts with all it can of nutriment to the kernels, and is no more fit to be fed out than sawdust. When immature corn nubbins, and ears that have not dried well in the field, are to be fed the case is different. The cob of these contain a deal of valuable food, and if the ears be kiln-dried, they may probably be ground to a very good advantage. It is best to break up the unsound corn with a hatchet into pieces an inch or two long, and boil them, with the little potatoes and other feed, for hogs.

KEEPING VEGETABLES.—Sink a barrel two-thirds its depth into the ground; a box or cask will answer a better purpose; heap the earth around the part projecting out of the ground with a slope on all sides; place the vegetables that you desire to keep in the vessel; cover the top with a water-tight cover, and when winter sets in throw an armful of straw, hay or something of that sort, on the barrel. If the bottom is out of the cask or barrel, it will be better. Cabbages, celery, and other vegetables will keep in this way as fresh as when taken from the ground. The celery should stand nearly perpendicular, celery and earth alternating. Freedom from frost, ease of access and especially freshness and freedom from rot, are the advantages claimed.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

The Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands out in the country, by the names of Tim. Watson, Jo. Brown, and Bill Walker, sat one evening drinking at a village tavern, until, being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one on returning home, should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should next morning pay the bills. They then separated for the night, engaging to meet again the next morning, and give an honest account of the proceedings at home, as far as they related to the bill. The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their posts; but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first:

"You see, when I entered my house, the candle was out, and the fire gave a glimmering light. I came near walking accidentally into a pot of batter that the pancakes were to be made of in the morning. My wife, who was dreadfully out of humor at sitting up so late, said to me sarcastically, 'Bill put your foot in the batter!' 'Just as you say, Maggie,' said I, and without the least hesitation, I put my foot into the pot of batter, and then went to bed.'

Next Joe Brown told his story:

"My wife had already retired into our usual sleeping room, which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar.—Not being able to navigate perfectly, you know, I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture, and my wife, in no very pleasant tone bawled out: 'Do break the porridge-pot, Joe!' No sooner said than done; I seized hold of the bail of the pot, and striking it against the chimney, broke it in a hundred pieces.—After this exploit I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture all night for my pains."

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows:

"My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world, for I was blundering up stairs in the dark when she cried out, 'Do break your rotten neck, do, Tim.' 'I'll be cursed if I do,' said I, as I gathered myself up; 'I'll sooner pay the bill.' And so, landlord, here's the cash for you. And this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."

Tight Breeches.

Some woman in an apparently revengful spirit, thus holds forth on the prevailing gentlemen's fashion:—

The press has never been remiss in deprecating the follies of the female sex upon the occasion of each change in the style of female apparel, but it is a noticeable fact that the popinjay style of breeches now in vogue, are more ridiculous than anything the women wear, is unnoticed. Female loveliness is such that it can make charming any extreme fashion; but what length of familiarity, pray heaven, can ever make tolerable—much less comely—the dexter appendage of a human crane, wound about so tight with cloth as to stop the circulation?

The present style of pantaloons is neither comfortable, comely, or economical. The 'swell' that adopts it can neither stoop nor sit down without positive danger.

Here comes a six foot gallant, with number ten boot, and a figure like a pair of tongs. There is not enough in his legs to make a show, and he walks as if each boot was a double bass viol. By his side is another devotee of the same style, half his length, whose make up reminds one of a plum pudding perched on a pair of pincers. They go to the extreme of folly, and the very essence of ludicrousness. Nothing a woman ever wore will compare in folly with tight breeches on a bandy-legged human biped.

Josh Billings on the Frog.

Josh Billings replies to a correspondent in this wise:

Beuvolio. In writing for you an analysis of the frog, I must confess that I have copied the whole thing vervalus ad liberating, from the works of a celebrated French writer of the 16th century.

The frog is in the first place a tadpole, aul body and tail, without coming to a head.

He travels in pond holes, by the side of the turnpike, and is accellerated by the activity tale, which wiggles with uncommon limberness and vivacity. By and by, before long, pretty soon, in a few days, his tale is no more and legs begin to emerge from the south end of the animal, and from the north end at the same time, may be seen a disposition to head out.

In this cautious way the frog is built, and then for the first time in his life he begins to get his head abuv water.

His success is now certain, and soon, in about five days more, he may be seen sitting down on himself by the side ov the pond hole, and looking at the dinner baskets ov the children on their way to the district school.

As the children cum more nearer with a club or a chunck of brick in his hand to swott him with, he rears up on his hind legs and enters the water head fust, without opening the door.

Thus the frog does business for a spel uv a time, till he gets tu be 21, and his life iz more ramified.

Frogs hav 2 natures, ground and water, and is as free from sin as an oyster.

I never knew a frog tu hurt anybody who paid his honest dues.

I don't recollect now whether a frog has eny before legs or not, and if he don't it ain't nobody's business but the frog's.

Their hind legs are used for refreshments, but the rest won't pay for eatin'.

A frog is the only person who can live in a well and not get tired.

The bull frog is the boss of the puddle, and has a log to sit on, over on the other side of the puddle, and talks to the rest of the frogs, way down in his throat, so that you can't understand more than half he sez; he is generally a cross, lazy old devil, all over wariz.

This is all there is worth knowin' now about the frog, except that they ketch flies in fly time and winter by freezin' up solid.

P. S.—I have endeavored tu translate my auther cloos, but it's tuff tu render all his buties into our tung, without busting the sense.

Butler Cocktails is the latest fancy drink. It is compounded to wit: Take a whiskey "Straight," stir it with a spoon, squint one eye and put the spoon in your pocket.

UNPARDONABLE.—Sandwich man: "Vell, Bill, vere's your boards to-day?" Bill: "Oh, I got the sack yesterday." Sandwich man: "Got the sack—ow's that?" Bill: "Vell, the fact is, as I got lushy, and carried "Black-eyed Susan" upside down for three days, and they sacked me."

An Irishman having arrived in this country struck across the fields in search of employment. While ascending a hill he suddenly came to a stand still at the sight of a turtle slowly wending its way. Pat having never seen the animal before, exclaimed—'Houly Jasus, the divel of a counthry is this where the snuff-boxes walk up hill.'

A tricky individual was refused a drink at one of our saloons, lately unless he paid for it in advance. A bystander, who owed the barkeeper one in the way of practical jokes, bid him give the man his liquor, 'and,' said he, 'if he refuses to pay for it, I will.' The fellow got his drink but refused to pay for it; and so did his endorser, as he had promised that he would.

—A physician was called to a man in this city lately, and on being asked if he hadn't taken something strange into his stomach, replied that he believed he had—"it must have been that glass of water. Haven't been so imprudent, doctor, for ten years."

—A fellow, in an oblivious state, took up his lodgings on the sidewalk. He woke next morning and straightened himself up, looking on the ground on which he had made his couch, and said, 'Well, if I had a pickaxe, I would make up my bed.'

An Irish porter was shutting up a shop one rainy evening not long since, when he took off his coat while putting up the shutters. He was asked why he went out in his shirt sleeves in the rain. 'Sure,' said he, 'don't I want a dry coat to go home in.'

When the women in the Madrid cigar factories recently mutinied, they went in a mob to the office of one of the directors, demanding to be heard. He agreed to admit a committee of them, adding that they must be the three oldest and ugliest in the lot. The deputation was never sent.

A remarkable escape from a frightful death occurred in Boston. A slater on a roof, lost his hold and slid down. As he shot the edge he succeeded in grasping the gutter, and held on with both hands, his body suspended. The lookers-on expected every instant to see him dashed to pieces on the pavement, four stories below. By great exertion he succeeded in drawing himself up a few inches, throwing one foot on the gutter, clambering into it, and there sustaining himself till help came.

The London *Star* thus gives the history of the Spanish General Espartero:—There is much in the history and character of Espartero which bears a strong affinity to that of Garibaldi. Born in 1791 of humble parents, he began his life as a student, but on the War of Independence breaking out, he threw aside his books and joined the Batalion Sagrado. He, after fighting for his own country, volunteered for South America, and became the friend and comrade of Bolivar. Returned to Spain, and obtaining the rank of colonel, he married a noble lady of large fortune. The defeat of the Carlists made way for Espartero, who won his brilliant name by his masterly relief of Bilboa in conjunction with the English. The Vergara Convention and the title of Duca de la Vittoria completed his triumph. His chateau near Logrono has been the Caprera of the Spanish patriot, where in retirement and bitternees of spirit he has watched the Queen who mainly owes her Crown to his sword, break one by one her promises of liberty and a constitutional government, and, naturally, his loyal spirit has shrunk from the ungracious task of dis-erowning her whom he aided to ascend the throne of a constitutional government. "Espartero y la Constitucion," was long the rallying cry of Spanish patriots, and it Isabella Segunda has proved faithless to the cause she swore to defend, Espartero has never swerved in his simple loyalty, but has patiently awaited the hour when *la voluntad nacional* should decree the expulsion of the last reigning Bourbon.

News Condensed.

—Sanford Fleming has arrived in Ottawa.

—The new Governor-General is expected out on the 10th of November.

—There is a reported deficit of $161,000 in the treasury of the Province of Quebec.

—Thomas Morton was lost off the schooner *Burgoyne*, near Brockville, on the 20th inst.

—Toronto girls are doing the Grecian bend while young men are doing Canadian benders.

—The Canadian Papal Zouaves are coming back by degrees. They wish no more to *roam*.

—The accident to Dr. Parker, M. P., is more serious than first thought of.

—The "Grecian Bend" has broken out in Goderich.

—The Governor General has given $100 towards the Statue of the Queen in Montreal.

—The English racehorse Blair Athol was recently sold for $25,000 in gold.

—Moustaches and no side whiskers are the order of the day for the coming winter.

—Two children were burned in a house near Ottawa on Wednesday.

—A dance for hungry men—Cutting a pigeon wing.

—No groomsmen at weddings is the latest omission to the decalogue of fashion.

—According to a statistician in the *London Quarterly*, the population of the world is 1,350,-000,000.

—The corner stone of a Masonic Hall, was laid in Kingston on the 19th inst., with the customary honors.

—Wallace, of Kingston, got $200 damages at the Assizes, for the seduction of his daughter by a man named Yole.

—Seymour, Democratic candidate for the presidency, has taken the stump in his own behalf.

—It is said that Den Thompson, who is "wanted" for extradition, is secreted in Toronto.

—Three bears were killed near the residence of John Cameron, of Haldimand, last week.

—Col. Robert Millar, an old veteran of 1812, died at Niagara on the 10th inst., aged 74 years and 7 months.

—The Kingston brewers have advanced the price of beer one dollar per barrel, in consequence of the high price of barley.

—An exchange gives an account of the death of a boy from eating water melons. Water-melan-cholly death.

—According to the game law, trapping before November 15th is illegal, yet there are man-traps all over town.

—A schooner cargo of peat from the Welland peat beds, is being disposed of in Hamilton, at $5 per ton.

—It may seem a little paradoxical, but we have no doubt the reception of Cool to-night will be a warm one.

—It is said that our population is decreasing in consequence of the many marriages taking place—each couple being made one.

—The cheapest excursion of the season takes place this evening. A trip around the world for twenty-five cents.

—The man who attempted to "put his foot down" at the fire last night, slipped up, causing considerable injury to his proboscis.

—In an obituary notice of an old citizen, an Ohio paper says: "He was honest and industrious until enfeebled by disease and age."

—The use of bread containing mold ought to be rejected. Indeed, several cases of poisoning have been observed by the use of moldy bread.

—A despatch from St. Johns, N. B., says that the storm of the 17th has been very destructive to shipping on the coast. Some lives have been lost.

—Pennsylvania has 4,000 miles of railway, or more than any other State in the Union; and there is no other state in which Gianelli has so many agencies.

—The body of an unknown boy about four years old, was found near Point Petrie Light House, on the Prince Edward shore, on Monday last.

—Miss Hilton, who was married last Thursday in Boston, to a son of Fiske, the Expressman, is said to have been given wedding presents to the value of $17,000.

—The first Provincial convention of the Young Men's Christain Association, in the Dominion, will be held in Toronto on the 28th and 29th inst.

—The clerk of the weather evidently made a great mistake during the last two days, and feeling rather ashamed of himself is doing his best to-day to retrieve his error.

—A New York paper reports four cases at Quarantine—"two of cholera morbus and two of Grecian Bend. The same remedies are applicable to all."

—The managers of the Hudson River Railroad are making good progress on the grading of their third track, which has now become a necessity, in order to move the immense number of trains over the road.

—The Roman Catholics of Sarnia have given up their separate school. After a trial of a few months they found that they paid more and their children were not so well instructed as in the common schools.

—It seems that the report that Mr. Cassels, Manager of the Gore Bank, was dismissed was manufactured out of whole cloth. There was no meeting of the committee, consequently no report from the committee, and consequently no dismissal.

—Edward Cosgrove and James Anderson, got into a scuffle at Mount Forest, on Thursday, about some oxen, and in an unfortunate moment Anderson struck Cosgrove with an umbrella, the point of which entered the side of his head immediately in front of his ear, causing death almost instantaneously.

—A despatch from Montreal says, the 16th Regiment have been ordered by telegram from England, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Halifax about the 26th inst. The 100th is to proceed to England at an early date. It is reported that the 23rd is coming here from Gibraltar.

To preserve the teeth—lock 'em up in the safe.

Difference of A-pinion—Connie: Mamma, dear, didn't you say that angels had wings? Mamma: Yes, dear! Why? Connie;—Because Aunt Emmie hasn't got any wings, and Mr. Spooner says she is an angel!

SO NICE OF HER.—It was the remark of young Mrs. Dulcimore, on seeing an advertisement in the paper headed "Household Music," that she knew none equal to her baby's voice.

By packing apples in casks with dried leaves in the autumn they will be kept in a perfect state of preservation, and in spring will be found as firm and as juicy as when first plucked.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.—The Washington Department of Agriculture reports that the wheat crops all over the United States is not so heavy as was supposed, the average yield being scarcely equal to that of last year, but the increased area sown will secure an aggregate somewhat larger than the product of that year. The aggregate yield of Indian corn is immense.

"Mother, where is the man going to sleep?" asked a little Arkansas girl of her mother, who had just promised a traveler a night's rest in their out-of-the-way hut.—"I'll have to put him in with you and Kate, and Bet, and Jack, I suppose," she replied: "and if it's too crowded, one of you must turn in with me, and dad, and Dick, and Tommy, and the twins."

'I love you like anything,' said a young gardener to his sweetheart, pressing her hand. 'Ditto,' said she, returning the pressure. The ardent lover, who was no scholar, was sorely puzzled to understand the meaning of ditto. The next day, being at work with his father, he said, 'Father what is the meaning of ditto?' 'Why,' said the old man, 'this here is one cabbagehead, ain't it?' 'Yes, father.' 'Well, that ere one's a ditto.' 'Drat it!' ejaculated the indignant son; 'then she called me a cabbagehead!'

THE POPE A FREEMASON.—A curious fact has just been discovered, and who would have suspected it? The Pope is a freemason! Impossible! it will be said; but he really is. In the register of a Sicilian lodge the minute of his initiation has been discovered; and behold the fraternity, in order to revenge itself for the excommunication pronounced against it, publishes the document accompanied by a photograph representing the successor of the Apostles wearing the masonic emblems. His Holiness Pius IX. is no other than Brother Jean Mastai Ferretti.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The London *Daily News* of the 27th ult., has received the following. Yesterday an order was received at this garrison, from the Horse Gaurds, directing a detachment of the 59th regiment, with two officers, to be despached to Canada, to agument the service companies of that regiment. The troops will proceed to day to Liverpool by railway and there embark on board the Canadian mail steamer Belgian, for Quebec. The officers ordered to accompany the draught are Lieutenant J H Pitfield and Lieutenant W M Penderleast. The troops were inspected on the general parade ground at Chatham barracks yesterday by Major General F. Murray.

WOOL CARDING!

THE undersigned will in a few days have his New Factory in operation in the Town of Belleville, on the site formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Reed, where he will open business with the

Latest Improved Machinery.

He would say to all those who manufacture their wool, that he is prepared to do

CUSTOM CARDING!

In the best possible manner, and as follows. The wool will be passed through a Single Carding Machine, winding it around a lap drum, when a certain amount is on the drum a signal is given by a bell; from thence it is taken in the form of a sheet, and reversed on the apron of the second Carding Machine and made in rolls or roving. This manner of carding makes an even mix, cards better, and the rolls or roving is of equal size. He will also do custom Fulling, Cloth Dressing, Pressing, Spinning, Weaving, and manufacture Wool by the yard.

With his long experience in the business, and the advantage of the latest improved machinery, he fancies that he will not fail to give the best satisfaction.

He would further call the attention of the public to his

DOMESTIR SPIN ER

for the noble and speedy manner in which it does its work. It will spin from rolls at the rate of 40 knots, and of roving 90 knots per hour. It repeats the same amount of rolls, roving and twist, this prevents cloth from cockling in the fulling; it spins on the bobbin ready for the shuttle, reels, doubles and twists. All necessary changes to spin fine or coarse, and to twist warp or filling.

The undersigned will manufacture wool in roving for customers. He will run his establishment by steam and water power, so that the drouth will not prevent him from working six days in each week.

Parties wishing to purchase a Spinner can see one at work by calling on the undersigned.

JOHN LAZIER.

N. B.—To accommodate those who come to the Market with wool, the subscriber will receive wool for the Factory in the building adjoining the Police Office, over the Butter Market. J. L.

Belleville, May 28, 1868. 15-tf

GET YOUR SUPPLIES AT N. McARTHUR'S, GROCERY, Provision and Liquor Store, *Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.*

NEIL McARTHUR HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.

☞ Call and see an old friend.

N. McARTHUR.

Belleville, April 16, 1868. 296d w10

CRUCIBLES, Muffles, Scorifiers, ROASTING DISHES, AND FURNACES, of 3 Sizes, FOR SALE AT THE BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

The above are of IMPROVED MANUFACTURE, And may be relied on to stand all require of them.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, April, 1868.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIE SELLING for CASH.

TEAS AT VARIOUS PRICES!

OLD FASHIONED BONNETS & HATS! 5 CTS. EACH! AT F. HACKETT'S STORE. T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, May 20, 1868. 14-tf

GEO. GIBSON'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 86

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. ON Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1868, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, Sept. 1st, A.D. 1868.

29-2m WILLIAM BAKER.

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* office.

FOR SALE. FARMERS, ATTENTION!

I WILL SELL my Wharf and Storehouses in West Belleville to a company for the purpose of putting up elevators and for storage and shipping grain.

A combination having been formed which appears to work against your interest in selling your grain, you now have a chance to obtain a suitable place where a warehouse can be erected at which four vessels can load at the same time.

If arrangements are made I will get out the timber this winter, and arrange so you can have store room for 75,000 or 100,000 bushels of grain by next harvest, so that you can sell, hold, or ship, as may best suit your purpose.

My price is $7,000, cash down, and $1,000 stock in the company.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1868. 30-tf 109-tf

Mill Property for Sale.

THE large Stone Saw Mill, capable of turning out 80,000 feet of Lumber every 24 hours, now in complete working order, together with about three acres of land, boarding house and out houses, lumber docks, piers and booms, situate in Belleville; together with limits, and 150 tons of hay now cut for winter use.

The above is a desirable property for persons wishing to invest capital in the lumber trade.

My object in selling is to close up business.

Apply to BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 24, 1868 w28

REMOVAL TO THE NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the OLD STAND, opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELLRY, Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons, &c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG.

Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf



UNDERTAKING!

MR. ROENIGK would call special attention to his facilities for furnishing Funerals. His long experience enables him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction in that line. A new and splendid Hearse furnished FREE OF CHARGE. Coffins always on hand. Funerals in the Country as well as in Town promptly attended to.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

Belleville, July 2. 1868. d52-21w

Insolvent Act of 1864--65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. In the County Court of the County of Hastings,

In the matter of RICHARD LENOARD LAZIER, *An Insolvent.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of December next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

And at the same time the undersigned Official Assignee, will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings.

R. L. LAZIER, Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, this 25th day of September, 1868. 33-2m.

Insolvent Act of 1864-65.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of JACOB BROOKS, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Wednesday the second day of December next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

And at the same time the undersigned official Assignee will apply to the said Judge for a discharge from the office of Assignee in this matter, and his final account is open for inspection at his office on Front Street, in the Town of Belleville.

JACOB BROOKS, Insolvent.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Official Assignee.

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 23d day of September, 1868. 32-2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of JEHIEL HAWLEY, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

THE undersigned Insolvent has filed a consent by his creditors, to his discharge, and a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on Monday, the thirtieth day of November next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

The undersigned Assignee will, at the same time, apply to be discharged from the office of Assignee herein.

Belleville, 21st September, A D. 1868.

J. HAWLEY, Insolvent.
32-2m
GEO. D. DICKSON, Assignee.
32-2t

Improved Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 8, and the North East quarter of Lot No. 7 in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 150 acres, 120 of which are cleared, well fenced with cedar rails, and under good cultivation. There are upon the premises a good frame barn and shed, and a comfortable log house, well watered, and a young and thriving orchard. This farm lies about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Tweed, and will be sold reasonable. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT.

Hungerford, May 27, 1868. 15-tf

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec, 24 1867. 47w1y

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the conveyance to Clarissa, wife of Charles Wilkins, of lot No. 38, and the East half of lot No. 37, in the second Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings by the late Hon. R. C. Wilkins, and to enable her to convey the same in fee simple free from encumberances, and for other purposes.

CHARLES WILKINS.

Belleville, August 18, 1868. 27-2m.

REMOVAL.

MISS FRITH

WOULD respectfully announce that she has removed her Millinery Establishment!

To the shop 3 doors east of the corner formerly occupied by her, and directly opposite the Post Office, where she will be happy to see her old customers, and as many new ones as will favor her with a call. She expects shortly a fresh and complete supply of Millinery Goods of every description, which she will furnish at reasonable rates, and in a style to give satisfaction.

H. FRITH

Belleville, Aug. 13, 1868. w26

MESSRS. WALLBRIDGE & SCHOLES,

HAVING entered into co-partnership and purchased the stock of the late Robert Wallbridge, will continue the business at the old stand, Front Street, where they shall be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

Their Stock of choice Groceries, Wines & Liquors, is very complete, and well worth the attention of consumers.

Special care taken in delivering goods promptly to all parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLBRIDGE.
WILLIAM H. SCHOLES.

Belleville, April 13, 1868. 9tf

MRS. F. JAMES' NEW GALLERY!

MRS. F. JAMES has opened her new and splendid double sky-light Gallery in Neilson's Hall, where she will be happy to see her friends in Town and Country. They can rely upon her Photographs being better than any taken in the County, as her sky-light is very superior, it being an entirely new arrangement. Parties wishing Photographs from Mrs. A. James' old negatives can get them, as she holds all the old negatives.

Please call and see the rooms, as she has the best arrangements in Ontario for taking all the late styles of Photographs.

Life size Photographs taken at from three to eight dollars.

Children taken instantaneously.

☞ Call and see them.

Belleville, August 20, 1868. 27w

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT: L. B. STINSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT: W. A. RICHARDS.

DIRECTORS: H. A. McFAUL, JAMES CAVAN, JAS. JOHNSON, N. S. DEMILL, WM. DELONG.

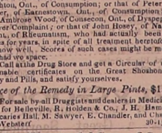
DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.

R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), *in Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, June 15, 1868. 36-1y



STOP AND SEE!

THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Earnestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.

☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.

Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine, Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly Apothecaries Hall, M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Charters & Webster. 30-1y

Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption in Canada.

MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption accomplished in my person by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung. I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night, and between the raking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep; by these miseries as well as the loss of appetite I was so reduced that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time, but finding no relief, I tried different receipts, but all without any good effect. Squire Peterson of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once, with the pills; so soon as I commenced using it I began to get better and when I had finished this complement the Cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lungs, chills, sweating, &c., left me; and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the Remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public, that they may be aware of the peculiar virtues of this truly wonderful Indian Remedy.

PETER C. V. MILLER.

Ernestown, County of Lennox and Addington, C. W.

To all whom it may come,—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person—and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any other statement made by him.

REV. W. F. S. HARPER. Rector of Bath, C. W.

30-1y

HATS, HATS, SPRING STYLES FOR 1868 AT GEORGE ROCHE'S, Front-St., Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in Cash paid for RAW FURS.

March 26, 1868. 6-tf

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

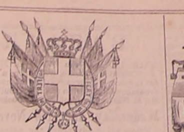
Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE, GEO. D. DICKSON.

(v31n46)

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS OR TONICO REALE.

Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

☞ The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,

A. M. F. GIANELLI, 26, Hospital Street, Montreal

12w&3d-6m

FLINDALL'S Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

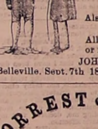
J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER, as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39w1y

JOHN W. BROWN, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive promptattention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville. Sept. 7th 1865. 29

FORREST & LOZO'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Grace and Porcelain* pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 123D6t-32wtf

REMOVAL. Belleville Temple of Fashion.

T. WALTERS.



Having Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. ALSO Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Also, a cheap assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 18, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863. 6

MACHINE CARDS. Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of CARD CLOTHING!

Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.

☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!

FORSYTH & CO. Dundas, Ont.

Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868. 1-tf



TAKE THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

All kinds of Scales CONSTANTLY ON HAND & FOR SALE.

ALSO, Baldwin's Alarm Money Drawers, The best now in use.

JOHN LEWIS, AGENT, Belleville.

23-3m

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to ANDREW THOMSON, Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister, Belleville.

Belleville, May 14. 13w-tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en bloc*, to suit purchasers.

Apply to THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867. w21tf

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramabe, S.W. ¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to ROMEO H. STEPHENS, Montreal.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS Crockery, Hardware, &c. Will keep what is called a "VARIETY STORE," But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

LAND FOR SALE. HEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260 half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.

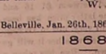
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

1868.

Storage and Wharfage Free!

MONTREAL & BELLEVILLE.

Bay of Quinte & River St. Lawrence STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



THE STEAMER "ST. HELEN," CAPTAIN SMITH,

WILL make her regular weekly trips during this season to Montreal, as follows:

Leaving Trenton, every Monday at - - - - 6 A. M.
" Belleville, Flint's Wharf, - - - - 10 "
" Picton, McCuaig's Wharf, - - - - 2 P. M.
" Kingston, St. Lawrence Wharf, - - 9 "

And calling at all intermediate ports, arrives at Montreal on Tuesday evening, connecting with the Quebec steamers.

RETURNING,

Will leave Montreal every Thursday, - - - 3 P. M.
" Kingston every Saturday, - - - 7 A. M.
arriving at Belleville and Trenton the same evening.

To avoid loss of time incident upon the steamer calling at different wharves in Belleville for her freight, causing thereby delay to passengers, arrangements have been effected with the undersigned, by which no charge to the owners or consignees for wharfage, will be made on property carried by this steamer, when shipped or landed on Flint's Wharf.

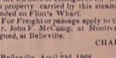
For Freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, Mr. John F. McCuaig, at Montreal, or to the undersigned, at Belleville.

CHARLES MARTIN, Wharfinger.

Belleville, April 23d, 1868. 10

Belleville, Picton, Kingston and Oswego.

THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMER



"ROCHESTER,"

CAPT. J. DAINTRY, will run, until further notice, between BELLEVILLE and OSWEGO, leaving Belleville every Monday, Wednesday & Friday,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., touching at Mill Point at 2:45 P.M; Picton at 4:15 P. M.; Kingston at 9 P.M.; connecting at Oswego with Railroads for all points East and West.

For freight and passage apply to wharfingers at Ports on the Bay, the Captain on board, or to

CHAS. WILKINS, Agent.

Belleville, April 29, 1868. 11w307d